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FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE

RESPECTING

EASTERN AFFAIRS

PART XLIV

JANUARY TO JUNE 1989

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PART XLIV,-JANUARY TO JUNE 1939.

CHAPTER I,-ARABIA.

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No. 1.

Sir R. Bullard to Viscount Halifax.—(Received January 10, 1939.)

(No. 231.) My Lord,

Jedda, December 13, 1938.

IN my despatch No. 224 dated the 5th December 1 had the honour to report to you on the changed attitude of Ibn Saud towards Koweit, and on the 5th December I addressed a letter to Mr. Baxter in which I mentioned Ibn Saud's reluctance, as reported by the manager of the California Arabian Standard Oil Company, to allow a British firm to establish itself on the mainland of Hasa. At the risk of some repotition, I now furnish a brief report on Ibn Saud's general attitude towards the Arab rulers in the Persian Gulf. It is well known that he has always resented his dependence on Bahrein if not on Koweit as well, that he depices the smaller shetchs, and that he considers that the policy of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom in the Persian Gulf has the effect of hemming him in. During the last year or two various new factors have been introduced into the problem: the discovery of oil in various Arab territories; the increase in the influence of Iraq; movements in Arab territories which for convenience can be described as democratic; and the real or simulated belief in some Arab circles that His Majesty's Government are engaged in a "forward movement" in the Gulf; and it will be convenient to make a brief survey of the whole position in the light of these new factors.

2. The personal respect which Ibn Saud has for His Highness the Sheikh of Bahrein was shown when the Crown Prince of Saudi Arabia visited Bahrein a year ago and on the occasion of the return visit of the sheikh to the Hejaz shortly afterwards. The King, when speaking to me about the visit, praised the sheikh as an excellent man, and, moreover, of the same tribal origin as himself, while the Amir Sand spoke of the difference between the sheikh and the other Arab rulers, whom he described as rather Bocotian. During my recent visit to Rivadh Ibn Sand spoke with concern about the sheikh, whose position he considered was endangered by the Persian intrigues, which, in his opinion, had caused the recent agitation. He became quite shimsted in his sympathy. There was the Zubara question, too, he said, that remained open. I said I thought this question had been settled (I did not say that the decision of His Majesty's Government was not to support the Bahrein claim), but the King said it was by no means settled. This was the first reference to the Zubara question since the conversation with Fund Hamza which I reported in my despatch No. 18 of the 1st February, 1938, except that some months ago one of the Mecca newspapers printed an obscure paragraph, which did not mention Zubara by name but referred to what could only be the Zubara dispute, and alleged that it had been exacerbated by the discovery of oil at the place concerned.

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3. If there was nothing novel in the King's praise of the Sheikh of Bahrein on this recent occasion, to hear him praise the Sheikh of Koweit was certainly at a Hill and the contract of the regards the sheath as the leader of a gang of amugglers responsible for the loss of an tinmense annual revenue to Saudi Arabia. Now, however, I was told of the traditional bonds between 1bn Sand and Koweit, and assured of his desire for the maintenance of the sheikh's position and dignity, and was asked to expedite the established the second of the state of the state of shown so a value of the second of the second of plitiste to the first of the things to a sect to 65 Investigate The sail here has been been to be the state of tess at a people are known for the A to to to disterwith the way in their honourable ancestors." In the plant ette at a to to to the total and a state of add the transfer of the property was transfer Ris the second of the second second mental to be two terms the tree constitutions corner to a second of that territory. It is early to give a decided opinion about Ras Tanura, and it might perhaps be justifiable to draw the opposite that few, if any, imports would now come in through Koweit, but it is certain that the other two considerations have had some influence on Hin Saud's mind The course of events in Koweit has not been an accordance with his conception of constitutional procedure in an Arab and a Moslem State. Some time ago he told me that he listened to the advice of his people and then governed in accordance with the principles of Islam, and he assented to my suggestion that his country was under a religious constitution. There is no doubt that, although he takes his own decisions, he does listen to the opinions of the ulema and of the tribal at conbut he thinks it wrong that the Sheikh of Koweit should have to listen to a "self. appointed " council containing elements which, in 1bn Saud's opinion, are far returned on policy by the self would be been quite proper for the shooks to summon men of position to form a conneil and to ask their advice.

4. I must repeat that Ibn Sand apologised, when I made some deprecenting remark, for speaking about the internal affairs of Bahrein and Koweit, and explained that he was thinking of his own position, which might be affected by

that of her neighbours.

5. Ibn Saud was indignant at what he had heard of Irngi designs on Kowert The forts made by the Iraqi Government this year to draw tighter the commercial, financial and military bonds with Souds Arabia have not weakened his suspicious, and their denre to have a port at Koweit-perhaps as a preliide to absorption-is the last straw. He did not refer to Iraqi propaganda chewhere. but it was no doubt present to his mind, for Arabic newspapers have referred more than once to the populations of the minor Arab States in the Gulf as looking towards Iraq. Ibn Saud's joulousy of Iraq has been exscerbated recently by the rather flumboyant statements made by the Iraqi Minister for Foreign Affairs about Palestine on his return from London, and just as he is trying to prove, by his negotiations in connection with the forthcoming London discussions, that, as he has claimed in so many words, it is he and not "certain others" who is the lender of the Arab world, so he may be wishing to counteract Iraqi influence in the Guif by concluding the Kowait Agreement, thereby enhancing the position of the sheigh and emphasising the importance of the relations between Koweit and Sandi Arabia

6. Ibn Saud made no reference to the minor Arab rulers during my visit to Riyadh, but Fund Hamza asked me, obviously on instructions and with much enthesitiess, about the possibility of a solution of the eastern frontier difficulty Moreover, when the King was deprecating hostile action against the Yemeni forces in Shahwa, Fuad said that our action would mevitably be linked up in the public mind with what is regarded as our " forward policy " in the Persian Gulf. When and the trade of the party be and a very ter save Aracs attracted the establishment of the council in Koweit to the British, who had found the sheigh too independent and desired to have a more subservient instrument, and refer to a movement in the direction of councils in some of the minor sheikhdoms Fuad did not pretend that he himself held any such belief, and admitted that he had brought back from Koweit, where he stayed on his way from Bagdad, a more e theory, but it is admitted that His Majesty's Government have thought it necessary to extend and strengthen their control in the Hadhramaut, and Arabs cannot be blamed if they look for signs of a similar process nearer home Ibn Saud has no love for the minor sheikha, least of all for the Sheikh of Qutar, but a general movement towards the reduction of the status of Arab rulers could not be pleasing to him. His low opinion of the young men in the Hejaz, who are supposed to desire the modernisation of Saudi Arabia, has been expressed more than once, and he would naturally regret the appearance at his door, in however fudimentary a form, of a system which he is resolved not to see established in his

7 Finally, in spite of his general desire to work with His Majesty's Government, and of his assertion that, on grounds of security, he would rather have the British as his neighbours than the Amir Abdullah or the Iraqi Government, he would certainly not welcome an increase in British control in the territories of his Arab neighbours in the Gulf He must be well aware of the tendency of European control in eastern countries to spread, and of the keenness of the competition for oil bearing lands, and the unfortunate course of the Jahal Naklish affair seems to have caused him to believe that our policy in the last Gulf is influenced by mi interests. I do not doubt, therefore, the with Mr Lenahau he did show some reluctance to allow a British firm to establish themselves at Ras Tanura, which is to be the port for the shipment of Hasa oil In the end the unique position which Mesers. Gray Mackenzie already hold in the Gulf and the facilities which they are consequently in a position to offer, aloudd enable them to secure the permission they require, but they will have much

London discussions on Pidestine, and even perhaps by the outcome of the Anglo-Temeni dispute about Shahwa and Abr. Our position will be none the caster if, is reported by His Majesty's Embassy at Bagdad, there is to be a Gern .

suspicion to live down. It is to be expected that The Sand's attitude towards them

misoon at Jedda, unless the Germani are to foolish as to overdo their propaganda -a great mistake where Ibn Saud is concerned. It is to be hoped that the Hansa I me, who are said to have been making stremions efforts to establish themselves at Bahrein, will not succeed in their attempt to obtain permission to extend their activities to the mainland. It is certain that the California Arabian Standard Oil Company are well content with the services rendered by Mesara Gray Mackenzie, and would like to be able to utilise them at Ras Tanura, nor is themany outward sign that the Sandi authorities are considering the Hansa Line application, but the Germans may be expected to offer favourable terms, and they have the great advantage that their country cannot be accused of hemming Um Sand in

8. I am forwarding copies of this despatch to His Majosty's Ambassidors at Carro and Bagdad, to the Hon, the Political Resudent in the Persona Gulf at Budare, to the Political Agents at Koweit and Bahrein, to his Excellency the Governor of Aden, and to his Excellency the High Commissioner for Palestine at Jerusalem.

I have, &c R W BULLARD

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No. 2

Sir R Bullard to Viscount Halifax-(Received January 13.)

(No. 12.) Jedda, January 13, 1939 (Telegraphic)

MY telegram No. 206 of 21st December. According to Ibn Saud, the Imam informs him that in correspondence with the Adea Government he has stuck to his point about Abr and reminded them

about the "mediation."

It would be see investigates pate uply I less this ter the to give way about Abr. I suggest he be asked to tell the Imam that the words of the Aden Government are the words of His Majesty's Government.

No. 3

Sir R. Bullard to Viscount Halifax (Received January 23)

(No. 3.) My Lord,

y Lord, Jedda, January 2, 1939

SOON after my arrival in Rivadh in November Mr Philby informed me that he had sent off to a number of papers in Egypt and England, as well as that he had at last induced the King to throw off his subservience to His Majesty's Government and to pronounce himself on two points, viz., that it was unjust to take land away from Arabs and give it to Jews, and that if a Jewish State were formed he would not recognise it. I took no action about this, partly because I reckoned that the interview must have appeared already in some Egyptian paper, if not elsowhere as well, and partly because the statement of policy which His Majesty's Government had just issued took the wind out of

Mr Philby's sails

2 I the see to receive the exempt of colors and in tion, until I received the November number of the Oriente Moderno: it gives to the interview, which is dated from Rivadh on the 12th August, 1938 the place of honour and a delightful footnote implying that no European country except Great Britain ever crittersed the policy of "Germany and other countries" in driving out the Jews. In one respect, M. Philby's statement to me went further than the King a words warranted what the King said about recognition of the the tortolan passificate we other Arabs did. Moreover, the whole article shows what difficulty Mr. Philby had in screwing any critical remarks out of the King. On one point, however Ibn Saud did in the end speak very strongly. He describes the Balfour Declaration as Great Britain's greatest injustice, speaks of the ancestral rights of the Araba in Palestine, chims that the promises to the Acabs should take precedence of that given to the dews, and asks a question to which later events have given a sharper potht viz., how can Europe criticise Germany and other countries for driving out Jews from territories where they are in a minority, and find nothing to criticise in an altempt to drive out the Araba from their own country in order that the Jows may live there!

3. It will be remembered that early in 1937 (my telegram No. 29, dated the 31st March, 1937) Mr. Philby claimed to have secured from Ibn Saud for publication at his discretion a rather violent statement on the subject of Palestine. The statement never appeared. Ibn Saud may have withdrawn it, or attached to it some condition which Mr. Plothy did not mention. But Ibn Saud burnt his boats by the interview now published. It is true that at the London discussion-he will inevitably take up in the person of the Amir Faisal an attitude which will effectively prevent his religious into mention the subject of Palestine, but the interview was given over two months before His Majesty's Government issued the report of the Technical Commission and their statement of policy, and may be taken as a proof of the pressure to which Ibn Saud must have been subjected by Arab and other Moslein critics and by his own feelings, to give some ontward

sign of the direction in which his sympathies lay

the tile, and an arrange of the press. I was about to report that the Saut-of Hijax had published two articles which were a little more definite than usual, when Fund informed me that the King had decided, to view of the tile is making the directed against the famous for its inlend the Palestine question, to allow that paper greater latitude on the subject. A famous the honour to transmit a summary of this article berewith. It is mild in comparison with some of the articles which have appeared in the press in Egypt and Iraq, but, in its reference to the Jews as "vagrants who have introduced into Palestine customs and manners repugnant to the feelings of the rightful in the latitude of the feelings of the rightful in the latitude of the feelings of the rightful in the latitude of the feelings of the rightful in the latitude of the feelings of the rightful in the latitude of the Saud would find it very difficult to draw back.

5. In my telegram No. 180 of the 28th November last, and in my despatch No 218 of the same date. I stated that it seemed to me that this was our last chance, so far as Ibn Saud was concerned. I did not know at that time that he had reached the limit of patience in August. Should the policy adopted by His Majesty's Government after the London discussions be substantially unsatisated by the Arabs, we cannot expect Ibn Saud to refrain from open criticism and if he proceeds from criticism to action we shall have little ground for complaint. I venture to repeat a sentence from my above-mentioned despatch No 218

"I have no doubt that (Ibn Saud) considers that our behaviour in Palestine is little, if at all, better than the German treatment of the Jows."

We now find that he had already uttered that very sentiment in the interview which he granted to Mr. Philby last August. Fortunately, Ibn Saud now has before him not only Lord Baldwin's moving appeal for the Jews in Germany but also the speech on Palestine which Mr. Malcolm Macdonald made in the House of Commons on the 24th Auvember, and it is to be hoped that the policy which will be adopted as the result of the London discussions will finally convince him that the British are not after all the canting hypocrites which he had begun to believe they must be

6. I am sending copies of this despatch to His Majesty's Ambassadors at Cairo and Bagdad, and to his Excellency the High Commissioner for Palestine

at Jerusalem

R. W. BULLARD

Inclosure in No 3

Summary of a leading article from the Umm-al Quen of December 23, 1938.

THE news has been announced by wireless broadcast that the Saudi Government, with other Arab Governments, has accepted the invitation of the British Government to participate in discussions which are to take place in London with a view to the settlement of the Palestine problem. This is news of the first importance, both as indicating a change of policy and as showing that the British Government have been convinced by the remainible arguments addressed by the Arabs and their Governments

It is not surprising that Palestine should constitute the foremost problem for the Arab countries, since it contains the earlier of the two giblus and the third of the boly sanctuaries. This is the country that was to be made a home for strangers and vagrants who have been rejected by the countries in which they live and who have introduced into Palestine customs and manners repugnant

to the feelings of the rightful inhabitants

All Arabe and Moslems have from the first denounced the Balfour Declaration for its crucky and injustice, and opposed it by all means in their power The people of Palestine, seeing the danger increasing, began a movement for the defence of their existence, and to that end have borne pains and calamities which the very mountains could not have endured. They have received moral and material support from their brethren in other countries, while the Arab trovernments have not failed to explain to the British Government the grave injustice of the Zionist policy and the barm it is doing to the friendly relations between the Arabs and Great Britain. The British Government appreciated the diplomatic endeavours which were made by the Arab Governments, some times jointly, sometimes singly and confidentially, until they finally discovered that there was something fundamentally wrong with their policy. The invitation to take part in the London discussions has been accepted by the Arab Governments in the desire to reach a settlement which will preserve the Holy Land for its people and protect the honour of the Arabs living in it. The Saudi Government consider that it is as much to the interest of Great Britain as of the Arabs that concord should prevail on this point. They decided to take part in the (1) The Arabs are to negotiate with the British Government and not with the Jews.

(2) The representation of the Palestine Arabs will be secured by the best possible means (one of the results of this was the release of the Seychelles deportees)

(3) In their discussions with the British Government the Arabs are not bound except by what they consider the interests of the Arabs, they may make any demand they please

On these bases our Government have accepted the invitation, and so, we understand, have the other Arab Governments

We trust that the conference will meet soon, and that the Araba will succeed in realising their just and rightful claims

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No. 4

Sir R Bullard to Viscount Hallfux, (Received January 29)

(No. 16.) ic ographte)

Jedda January 29, 1939

IN response to request from Bu Sand, I met him at Shumaisi, on the Mecca roud, 27th January I found that the purpose was to discuss Yemen affairs

oroplane had strengthened the King's suspicious of Italian designs to the time, considerable number of Yemen notables who were on pilgrama to him for advice. They feared Italian penetration and wanted to revolt a most the Amir [group underyphecable], but Abdulla al Wazir had advised them to do nothing during the lifetime of the linam. They had asked the Sand (1) what was his policy, and (2) what was the policy of this Majesty's Government towards the Yemen. He had said that, as for himself he wanted to have nothing to do with Yemen affairs; and that as to His Majesty's Government, that was not a matter on which he could speak. He had thus put them off until after the pilgranage day, 30th January—What was he to say then?

3. I gave the obvious reply by referring to Anglo Italian Agreement. His Majesty's Government were most anxious to prevent Italian interference in Yemen affairs and had entered into agreement as the best guarantee. His Majesty might be right in saying that Italy was no respecter of treaties and ways, but extension of influence on a serious scale would involve open intervention. That would mean very serious difference with His Majesty's Government in view of its effect on Empire communications, and except in the case of war between the Great Powers, Italy probably did not want to cause such difference.

4. Ibn Saud will as usual be glad to have a message from the Secretary of State, and I should be grateful if you could send one during the next few days. I judged from Ibn Saud's remarks that while he had hardly expected anythin beyond a reference to Anglo-Italian Agreement, he would have been happy if I could have given him some additional assurance, e.g., that we should regard armed

I real matter that the Yene, is a grown of

(Repeated, Saving, to Aden, No. 2, Cniro, No. 4, and Bagdad, No. 3.)

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No 5

Sir R Bullard to Vincount Hulifax.—(Received January 29)

(No. 17.) {Telegruphie.)

Jedda, January 29, 1939

and the state of the state of

MY telegram No. 16 of 29th January
After talking about the Yemen, The Sand spoke about the world situation.
He was rather optimistic about Palestine. The main thing was to ensure that
the Jaws should never dominate that country. He repeated his conviction that

7

interest of His Majesty's Government and the Arabs were identical. If only the Paiestine question could be got out of the way, all would be well. He had recently talked to men of importance from India, Egypt and Syria and other Moslem countries, and whatever their attitude towards His Workship Government, they were all entirely opposed to Italy and Gorman of the Government ever abandoned their position in India, the Persian Countries as one lengthshmap in the Persian Guif," our interests were his, and he hinted that in case of a world struggle we could count on his goodwill.

2. Ibn Sand mentioned as a good joke that Italian Minister, when reporting to him ratification of Anglo Italian Agreement, said that if there was any trouble between Sandi Arabia and Great Britain at any time, Ibn Sand had only to

3. German Minister, who has not yet presented his letters of credence seemed surprised and I thought somewhat put out on learning that the King had sent for me. On the other hand, the King did not see the new French Minister, who is also waiting to present his credentials. Only other person he received was Hamilton, London director of [group undecypherable] Arabian Standard Oil Company, whose departure was fixed for the following day

(Repeated, Saving to Carro, No. 5; Jerusalem, No. 3; Bagdad, No. 4, Political Resident in Persian Gulf No. 1; Government of India, No. 2, and Idea, No. 3.)

E 669 56 911

No 6

Viscount Hulsfax to Sir R. Bullard (Jedda)

of high the first the first the King of high the King also mentions his acceptance of Ibn Saud's intervention, and states that he is awaiting the result Governor of Aden has neknowledged receipt of the King's telegram, and informed

him that it is being communicated to His Majesty's Government. 2. There is no bred for you to rune the question with this said but I you have to discuss it, you may take the following line. Position we are more beconsidered fully by His Majesty's Government in the light of any arguments which may be contained in the King of the Yemen's latest communication, full translation of which has not yet been received in London. Subject to any further points arising from latest letter. His Majesty's Government are not disposed to a se of a month prior a war street in with on the the It is detachment has been found necessary to prevent raiding by Seinr tribes into Hadhramout, and it is believed that, if post at Abr were withdrawn, this raiding would recommence. The only reason so far given by the king of the Yemen for Wishing post to be withdrawn is that he has a claim to Abr: but Sultan of McKalla has strong claim to Abr. and it is clear that a settlement of these conflicting claims must form a part of a final boundary settlement in this area. His Majesty's Government are prepared to authorise Governor of Aden to enter into such boundary discussions, if the King of the Yemen so desires. If a new tidary is settled by agreement, well and good; but, in the meanwhile, His Majesty's Government have the undoubted right to maintain any necessary police met at 1 me the me the state of the small of 1 3014 heardors It is mainly as a sign of goodwill towards the King of the Yemen that they are prepared (if His Majesty gives the required written assurances) to withdraw present police detachment from Shabwa and to agree to the neutralisation of that area. But the position as regards Seiar raiding seems to rule out the idea of leaving Abr unpoliced.

(Repeated to Aden, unnumbered.)

No. 7

Viscount Halifax to Sir R. Bullard (Jedda)

(No. 21) (Lølegraphic.) Foreign Office, February 3, 1939 YOUR telegram No. 16 [of 20th January Suggested message for Ibn Sand

from the Secretary of State regarding the Yemen

It is, as you surmise, impossible for His Majesty's Government to give Ibn mere a martin collaboration in the latter would be regarded as a casus bells. Although this might be the case, no decision as to the attitude which His Majesty's Government would adopt in the face of such intervention can be decided in advance.

2. You may, however, tell Ibn Saud that I have learnt with interest of your recent conversation with him on the subject of the homen, that if he is asked about the attitude of His Majesty's Government towards the Yemen, His Majosty's Government would be grateful if he were to say that he had been assured that His Majorty's Government intended scrupulously to respect the independence and integrity of the Yemen, in whose internal affairs they had no intention of interfering, and boped that other Powers would do so, too.

2. You may also inform Ibn Saud of pleasure which it has given His Majesty's Government to receive the Fmir Feisal in London, and their hope that with his assistance some solution of the Palestine problem acceptable to all concerned may be found. His Majesty's Government highly appreciate the assistance which they have received from Ibn Saud in the matter of the conference as in so many other ways.

(Repeated to Carro, No. 10, Saving, and Bagdad, No. 6, Saving)

E 1150 8 811

No 8

Sir R Bullard to Viscount Halifage (Received February 14)

(No. 20. Sentet)

ACTING on a secret message from 1bn Sand, I secured interview with him alone as though on my initiative. He told me this

2. Dr Ruwatha, formerly employed in this country and now resident in Iraq, arrived here 11th February with greetings from Fawai Qawakji, and request for help on the ground that no good can be expected from London discussions. According to be been long appears that he has been been late Prime Minister, but have received arms and ammunition from Taba Hashimi and have 300 men ready to take them to Palestine to participate in revolt, but fear that Iraqi Government for the sake of propriety would prevent their going duct to Transport into a company of a south for a company Sand refused, and told the doctor that passage of expedition would be resisted by Saudi Arabian forces. The doctor leaves for Iraq 14th February The King will cause him to be detained slightly on the way so that return may take about eight days.

3. The King says that object of scheme is not the good of Palestine or Islam, but to bring Palestine into Iraqi orbit and to discredit him. He suggests that His Wajeste's Ambassa for a Rold I all a least the land of the least of the information from his own sources, might inform Iraqi Government perhaps ten days hence that remours have reached him of intention of Fawzi Quwakji to go to Palestine with an armed band such a move by His Majesty's Ambassador would not compromise Ihn Saud as Sandi Arabian Minister in Bagdad has already heard of the scheme through his "spies," so there should be rumours

4. Ibn Saud said he believed that General Nuri, for all his megalomania bid toke who e dillowlen

5. Fawai Qawakji apparently counts on help from Iraqi official named Umarri, who is in charge of a post which Ibn Saud thinks is Rutha

6. Ibn Saud suggested that Major Glath should agree upon simple plain instance, that "stolen camels had passed through such and such a place" if pro posed expedition managed to assemble and make for Transjordan, and if this suggestion is accepted the King will instruct inspector accordingly (Repeated to Bagdad No. 3, Jerusalem, No. 2, and Carro, No. 6, Saving)

E 1255 6 31]

No. 9.

Sir R Bullard to Viscount Halifax - (Received February 19)

(No. 24)

Jedda, February 18, 1939.

(Telegraphic.) NY telegram No. 23 When paying farewell visit. German Minister went out of his way to say that ... there prove the entry that the R. of d Dr Ruwaiha, who was educated in Germany. This man, who had brought a letter from the minister's wife, had now disappeared. Minister wundered what he was doing here. I did not reveal knowledge of the man or of his business

2. I mentioned this later to 1bn Saud, who said that, according to Dr Ruwaiha. Germans promised to the supporters of Palestine in Iraq 2,000 rifles and had already sent 200, which were transmitted to Palestine, but the second consignment was seized in the customs. Asked how Iraq frontier posts could be evaded, Dr. Ruwatha said that the Minister of the Interior arranged for police of a given post to be absent on an agreed date. Dr. Ruwaiha claims to have 250 - Best is and South for South or another 150 no 400 men were ready to leave for Palestine

(Repeated to Jerusalem, No. 8; Bagdad, No. 7; and Carro, No. 7, Saving.)

8 1251 735 25]

No. 10

Str R Bullard to Viscount Halifax (Received February 19)

(No. 25) Jedda February 19, 1989 (Telegraphic.) ACCORDING to Soudi Arabian Government, conversations with German Minister were to this effect .-

2. Minister declared that sole object of establishment of Legation to be gradition are the state of the way informed that, owing to geographical and other considerations, thus country regarded friendship with Great Britain as assential and would do nothing contrary to that policy. Manister declared that Germany also desired friendship with Great Britain though her good intentions were not always reciprocated, and His Majesty's Government. Moreover, he wished to assure the King that there was no arrangement of any kind between Germany and Italy except each would help the other if the other was in danger of being "crushed

3. Minister was asked whether Germany could supply arms at low prices payable on easy instalments, and he promised to do his best to arrange this

4 Preceding paragraphs were drafted after conversation with 1 suf Yasın. Later I saw Ibn Sand alone and he said that the German Mi. to assured him that Germany wanted Saudi Arabia to be strong so as to be able to maintain ber independence and resist the pressure of Great Britain. According to the King, it was this which led to his assertion that friendship with His Majesty's Government is essential to Saudi Arabia

(Repeated to Bagdad, No. 8, and Carro, No. 8, Saving)

Sir R Bullard to Viscount Halifax. - (Received February 19)

No. 26.) (Lelegraphie)

Jedda, February 19, 1939

MY immediately preceding telegram

According to Yusuf Yasin, Italian Minister recently gave them all kinds of assurances about desiring nothing but independence and prosperity of Saudi Arabia, and ended with renewed offers to supply arms. Government are inclined to buy more automatic rifles and ammunition of the type already supplied by Italy

2. Saudi Arabian Government conclude that Italian demurche was intended

to reinforce German representations.

(Repeated, Saving, to Cairo, No. 9, and Bagdad, No. 5.)

E 1444 177, 25)

No 12

Abdul Axiz Ibn Abdul Rahman at Fried at Saud to Mr. Neeille Chamberlain (Received in Foreign Office, February 25, 1939)

(In the Name of God the Compassionate the Merciful!)

THE vant of our second son, Feisal, to London for participation in the discussions, which we hope will lead to a favourable solution of the Palestine question a very dear wish of the Arab people—affords us an opportunity to ofter you our best respects, and to express to you our greatest appreciation of the notice efforts you have made to avert the entastrophe which was about to the difficult international disputes. These, if left unsolved, would fan the fires a balance and tray letter in the first pace.

As we are absolutely confident that you are fully alive to the danger points in the Near East generally and in the Arab countries more particularly, and are aware of the strong tree and traditional friendship between us and the British Government, we thought of taking the opportunity of the present of the present of the present of the present at the properties of the present situation which the present situation demands, and which the friendship of our two countries and their mutual interests

We do not wish to enumerate here evidence of the traditional friendship which we have shown as a private of the traditional friendship we stood by her side in the worst hours of danger and anxiety, uninfluenced by the efforts of the enemies of Great Britain, who were trying to win us to their side and to create misunderstanding between us and Great Britain. If your Excellency were to review the events of the Great War and the years following it, and especially those of the last three years, when Italy was exerting every effort in order to influence us, you would realize the extent of the great meribess we made in order to keep Britain's friendship, and to maintain the truest and sincerest friendly ties with her

Our traditional friendship with Great Britain is but a true picture of what we believe to be in the best interests of ourselves personally, the Arab countries as a whole, and the world of Islam generally. We need hardly point out that our interests run parallel to, and are strongly interlinked with, the vital interests of Great Britain in this important part of the world. This is the principal reason which prompts us to adhere to this friendship, and to strengthen and enhance it

We honestly believe that the friendship we feel for Great Britain and that which she feels for us, and the confidence we have in each other, complement one another and should therefore never be looked upon as separate entities. Indeed, the course of events and the sequence of political and military eventualities make

it obligatory on us to do our utmost to strengthen them, on the basis of our mutual interests and our cosmoon good, for the following important reasons

- I The two seas between which our country is situated constitute two of the most important arteries of British Imperial communications
- 2. The air routes most important to the British Empire, as well as the petrol pipe line from Mosul, he near to our northern frontiers
- 3. Our country is the centre of the Arab race and of the Arabic speaking nations, to whom Great Britain is bound by important interests
- Our country is the centre of Islam and contains the Moslem holy places and Great Britain has a great number of Moslem subjects throughout the British Empire
- 5. Our country is the important central point of a circular area of the world's surface, the course of events in which is likely to have the most important effect on the future of the Near East and on the future relations of Great Britain and the Arabs on the one side and the Italians. Turks, Iranians, &c., on the other

It is our belief and conviction that it is to our mutual interest to speak freely and frankly on everything that may affect the position of both or either of us. We therefore address this note to your Excellency, in order to shed some light on certain points and clarify others, and we feel absolutely sure that your Excellency will spare no efforts to bring about the desired results.

There is a crucial point which we would like to explain, namely, that our relations with the British Government are founded on two bases. The first is our obligations in accordance with the existing treaties, and the second is our great friendship, based on the identity of our interests and the firm conviction of both sides that the position of one of them in the complement to the position of the other. We should also like to state that there is nothing in our treaty obligations to compel us to follow a certain line of procedure, but, invertheless, we have actually followed, and do still follow, that particular line. However, we have often noticed that this is unilateral, a fact which, as you know, does not lead in most cases to the desired results, to say nothing of the possibility of its being wrongly interpreted or used as an excuse for aggressive action against us. At this moment, when tireat British has taken a somewhat definite stand as a result of her undertakings in the Anglo-Italian Agreement, we think it imperative to approach the British Government on this matter, so as to come to a clear understanding

We therefore address this note to you, in the hope that your reply will be such as to remoure us and definitely establish our exact position. The points on which we feel it necessary to come to an understanding may be summarised as follows.—

- 1. We confidently hope that the Palestine question will be settled at the London Conference in such a way as will conserve the rights of the Arabs in their own country. This is one of the most important questions which exercise a potent influence on the relations of the British Government with the Moslems generally, and the Arabs more particularly. We have on several occasions explained to the British Government the extent of the danger which would threaten the relations between the Arabs and Great Britain on account of the Palestine question, and we do not wish to add here any more to what we have already communicated to them on this point.
- 2 To ascertain the opinion of the British Government in the case of an act of aggression committed against us, whether as a result of imperialistic designs, or because of our negative attitude towards certain Powers, or for any other reason, unprovoked by us
- 3. To ascertain the opinion of the British Government on the question of a mutual agreement to consult each other from time to time on all events affecting the Arab countries
- 4. To agree not to introduce any change in the status quo of any Arabic speaking country which may adversely affect our interests, without first affording us an adequate opportunity to express our views
- 5 To agree on the definite stand which will be taken by both of us towards the effect which the policy of a third party may have on our common interests

6. To come to an agreement defining the exact meaning and extent of the Anglo-Italian Agreement, so far as it affects the Arab countries and limits the British Government's freedom of action and the reaction which this may give rise to in the Arab countries generally-a question which is at the moment the subject of separate communications between our two Governments.

The above in what we thought of bringing to your Excellency's notice, and we trust that you will be so good us to give it your consideration.

In conclusion, we wish to express to you our sincere greetings and best

respects.

Written in our camp on the 2nd Thul Qida of the year 1357 of the Hijra, corresponding to the 2nd January, 1939, a.d.

ABDUL AZIZ-AL SAUD

E 1879 785 25]

No. 13

Sir R Bullard to Viceount Halifax.- (Received March 14)

Jedda, February 18, 1939

My Lord, IN my telegram No. 209, dated the 27th December, I reported that, according to a statement made to me by Fuad Bey, the German Minister at Bagdad was coming to Jedda for the pilgrim season. I now have the bonour to send some

details about this visit.

2. Although the application of Dr Grobba for permission to make a direct flight to Jedda was refused by the Saudi Government, he did, in fact, arrive in an aeroplane, on the 21st January. The machine was a three-engined Junker low-wing monoplane of the Luft Hansa, and the chief pilot, according to Dr. Grobbs, was one of the best German pilots, with a record of over 2 million miles. Dr. Grobba said that he had hoped to fly direct to Jedda, but had been obliged to abandon this pian because there was no place on the direct route where the machine could refuel, and he had therefore flown to Assonan, where thry halter on calcing a fuer for the last to Tendamental back. The amount of any refuelling station on the way must have provided the Saudi Government with an easy pretext for rejecting a proposal which they would probably have been unwilling to accept in any case

I Two journey a nerson with the Coasta but they returned with the aeroplane three days later. Dr Grobba told me that one of them had intended to stay for a fortnight, but finding no copy he returned to Cairo. He has since will that it proved the shore essent their stay the pool to propose to write

" all sorts of things "

4. The only secretary who accompanied Dr. Grobba was M W G Steffen, who is his Arabic interpreter. M Stellen talks Arabic very well, and also reads and writes it. I learned from Dr Grobba that M Stellen was a Seventh Day Adventist missionary for many years, in Egypt. Transjordan († Mosul), and that having become dissatisfied with that life he joined the staff of the German Embassy in Bagdad. M. Steffen wears the Nazi badge, Dr Grobbe does not

5. Dr Grobba was at pains from the beginning to talk about the exclusively commercial object of his mission. He professed however, to be much annoyed at a newspaper report that the German Government had sent him to offer assistance to the Saudi Government in the development of their oil and mineral resources. and described it as a Jewish invention. In his last talk with me Dr Grobba spoke about the possibility of exporting German goods to Saudi Arabia either on payment or under a system of barter. He also said that he had collected (though with a considerable reduction) a sum of money due to a German firm which no longer exists in Jedda, for tyres and other goods supplied many years ago. I am dealing with these commercial matters in a separate despatch.

6. Although Dr. Grobba arrived on the 21st January, it was not until the 11th February that he was able to present his credentials. The Viceroy, the Amer Faishl, being absent when he arrived, it was decided that he, and the new Free h Man ster shall wast not lift. Said cape to Jis da after the primage

13

This arrangement was sensible, but Dr Grobba seemed surprised and slightly annoyed when I mentioned that the King had asked me to meet him at Shunaisi on the 27th January-an interview which I reported in my telegram No. 16 of

7. On the 16th February Sheikh Yusuf Yasın, acting, as he said, on instructions from the King, gave me an account of Dr. Grobba's interviews with has a death by the state of what was a firmy therean No. 25, dated the 18th February Dr Grobba claimed to have no object except to establish friendly relations with Sandi Arabia and to increase German exports among which he mentioned arms. When he was informed that on account of goog he also and soil to contract held the delep with Great Britain as essential, he disclaimed any desire to make any arrangement with Sandi Arabia which would conflict with her friendship with His Majesty's Government, with whom the German Government also desired to be ir ada, though they found that their good intentious were not always reciprocated Dr Grobbs went out of his way to make what appears to be an moorrect statement as to the relations between Germany and Raly Be said that there was no trenty or other arrangement between the two countries except that which bound each to come to the help of the other, if the other was in danger of being "crushed."

In a private interview, which I had with Ibn Saud the same day he supplemented the information which had been given to me by Yusuf Yakin, He said that Dr. Grobbs informed him that Germany wanted to see Saudi Arabia strong so that she might be able to maintain her independence resist the pressure of His Majesty's Government. It was apparently this sport had began the finalship well His Wijesty's

to wernment was essential to his country

9. At the same private interview I mentioned to Ibn Sand the curious fact that the Dr Ruwniha (my telegram No. 20, dated the 14th February) who had come to him as an emissary from Fauri Quuqii was doctor to the German said, just as he was leaving, that he had been surprised to see Dr Ruwniha in Jedda: the man had brought him a letter from Frau Goobba, from Bagdad, but bud now disappeared. The Minister wondered what the man's business could be the term of the late of the la Ruwaiha. Dr. Grobba was evidently upeasy. He took unnecessary pains to explain that the legation employed Dr Ruwaiha, in spite of the fact that he was a Syrian, because he had been trained in Germany and because the other By and doctors were all Jews. I passed this information on to Ibn Saud, who then told me that, according to Dr. Ruwaiha, the Germans had promised 2000 rifles to the Iraqi supporters of the Palestine revolt and had sent them 200, which had been duly transmitted to Palestine, but a second consignment had been serzed in the customs by the Iraq Government on information laid by "a follower of the Agha Khan" I said that I believed that some cartridges by because, and a set on I a set it Boy foll but I for but refer there a serve e

10. It is probable that the establishment of diplomatic relations between Sandi Arabin and Germany will lead to the supply of German munitions of war to the Saudi Government. The German Minister was asked whether Germany could supply arms at low prices and easy instalments, and he promised to try to arrange this. According to Sheikh Yusuf Yasin, the conversation referred mainly to Manuer rifles and ammunition of the type already in use in this

country 11 Dr Grobba left Jedda for Egypt on the 18th February by sea. The Luft Hausa, he said, could not spare an aeroplane to come to Jedda for him. but he intended to fly to Bagdad from Egypt. He has always declared that he must be back in Bagdad in good time in order to be present when the Iranian Heir Apparent passes through Iraq on his way to Egypt for the Royal marriage.

12. There is no indication that there is to be a permanent representative of the Gar on Garment of South Arabi. In the lover wise and like departure Dr. Grobba gives the German Legation, Bagdad, as the address of the common Marston Smer Arch. Lot Gar a tres is tomage he proposed to visit Soudi Arabia every year, though not necessarily Jedda. He said on one occasion that it would be convenient as well as interesting if he could go to Riyadh sometimes instead of coming to Jedda, as Riyadh was nearer to Bagdad. It is true that Riyadh is only about eighteen hours by car from Koweit.

13. As Dr. Grobbs is well known to His Majesty's Embassy at Bagdad there is no need to describe him. He has made himself very agreeable to his colleagues and to the Arab officials, but it seems to be generally concluded that the himself of the Arab officials, but it seems to be generally concluded that the himself of the Araba at this juncture is mainly anti British. Dr. Grobbs has seen a good deal of Mahammad Ali Riza, a young member of the well known firm of Zainal Ali Riza. This young man, who is honorary consul for Czecho Slovakia, was in Germany last year on business, and he is inclined to be pro-German and pro-Italian. But he is a wild talker, as his confidences about Hejaz hostility to be the centre of German propaganda here it is not likely to be very useful to Germany

14. I am sending copies of this despatch to His Majesty's Ambassadors

at Cairo and Bagilad.

I have, &c R W BULLARD

[1881 786 26]

No. 14

Ser R Bullard to Vocamat Habitas. (Received March 14.)

(No 33 E) My Lord,

Jedda, February 22 1930

I HAVE the honour to submit a brief report on the commercial side of the activities of the new German Minister to Sandi Arabia on whose stay in Jedda I reported in my desputch No. 29 dated the 18th February

2 But for its poverty, which compels it to furn to the cheapest market, viz. Japan, Saudi Arabia is the ideal country for the German experier, once its and from royalties on oil. The revenue from oil is at present small but within a short time it may be coming in all the rate of nearly a million sterling a year

Sandi Arabia also suits Germany as a market in that the King is very auxious to establish a standing army, and that Germany is able to supply arms in the last to destablish a standing army, and that Germany is able to supply arms promised to do his best to countre the sale of arms to Saudi Arabia at low prices and on easy terms of payment, and it may be assumed that his task will be facilitated by political considerations. So far, it seems, only Mauser rifles and other maintains, such as gains and armoured cars, might well be placed in Germany

4. In my despatch No 206 E, dated the 30th October, 1938 I reported on a transaction by which Sandi tamb skins had been sold in Germany at a good price on condition that the sellers bought German goods to twice the amount which the skins realised. Muhammad Ali Riza, who effected this transaction, stated at the time that this arrangement suited Saudi Arabia at the moment, but

might not always be convenient.

5. In his final visit to me just before his departure Dr Grobbs talked a good deal about trade prospects. He admitted that the creation of a regular army would give Germany an opportunity to tender for the supply of arms. He saw only restricted opportunities for the use of the borter system with Saudi Arabia, but I ped that Germany in the late of eyer share of Saudi reports of share. He said that the Saudi authorities had also suggested at suitable articles for barter, millet from Jizan and dates from Hasa, but as Germany only wants millet for fodder and dates for the extraction of spirit the prices she is likely to be able to offer caunot be tempting unless politics is to take precedence of economica. I have no special knowledge of the lines date trade, but I believe that the Husa dates, which ripen earlier than the dates in Basta, command a fair price as food in I is an additional Giff price. By I is a late of that the Saudi suggestions about millet and dates were not very serious, and that such German goods as are said here will usually be said for cash.

6. I am forwarding copies of this despetch to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in the Department of Overseas Trade and to His Majesty's Ambassador at Bagdad

I have, &c

R. W. BULLARD

[B 1985 56 91]

No. 15

Sir B. Reilly to Mr. Maleolm Muclionald (Communicated by Colonial Office March 16.)

I HAVE the honour to refer to the recent telegraphic correspondence on the subject of the proposed restoration of Wadt Yumit to the Yensen, and to encluse copies of my letter to the King of the Yensen and of his reply

B R REILLY,

Governor

Enclosure 1 in No. 15.

Sir B Reilly to the King of the Yemen

Your Majesty,

I HAVE the honour to refer to your Majesty's telegram of the 22nd Sha'ban 1357 to Colonel Lake regarding Wadi Yumit. The matter was referred at that time to His Majesty's Government, who have agreed, as an exceptional measure and in virtue of the friendly relations existing between the two Governments, to accept this small rectification of the status que and to regard the Wadi Yumit as being in your Majesty's territory, the future frontier to run in that locality in accordance with that in existence by the terms of the Anglo-Turkish boundary agreement.

I am, consequently, informing those concerned of the change (Usual greetings.)

B. R. REILLY, Governor

Enclosure 2 in No. 15

The King of the Yemen to Sir B Reilly (Aden)

Dhul Hijja 16, 1357 (February 5, 1939). WE have received your esteemed letter dated the 1st Dhul Hijja, 1357 (the 21st January, 1939), and thank you for the commendable interest which you have kindly taken in securing for us a solution for Wadi Yumit affair, and for its exclusion from the nine cantons owing to its being a dependency of Tail.

Our good hopes have been doubted that by means of your kind attention and interest all questions which have arisen in the recent periods will also be suitably solved in a just and equitable manner as an act of regard for the main tenance of the firm friendship between the two Governments which was fortunately established by your Excellency

In conclusion, we repeat our best and sincere respects

LE 2098/177,25)

No. 16.

Mr. Needle Chamberlain to King Ibn Saud

Your Majesty,

I HAVE had the honour to receive from His Royal Highness the Amir Pairel the letter addressed to be be very Majesty and lated the 2rd January 1959

I have asked His Royal Highness to be good enough to convey to your Majesty my respectful thanks for this letter and my keen appreciation of your generous reference to my efforts in the cause of peace

I am very grateful for the friendliness and frankness with which your Many season of the state of manual appeared to our two of your Mujesty and appropriate the control of the ou, more particularly over the difficult question of Palestine They share your Majesty's view that their community of interests in the Middle East requires that there should be the closest co-operation between Great Britain and Saudi Araktus

Your Majesty mentioned in your letter certain points on which you desired

to ascertain the views of His Majesty's Government

The first of these points was the question of Palestine. The Government of the Lailed Kingdom ludy tended the important of the preston in its effect not only on that country, but also on relations between Great Britain and the and I will all the total that I sted Kanadom the new considering the question or paragon in the contract of the section of the but fits Royal Higaliess she Amir Family that played so large a part in the conferences, will have realised, I hope, that it is the sincere and earnest desire The territory to the territory Secondly, your Majests timpiters are to be the best of adopt if

Sandi Arabin were to be the victim of aggression. As long as relations between tireat Britain and the Arab countries remain as they are at present, it is difficult to the state of the state of the first the for mountaining. Not can it be or passed a large and a service and a the post bits Attack Royal Professor all while taken to be a clary, always Portheriorie and the territaria tions of the Government on this subject correspondence in the contraction of the Government on this subject correspondence in the contraction of the Government on this subject correspondence in the contraction of the Government on this subject correspondence in the contraction of the Government on this subject correspondence in the contraction of the Government on the contraction of the Government . I British imporial policy, and I personally think the the as ar has a a conselves to deter potential aggressors (except, as I say, in the and contract and a second challenge to Great Bertain) since the nature on the person to the control of the based must be apparent to the 1, 10 2 , 1 1 1 5 05

We color of the co A to the first of the second of the figure I to the test of the test of the test will The same of the state of the st tion of second property

If it is a part of Marty see at some to be given an opportritic is not, amount to receive at a seed in the status of In the separate of the second of the height car organis a to peet (spars or 12) I see he the It is were little slatus is now united a committee to the slatus it is the speciment of the second processing tion one less conserve to after the Brist would of the transfer of the Arab Stres Cense ves Certain to Contract to the Contract of the Con IN TEXT I THE COLUMN TO THE TAX TO THE ACTUAL TO THE TAX OF THE TA I shother served part updet a correct for a vesidence to a fit s per the large title of the terminal and an account to the large transfer and of for the there for a mer age of Transfer To Concept att of the I to K der, and the fact is here a deal modern product the an respectable to the figure of North and a section about this and the tertification is the decreasing the property of the pr , a too will estably percentage that it is the second and the series territory of this bit to a six a self some historical competitions Majesty and a literally close state of the free trees to

Will that I want to the the construction of the special policy and the first hate I too and do to be a lepted towards in the state coose per a may effect our common interests, the Government of the United Kingdom, while they would welcome mutual consultation on such points as may arise, feel that in view of the impossibility of foreseeing what action a third State may take in the future, it would be unwise and dangerous for the two Governments to attempt now to lay down a common policy to meet all eventualities. I would, however, say this. Any action which tends to weaken the position of Great Britain in the Middle East that are my tid and the Marin I'd a recept of at than at present, for none of those Powers as yet possess the unintary and other resources necessary to make an effective stand against any Power which was able to usurp the place of Great Britain in the Middle East. No other Power is likely to fill the place of Great Britain without wishing to acquire extensive regula or martine as the party of all a the Mr. the a seguinflates of the Middle Eastern countries, and the best service which those who have the interests of the Middle Eastern States at heart can render to those States is to persuade them to discourage firmly all activities, such as the dissemination of propaganda, which are likely to undermine the position either of Great Britain or of France. This is, however, a point upon which I may not have wholly grasped your Majesty's meaning, and if your Majesty would care to make further of the United Kingdom will be most happy to consider them

I willy, your Majesty requests a definition of the meaning and extent of the Anglo Italian Agreement of the 16th April, 1938. This agreement is an agreement between Great Britain and Italy alone. No other Power is asked to may 1 1 to marel 1 H Turel 1; to a term by a 1 S. 1 Arabia are therefore governed by their treaties and by their friendship alone, and the Anglo-Italian Agreement does not indicate the slightest pretension on the part of the Government of the United Kingdom to restrict the liberty of action of Saudi Arabia. I am prepared, if your Majesty thinks it desirable, to reply more fully on this point in answer to the note cerbale handed to Sir Reader Bullard on the 13th November, 1938

I would conclude by assuring your Majesty once again how highly the Government of the United Kingdom value the relations of confidence that so happuly exist between your Majesty and Great Britain. I have little doubt that your Majorty will share my view that this confidence and the clear community of interests that exist between our two countries are the best assurance for the maintenance of those good relations on which both countries so greatly depend I linve asked His Royal Highness to convey to your Majesty, with my

respectful compluments, my sincere good wishes for your long life and prosperity

I have de NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN

E 2829 394 251

No. 17

Sir R Bullard to Viscount Habitax - (Received March 20)

(No. 43). Jedda, March 29, 1989. (Telegraphie.)

MY telegrams Nos. 37 and 42 Your despatch, Socret, to Kabul, No. 18 of 14th February of which I have was speciated copy. The was ground to have 1 to the throughto to quest the Sand under the new export credits scheme in [group undervplarable] cartridge factory and perhaps Hotchkies gun and small arms ammunition also.

2 Ibn Sand has never wanted to take arms from Italians, and he has now censed to use their air mission. Hopes that Germans would supply arms on easy terms seem to have been disappointed. Now is a particularly good moment to help if we can manage it in the midst of other preoccupations,

3. The King doubtless wants armaments on general grounds, but Kowert stratagem will have disturbed him and he may be fearful in case of a European was that Italians might instigate the Yemen to try to recover Najran. In any case, he is leaving me in no doubt as to the importance he attaches to the question and as to his desire for a speedy decision

'E 2313 177 251

Viscount Hatthas to Sir R. Bullard (Jedda).

1 40) Foreign Office, March 29, 1939 SIE,

THE Amer Fansal came to see me on the 24th March in order to say good-byc before leaving London on the conclusion of the conferences on Palestine. His Royal Highteen was accompanied by Sheikh Halix Wahba and by Fuad Bey

Haniza, who interpreted.

2. His Royal Highness said that he had received from the Prime Minister the day before a letter which Mr Chamberlain had asked him to convey to King Abdul Aziz in reply to the letter which he had brought to Mr. Chamberlain from his father on his arrival in this country. The Prime Minister had suggested that, if there were any points in this letter which he desired to discuss before his departure, he should do so when he saw me to day. He was most grateful brick mys have the later and offette Irnak and friendly tone of the letter as a whole. There were, however, certain points in the letter which were not entirely clear, and he wondered whether there were any additional explanations which I would care to give him

certain comments upon the letter, as it dealt with one point of fundamental importance about which I would like to say something. This point was the is shifty of aggreenon against Saudi Arabia. King Abdul Aziz had asked, if I remembered rightly, what would be the attribute of this country were Saudi Arabia to be the victim of aggression. The meaning of the Frame Minister a letter upon this point was, I hoped, entirely clear, but the language used was official and diplomatte. I therefore wished to fill in the picture in language which

it would be difficult to put on paper

4. I then went on to say that I could not imagine circumstances over arising rate on the contract of the Great Britain being at war, and if Great Britain were at war, those wo weter I TANKETE C THE TE TO THE TOTAL OF THE TENTH thape her policy accordingly. Moreover, the facts of geography made it in Australia and New Zealand, should always regard the eastern coast of the ly-Sea as an area of vital consequence. I did not think, therefore, that King Abdul Axia need have any doubt but that, if the case arose, the interests of Saudi Arabia would be found to be the interests of Great Britain I was not trying to say Harris and the state of the sta additional emphasis to certain points made in the letter

5. The Amer Faisal said that King Abdul Aziz had never doubted the objects of British policy or supposed that they had changed. But he had felt that the times demanded that his relations with Great Britain should be set out more clearly than might have been necessary hitherto. Since, therefore, the opportunity had occurred be had thought it right to address this enquiry to His Victoria to the text of

his relations with Great Britain.

6 Both His Royal Highness and I had other appointments and the few remaining minutes had to be devoted to Palestine. It must therefore be a matter for speculation whether His Royal Highness would have asked for a guarantee His Royal Highness did, however, ask Str Lancelot Oliphant, whom he saw a little later, how the mechanical side of the community of interests between Great Britain and Saudi Arabia would work in a crisia how soon, for instance, could help from Great Britain reach Saudi Arabia and what form would it take! His Royal Highness was told that the difficulty of answering hypothetical questions of this kind was as a rule insuperable. But the enquiry would nevertheless be examined with a view to seeing whether there was any answer which could be sent through you to the Saudi Arabian Government

7. Our brief conversation about Palestine was confined to a reference by ear on a rest were all houses at the content the British delegates and the delegates of the neighbouring Arab States. The first question was how soon Palestinian Ministers could become heads of departments. Could this take place at once, or rather as soon as peaceful conditions had been

restored in Palestine, or must we wait until His Majesty's Government and the
British authorities in Palestine were satisfied that conditions in Palestine were
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such as to enable this chan, c , f , c ,
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he to refer at a transfer at the
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tet to the restant to tree to wrist
His Majesty's Government boned ! ' till ! !
country to obtain her independence in ten years' time, but the question arose what
should happen if at the end of ten years. His Majesty's Government were to
decide that the establishment of an independent State must be postponed. Al)
own suggestion would be that in that event we might consult with the Govern-
ments of Egypt, Iraq and Saudi Arabia before taking a final decision regarding
the postponement of the end of the transition period
A copy of the Prime Minuter's reply to King Abdul Aziz is being sent

to you separately

I am. &c. HALIFAX

· E 2770 177 931

1 44

No. 19

Sir R Hullard to Viscount Halifux - (Received April 13)

Jedda, April 12 1939 1 3 I AM more of by Yusuf Yasin that General Nurt is going to group undecypherable) Hasa by air to meet Ibn Saud and that visit was probably prompted by a severe message which Ibn Saud sent him on 4th April. Message,

which Yusuf Yasin read to me, in to the following effect --

2. If Iraq takes action regarding other Arab States without the consultation with Ibn Sand provided for in treaty [group undecypherable] fears great difficulties may result. Ibn Saud hitherto silent, to conseal differences in Arab world. It was not weakness or lack of experience in war that prevented his taking similar action. This no moment for rivalry or individual ambition. The Araus are on bad terms with Jews, French and British, and they have to fear the Turks and Personns. If present tension continues British and French in case of war might give Turkey a free hand in Syria and Polestine in order to be free to use their troops elsewhere (Ibn Saud wishes His Majesty's Government to realize that this was inserted to frighten General Nurl, not because the King thinks it possible) Saudi Arabia and Iraq must try to bring about arrangement on sera to a series to the tent of Tele Violent propaganda in Iraq may make tremen and limitals tunte accertained I sal saw French Foreign Minister in Paris and convinced him of accessity to entify treaty with Syrin and obtained promise of satisfactory settlement

3 Yusuf Yasın added that Ibn Saud had sent to Arabs of Syria and Palestine messages of similar tenor orging moderation and conciliation (Repeated to Bagdad, No. 17, Cairo, No. 12, and Jerusalem, No. 9)

E 2827 177 25

N 20

Str R Bullard to Viscount Halsfax - (Received April 15)

(No. 52) (Telegraphic.)

Jedda, April 15, 1989

MY telegram No 48 of 12th April I suggest you authorise me to inform 1bn Saud that you hope to send I to A These store and at lineral Vin 201 1 1

Yustf Yasın, who has now returned to Riyadh, spoke at great length about the position of Ibn Saud, who is anxious on three points:-

1 His position if attacked.

2. Imqi designs on other Arab States

3. Turkish designs.

120188

6 2

I have sent Ibo Saud text of Prime Minister's reply to his letter and repeated to Yusif Yasin supplementary assurance made to Feisal by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. These had not reached the King

On all three points I have talked as convincingly as possible, but Ibn Sand

will expect to hear from you on the second and third

E 2939 2828 251

No. 21

Sir R Bullard to Viscount Halifax - (Received April 22)

(By Bag.]

(No. 2. Saving)

(Telegraphic) En clair, MY telegram No. 49 of 13th April, fourth paragraph Jedda, April 15, 1939

The terms proposed to the Japanese Minister for the two areas covered by the California Arabian Standard Oil Company option (not including the Kuwait Neutral Zone) were as follows :-

(All figures in gold pounds.)	2
Payment down	0.000
	0.000
Ront for second year 12	5,000
	0.000
Rent for fourth year	5,000
Rent for fifth year and each subsequent year until	

2. If oil is discovered in commercial quantities the rest ceases to be paid, but the revenue payable to the Saudi Arabian Government is not to fall below £200 000 per annu-

3. When oil is discovered in commercial quantities, the Saudi Arabian

Government would receive --

(1) A royalty of 4¢ gold per ton calculated in the isnal way (2) One-fifth of the gross production (" oil at month of well ")

(3) An annual payment per million tons which would be £15,000 for the first 4 million and £20 000 for each subsequent million

4. I anderstand that these terms are taken from the Iraq concession to the Burd of I to the taken from the Iraq concession to the gold, which has been added by the Sandi Arabian Government

6. The Saudi Government seem to have told the California Arabian Standard Oil Company of this proposal which they have made to the Japanese Minister The Minister is stated to have approved it " personally " and to have said if at he would submit it to his Government

6. I have given the figures to the Jedda representative of Petroleum Development (Western Arabia), Limited.

7. See my immediately following telegram, Saving

E 3041 177 251

No. 22

Vircount Halifax to Sir R. Bullard (Jedda)

(No. 89. Confidential.)

(Telegraphic) Foreign Office April 27, 1939. MY telegram No. 84 for 24th April | Ibn Saud's expected meeting with

You may inform Ibn Sand, in confidence, that His Majesty's Government I'm alcost hand or to a contract to a contract to that the following are their views upon the points which he has raised :-

2. As His Majesty's Government have already explained, they do not think it in the least likely that Saudi Arabia will be wantonly attacked. Even if general hostilities should begin, it is unlikely that Italy would attempt to occupy positions on the Saudi Arabian coast, since they already possess bases in Eritrea.

which are in a more favourable strategical position from which to threaten Bettish communications in the Red Sea. Nor is it akely that Italy will wish to add Saudt Arabia to her enemics. But in the unlikely event of Italy taking such action. His Majesty's Government, in their own interests, if for no other reason, would take steps to restore the position

3. His Majesty's Government have no reason to suppose that Iraq has any hostile designs against any other State, even including Kowett. The recent I comment to the second but His Majesty's Government have repeatedly made it clear to the Iraqi Govern ment that they will not tolerate any modification of its status, and this being so. or a top pay the earlier

will lead to any deliberate attempt to secure such a modification by force. His Majesty's Government would, however, welcome any further action which Ibn Saud might feel disposed to take to impress upon General Nurs the folly of

the agitation and propaganda directed against Kowert

4. Apart from Kowest question, Iraqi Government may possibly look forward to the day when I raq will, they hope, play a lending part in a federation reason to suppose that Iraqi Government expect to create this federation by any but peaceful means. Certainly no such federation could be created except after prolonged discussion, in which Ibn Saud would be able to make his views fully

Determinent the Turkish Government the Turkish Government of alternating to recover any portion of former Ottoman Empire. Continued unrest in Syria, especially in parts adjoining Turkey, may, however, make the Turkish Government feel action similar to that which has already resulted in the virtual coars - to Ratay is necessary in Turkish interests. In the interests of Syria, two things are important if this is to be avoided. One is an agreement between France and the Syrians. The other is that the politicians of Damascus, who have hitherto dominated the Governments of Syria and have successfully managed while in office to antagonise most of the minorities and many of the Araba (e.g., of Aleppo). should a filtered privated about I will be the of down of process of h sections of the population.

E 3035 394 25]

No. 23

Viscount Halifax to Sir R. Bullard (Jedda)

(No. 75) (Telegraphic) Foreign Office, May 3, 1939 YOUR telegram No. 43 [of 29th March: Credits for Saudi Arab-You may inform Saudi Arabian Government that His Majesty & Green Lieft. agree in principle to assist them to acquire on credit-

(a) Cartridge factory

(b) Some raw material for this factory

(c) Up to 3,500,000 rounds of war-time 303-meh ammunition.

(d) Rifles or machine guns from this country

2 Pine of a of Jorda socially (28000) This is the sees shapped for are received for greatexport to creek their and analysis bola go sas to as not a table to the tract of a labour

3 Fire fit is it proces which is are bell a new (4 milyer In a rose ds Hi M says to by the only specified at the for also really pounds and follows that I reason go a retter from Mr. B. , day a haper the extreme or hapatter or he in my despatch. No 125 of 1 at 1,000 to not contemplated that this would all be acquired strateot away

4 have of case 16 for 1000 periods £2 800 and a without free the day The company of the testing the property of the property of the testing of the tes to die to the result of the estimate the target were to 18 the large ther and Sand Amban coverment may thus a desirable to take full quantity

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5. Sum His Majesty's Government propose for (d) is £10,000. War Office have no second hand rifles for disposal, but orders for both rifles and machine guns can be placed with the trade. There may be some delay owing to army

required. War Office will be glad to help with advice generally

6. Terms His Majesty's Government have in mind are that Saudi Arabian Government should undertake to repay all the credits (including that for factory, for which they have suggested paying firm in annual instalments) at end of five years and in the meanwhile pay only interest. Export Credits Guarantee Department propose to arrange, if practicable, a global guarantee arrangement, so that a number of separate contracts can be avoided

7. It is, however, important that if Saudi Arabian Government decide to necept this offer, or any part of it, no further steps should be taken to place orders until Sandi Arabian Legation have discussed financial details with Export Credita Guarantee Department, who will be able to indicate the lines on which

a global agreement could be prepared

the states of the said that are agreeable to Saudi Arabian Government. This applies especially to (c), for which there are other would be purchasers.

E 3760 2870 91]

No. 24

India Office to Foreign Office - (Received May 23)

VITH reference to the letter from this Office of the 8th May, 1939 I am directed by the Secretary of State for India to transmit to you, for the information of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a letter from

the Political Agent, Balvern, dated the 7th May, 1939 on the subject of Ibn Sand's voot.

S F STEWARD

Enclosers in No. 23

Political Agent, Bahrein, to Political Resident, Bushice

at entitled the Bakrein May 7, 1939 Sir, I HAVE the borour to submit the following report on the visit of His 1930. It will be appreciated that this report has been written on the day of the King's departure and that there has been insufficient time to collect much gossip. from the palace or the bazanr. The report in therefore based almost solely on my

personal observations. 2. On the 1st May, 1939, the Amyr Saud arrived in Buhrens from Al Kliebar by lanuach, and on the same day the Amic Fersal arrived from Carro by sir. The summened by the Saud for a discussion on Palestine. I paid an informal cult on the Amers the same evening, and the following morning they crossed to Al Khohar by launch, in company with the heethers of his Highness the Sheikh of Bahrein and his oldest son, Sheikh Salman, in order to escort the King to Bahrein. The King arrived in the late afternoon with a huge party of relatives, Ministers. Amirs, political distance and retainers, and was met on the customs pier by his Highness the Sheikh of Bahrein, Mr. Belgrave, myself and the assistant political agent. The arrival was admirably staged, and an excellent the remander of the Al Khanfah family and the notables of Babrem had assembled to greet him. At this point the King performed the first of many acts of cordiality towards myself by insisting on my accompanying him in his car.

a thought I bed and the discount of the same of the sa After their six al. where a palace recently constructed by his Highness's aon, Sheikh Salman, had

been placed at Ibn Saud's disposal.

3. On the following morning the Bahrein police gave a short display before Ibn Sand, followed by Arab dancing, in the afternoon the King the Amir Soud, the Amir Feisal and several other sous and members of the entourage, together with Sheikh Hamad and the leading members of the Al Khalifah, came to a garden party at the agency. The whote party was in excellent spirits, and the King gracked several Rabelaman jokes, while at intervals he made extremely offensive remarks about the German Chancellor and Signor Musicini. He reminded me that the ox Kaiser Wilhelm had in 1914 channed to be the Sword and Protector of Islam and had some to a had end, and he added, it was teresting to observe, that Signor Musselini is now using very much the same thankful that he had been able to put as end to the Italian connexion with his "Air Force" by miking the occuse that he felt he ought to send his young men to Egypt for training

On the following morning I was enabled to pay a formal call at Rafa a on His Majesty, who had with him only the Amir Saud and Sheigh Haliz Wahba. The interview lasted half an bour, and I found an opportunity to tell the King something about the abortive agitation which occurred in Bahrem list autumn. His Majesty said that he knew well that it had been entirely foreign in origin, and he proceeded to blance Iraq for the trouble it causes in

ing States by its press and wireless propagands. The disturbances in Dubar were also mentioned, and the King made it very clear that his sympathics were entirely with Sheikh Said bin Maktuin. He then said that he wished to grant to the state of the state

had verified it myself. He thought that much of our difficulty with the coastal sheikhs in the past had been due to innecurate information from our previous agent there, and he added that he binner! bud much the same trouble with some of his outlying districts. He wished to assure on that on more than one occasion he had advised Tructal Count shoulds to place their trust in the Is the a second gratuped deficulties in regard to air facilities and so on. His Majesty was politely enthusiastic about Bahrein and the admirable relations which exist between the A! Khabfah and ourselves, and at this point be said that there was one matter which be wished to mention as the friend of all pertion concerned. He had intended to raise it with Sir Render Be land if the otter had been able to come to Bahrera, but he thought it would be proper to speak to me about it. He had been much criticised for not attempting to make proces between Bahrom and Qatar; it was a stapid and unincressivy quarrel and ought to be ended. In the subsequent power I remarked that I also was greatly concerned at this quarrel and was constantly on the watch for an opportunity to initiate a settlement. I thought that both sides were still a little too hat, but I should be immensely grateful for any advice which Him Majesty could, in his windom, give me. The King then closed this part of the discussion by saying that he hoped to hear before long that a settlement had been reached. I expect I the next subject to be Jebel Naksh and Khor el Orleid, but he then turned to a ducussion on oil, making it evident that, in his view, the California Arabian Standard Oil Company did not have his interests at heart. He was thankful that at last some progress had been made by them, but, after all, he needed oil royalties very badly and they were only just beginning to come in in very minor sums. Fortunately, he still had other large areas in his country nacovered by existing concessions, and these would not go for nothing. I might add here that I gather the impression that the whole Damman visit has been somewhat unsatisfactory, the King would not follow the programme which had been arranged; he arrived at a banquet organised by the California Arabiun Standard Oil Company and left inside three minutes, he complained to Sheikh Hamad in my heari .; that on one occasion he had been compelled to chase food unsuccessfully all reacted somewhat violently to the American passion for schedue.

5. To revert now to the course of events in Buhrein. On the afternoon of the 4th May a formal entertainment was given by the Manusin and Muharraq Municipalities in the Manaina Municipal Garden. The proceedings, once they

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began, were comparatively brief, heing confined to short speeches of welcome rend on behalf of his Highness the Sheikh and the presidents of the two municipainties and a reply read on behalf of the King by Sheikh Yusuf Yasin. The sentiments expressed were in all respects admirable, the King's speech referring to "this Arab mand under its Arab ruler" Though it would be foolish to 5 4 4 4 4 22

a potent reply to those who talk of Bratish domination and colonisation in

Bahrein or the dictatorship of the British Adviser

6. On the following day, Friday, the King joined to the prayers at the mosque in Manaom. In the afternoon he pand a visit to the oil field and refuery, during which Mr Belgrave and I accompanied him in his car and were compelled to assume the rôle of oil experts. During much of the drive however, His Majesty held forth on politics, after a brief reference to M. Litvinov's departure from the scene in Russia and a remark that he wished he know what 1 to the state of the state of

recertly that Germany and Italy were stronger than the rest of Europe put ogether that the democracies were afraid of them, and that be (Ibn Saud, would be well advoied to tank his fate with the Axis. He himself be wever, but not the least doubt that, if was broke out in Europe, there would be revolution in Germany and Italy, whose people must, he said, he sick of "having their tongues held. He then went on to depreente modern tendencies in Iraq. Iraq, he said, seemed to be composed of three quite irreconcilable slements, the Government, the army and the people. Everyone was in far too much of a harry, 11. all do weel to remember how much Arab nations awed to England. But for Engand the fraq State would never have come into existence, and Egypt would to the liver have

this stage point was given to his remarks by the night of the battery of tanks at the Oil Company's refinery. From there on his taterest was mainly in statistics. of tom of oil Links and wells. He stopped at the power house at the relinery and was obviously impressed, but worried by the noise. Later on, at ten, he whispered to me that he leard that the Bahrein Petroleum Company were to get 1 1 1 1

of I would let him know in due course what the terms were, as these would help him a great deal to his own concessional negotiations! I thought it well to make it clear that we did not nottle the terms and were concerned only to see that Sheigh Hainad received fair treatment from the company

7. It struck me on this, as on other occasions, that he seemed extremely auxious to show publicly the goodwill which he entertained for the British. He made me att by him on all public occasions and would not tolerate any attempt

on my part to retire into the background. He was equally cordial to Mr Belgrave, and mude a particular point of thanking him personally for all

the arrangements which had been made for his entertainment. 8. On the carner nights the hanquets given by his Highness the Sheikh and his brothers (for which the State pays) had been restricted solely to Arab guests. On Franky and Saturday nights, however, a few European guests were also

invited and received most kindly attention from the King

9. On Saturday morning the King visited a few of the more important 1. 1 h. 11 h. te une that it is merely a matter of giving him slightly stronger leases.) After dinner ter telling all the telling to the telling to the termination of the termin production for which great credit is due to Mr Belgrave, who was solely te I to the term white Italiz Wahba that the King would give me a private audience after the tattoo. and a memorandum from His Majesty's Government in regard to Palestine There had been manificient time after the arrival of the telegrams (in very - ; f - 1 T - () OT / 1 () 1 () tri - of to but the English and Arabic versions were faired during the night and handed to His Ma cety when he left Bahrein this morning. As I have reported separately, Ibn Saud said that he was unable to make any comment immediately,

but that he would study these papers in detail on arrival at Al Shobar and, if he wished to send any message or require further chicidation from His Mujesty's Coverament, he would write to me at once. Explaining the presence of Sheika Jemal Husseint, he said that he had received many kindnesses from the British Government, and that, now that they were in difficulties, he wished to do what he could to help them. He had sent messages to the Palestine Arab leaders to prepare for a settlement, and had asked that demal Husseini be sent to him for discussion, since he regarded him as probably the most intelligent amongst them. It was probably an unusual experience for Ibn Saud to set with only two companions in a large and empty palace late at night, and with no more than

two policemen and two of his own fidawis outside.

10. The King and his entourage left Bahrein to the action of the same not yet received full information of the presents which have been , Harnad, but they include twenty one factor cars, fifty cainels are iv that we have a second of the s erry - - 1 - 1 - a very syll at the the second section of the second section is presented the second second to be a control to the television of the family 18 to the said the transfer

II I to a fine to clar to a to plain affine to Stade of the tree is selected and solution to a select I have to it a section to the Mt Lie so a sected and in present present IT I TO THE TENT OF THE TOTAL OF THE STATE O and the state of t land at a title we sate and a first a companied to a first Pepilian pro service of a service e service ert trive tat I average to a driver at each heart the extract Book set also evident as after a contract to American be east attribute a transfer of the Chrone of I' a f for

12 The effect of this visit has been wholly admirable locally and will, I are in a service to the transfer for hear there wen for himself the relations which exist between the Al Khalifah family, the agency and the adviser, he has spoken publicly of his great pleasure in all that to be seen the property of the first of the property of the pr wideality towards British officials here, and further proof has been given of the personal affection which exists between the King and Sheikh Hamad of Bahrein. I am sure that he has enjoyed his visit, and certainly Sheikh Humad, his brothers and sons are delighted beyond measure. Indeed, it is difficult to runking, after the events of the past few days, that only nine years ago the Political Agent in Bahrein reported after Ibn Saud's last visit to the island that " the whole effect of this visit has been deplorable. A more successful impetua to Jan Arab feeling could not have been given and the tenuity of our hold on Bahrein The property of the same of the state of the same periods to Sheakh Hafiz Wahba . " In my own country I lose my temper not less than once in three days; here in Bahrein I cannot imagine how I could every lose it " Fortunately the weather was cool

> I have, &r H WEIGHTMAN

> > H W

PS-I have just heard through Sheikh Mohammad bin 'Isa, brother of Sir Hamad, that Ibn Saud talked constantly to Sheikh Hamad and his the strength of his pro British sentiments. He said he might have his minor differences with us, but these matters were matters of no account and that he was solid with the British.

No. 25

Sir R Bullard to Viscount Halifax.-(Received May 26)

(No. 88.) (Telegraphic.)

Jedda, May 26, 1939

YOUR telegram No 75 of 3rd May

Saudi Arabian Government are still considering the question of a cartridge factory, but they have decided to take advantage of credits offered by B-s Majesty's Government for parchase of the following -

(a) 200 Hotchkis machine gams at £12 plus cost of reconditioning

(b) 3,500 000 rounds of 303 summartum for £2,800

(c) English rifles to the value of £10 000

(d) Ammunition for rifles—at least 1,000 per rifle

2. They realize that this involves an increase in credits offered owing to exclusion of (c) and (d) from the £10.000, but hope that His Majesty's Government will not object to that. They would be grateful for the advice of His Majesty's to a late of the late of the state of the state of the f ... I judge that they hope for favourable terms in price as well as in 4 1 1 15

E 4229 1809 281

No. 20

Sir B Newton to Viscount Holifag (Received June 12)

(No. 73. Savang.)

Bondad June 6, 1039

(Telegraphic) PRIME Minister called on me on 5th June and spoke to me of deterioration

of Iraq's relations with Sandi Arabia.

He intimated that Ibn Saud was jealous of dominant influence which Iraq was gaining in Arabian affairs, and disturbed by rumours in circulation that a Husburnite Prince would soon become King of Syria. He was also annoyed that agreements concluded in May 1938 (see Hagdad telegram No. 37, Saving) had not been ratified (Prime Minister admitted that his Government regarded agreement concerning nationality of border tribes as being unfair to Iraq and wanted a modification.) Finally, Ibn Saud was showing great obstinacy about the demarcation of frontier in neighbourhood of Muque (see letter to Mr. Baxter of 18th March). He might think recent events had weakened Iraqi Government. and that moment was therefore favourable to press unreasonable demands. perhaps under threat of tribal trouble.

A few days ago he had withdrawn Saudi commission, which had been making a triangulation of frontier with an Iraqi commission, and had demanded that an Iraqi representative should be sent to discuss matter with him or that a Sauch Arabian representative should be received in Bugdad for the same purpose.

Pupe I after the transmiss of all the fitterin Aftern to Rivarh soon, but opening of a arithment the row or a read tole 1 s.

Meanwhile, he intended to offer arbitration under provisions of protocol of arbitration to "Bon-Voisuage" Treaty of April 1931, and would like to suggest that His Majesty's Government should be invited to provide president of board of arbitration. Before making this proposal, he wished to know whether His Majesty's Government in the I'mited Kingdom would accept such an invitation. The first of the state of the s His Majesty's Government were clearly the best authority to arbitrate on this matter, though he doubted whether Ibn Saud would welcome proposal. I undertook to ascertain your views and should be glad to receive early instructions by

During our conversation Prime Minister told me that Saudi Arabian Minister here had informed him that the Amir Saud had recently left Riyadh for an 27

unknown destination with a large body of men. Prime Minister was somewhat anxious lest this more should be the prelude to despatch of raiders into Traq. I should welcome any information which His Majesty's Minister at Jedda may have about this move.

Repeated to Jedda, No. 28)

E 4246 1809 25]

No. 27

Viscount Halifas to Sir R. Bullard (Jedda)

(No. 99) objecting strongly to Iraqi policy and propaganda, especially regarding Syris]

I have no further information regarding intentious of French Government No de Da May a topped Mad at Foreign Affairs, when asked about the rumoured French intention to establish a monarchy in Syria, replied that all this was very vague at present, and would not admit that French Government had any particular condidate in view to occupy the throne. I doubt whether French Government have yet come to definite decision to have a monarchy at all, still less to adopt a Shereeffan candidate.

2 Question is, in any case, primarily one for decision by the mandatory Power and the people of Syria. If, however, the Iraqi Government were to make it known that they favoured some particular candidate, it would be difficult for If I have a frequency stell the speck of the amounted to improper interference with Syrian affairs, and still less to improper interference with Saudi Arabian affairs, seeing that such action by itself would seem to constitute no threat to any part of Sandi Arabia.

street at the street of the street of a sequentially overshadow Saudi Arabia in political importance, and dispose, once and for all, of Ibn Saud's claim to be regarded as the political leader of the Arab world. It would, from the Sand's point of view, he wome still if Iraq, Transpordan and See a wrong II , as be a recreated a Street a lately amount of the see by every attempt to stir up revolt in the Hejaz or other parts of present Saudi territories. But remote apprehensions of this kind would not entitle Ibn Saud to regard Iraq's present policy as directly simed against Saudi Arabia. There can presumably be no fear on his part of Iraq; attempts openly to seize his territory.

4. His Majesty's Government have themselves recently taken strong exception to Iraqi propaganda, especially regarding Koweit, but it is obvious that no activities in which the Iraqi Government have been engaging could with the partition of again that I the said of historia raids into Iraq, and any such action might obviously lead to most serious consequences.

5. I think that, subject to your observations, your reply might be on the following lines:-

6. I have learnt with regret that anything said or done by the Iraqi Government should have led Iba Saud to think that the Iraqi Government are pursuing a policy contrary to his interests.

7 Ha Wind Court has the new low at some exceptly to take exception to certain aspects of Iraqi propaganda, especially propaganda Tree las & Kwe Ha Waysty to verify the rade the Fallon regarding the objectionable nature of this propaganda clear to the Iraqi Govern The I do and that I the Lepesther world Ha Mariety is Government on this point, should not also point out to the Iraqi Government that such propaganda is open to strong objection.

8. At the same time it does not appear likely to His Majesty's Government. that Iraq has aggressive intentions towards Saudi Arabia or the Persian Gulf States Even if such ambitions were entertained in certain quarters in Iraq. it would still be doubtful whether they would constitute a real threat to Iray's neighbours. No one can foresee the distant future, but so long as Ibn Saud and his successors rule what is now Saudi Arabia, and so long as His Majesty's Government maintain their position on the shores of the Persian Gulf as they have every intention of doing it is evenly beyond the power of Iraq to achieve any territorial expansion in that direction.

9. As regards Syria, I understand that the Iraqi Government hope that

French Mandate. These Iraqi bopes, therefore, are not likely to be realised in the near future, and need surely not affect Iraq's present relations with other States.

think that this is primarily a question to be decided by the people of Syria and the mandatory Power. They do not believe that any decision has yet been reached, even whether there is to be a king at all. His Majesty's Government had not heard that the Iraqi Government wished to support some particular candidate for the Syrian Throne, and they are not aware who this candidate may be, but if the Saud holds different views on the suitability of certain possible candidates, it would seem desirable that a friendly discussion should take place between the Saudi Arabian and Iraqi Governments with a view to reconcile any difference of publics.

11. In general, His Majesty's Government believe that there is no question affecting the interests of the two neighbouring Arab menarchies, which cannot be solved by the normal methods of friendly and confidential consideration. I hope that Ibn Saud will find, in the course of such conversations, that the Iraqui Government have every desire to take full account of his position and to treat outstanding problems in a spirit of goodwill. It would, meanwhile, he best to refrain from any action or public statement which might merely embitter Saudi Iraqui relations. Hasty action of this kind by Ibn Saud would certainly not be the best means of inducing Iraquito modify her policy towards Syria in such a way as to take more favourable account of his interests. Perhaps, in order to initiate conversations, Ibn Saud might be prepared to repeat his invitation to Charcal Nurs, or mane other leading lengi statemans, to visit him in Saudi Arabia, or alternatively be might send one of his own sous to Hagdad. A full and frank exchange of views upon Saudi Iraqui relations could not fail to be of mutual advantage.

12. Foregoing was drafted before receipt of Bagdad telegram No. 225 [of 18th June], but will, I hope, provide you with general lines on which you can

base a suitable reply to Ibn Sand

(Repeated to Hagdad No. 225, Carco, No. 49, Saving (by post), Dammsens, No. 1 5 1 1 1 1 2 2 3 Saving (by bag))

CHAPTER IL-IRAO.

E 75 75 341

No. 28

Sir M Peterson to Viscount Halifax.—(Received January 4, 1989.)

(No. 620) My Lord,

Bugdad, December 22, 1938.

WITH reference to my despatch No 480 of the 30th September, I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith a copy of an agreement dated the 8th December last, concluded at Bagdad between the Iraqi and Iranian Governments on the subject of the formation of a commission to re-creet the frontier pillars on the Iraqi Iranian frontier in accordance with article 3 of the Frontier Treaty, signed on the 4th July, 1937

2. I have obtained this document privately from Mr McDougall, the legal adviser to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, who informs me that although it is dated the 8th December the actual date of its signature by the Iraqi Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Iranian Minister in Eagland was the 10th December

3. I am sending a copy of this despatch and its onclosures to His Majesty's

Minister at Tebran

I have, &c. MAURICE PETERSON

Faclosure in No. 28

Arened.

Auriche 1.

I l'ae commission de bornage sora constituée comprenent un premier représentant et un second representant nommés par chaque Gouvernement. Le chargera de ses fonctions. Il jourra des mêmes droits et privilèges que le premier représentant

n'arriveraient pas à résoudre la question en litige île la soumettront à leurs Bouvernements afin d'y trouver une solution par la voie diplomatique

3 Les premiers représentants présiderent alternativement les séances de la

4. Les procès-verbaux seront rédigés en tramen, en arabe et en français et au cas de litige le texte français fera foi.

5 Chaque premier représentant désignera les auxiliaires qui doivent l'assister dans chacune des séances de la commission.

ARTICLE 2

Les travaux de la commission seront.

- (a) De borner la frontière trano-trakteune conformement au Traité de Frontière conclu le 4 juillet 1937, en érigeant des bornes sur les emplacements fixés par la Compussion de Délimitation de 1914 mentionnée dans l'article 1 (b) dooit traité, en érigeant des bornes supplémentaires comme il est prévu et dessons et en fixant les coordonnées géographiques exactes des anciennes et nouvelles bornes.
- (b) De fixer définitivement, comme il est prévu ci-après, les coordonnées géographiques désignées d'une manière approximative dans l'article 2 dudit

(c) De préparer comme il est prévu dans l'article 9 de cet accord une nouvelle la commission de 1914 ainsi que l'emplacement de toutes les bornes et piliers à eriger par la commission

ARTICLE 3

Chaque Gouvernement designers des secrutaires et des specialistes pour assister les représentants parmi lesquels il y aura au moins deux spécialistes triangulateurs.

ARTICLE 4

par semaine afin de rediger en un procès verbal le résultat des travaux exécutes et de fixer le programme à suivre. Les procès verbaux seront signés par les representants des deux parties contractantes.

Airricha 5

l La commission prendra comme base de ses travaux :

Frontière de 1914 contenant le tableau descriptif de la ligne frontière et de l'empineement des bornes, les cartes identiques et les cartes applémentaires utilisées et agnées par ladite commission

(b) L'article 2 du Traité de Frontière conclu le 4 juillet 1937

2. Chacun des Gouvernements fournirs à son premier représentant les copies des documents mamentionnés qui seront comparées et vérifiées avant de communer les travaix de la communion

ARTICLE 6

La date et le lieu de la première seance de la commission seront fixés d'un commun accord par les deux Couvernements

ARTICLS 7

 La communicat doit désigner avec précision les emplacements fixée par la commission de 1914 et y ériger les nouvelles bornes

2. La commission de 1914, des bornes supplementaires sur la ligne frontière, à tes distunces telles que chaque borne soit visible de l'autre à l'ord nu. Cependant in la frontière suit une ligne naturelle clairement définie ou si la nature du terrain rend déficile l'érection des bornes, ou dans les circonstances exceptionnelles, l'érection des bornes n'est pas obligatoire. Dans ces ens la commission doit sefforcer d'ériger les bornes à des distances aussi proches l'une de l'autre qu'exige une démarcation de la frontière. En outre, dans les cas exceptionnels où les bornes us penvent pas être érigées sur la ligne frontière même et où une démarcation claire et permanente est indispensable, la commission érigera des bornes additionnelles à proximité de la ligne frontière de sorte qu'elle puisse être determinée en se referant à ces bornes

d'experts prévue par l'article 1 du protocole de signature annexe au Traité de l'article 1 de protocole de signature annexe au Traité de l'article 1 de cet accord définitivement déterminées par les méthodes presentes à l'article 2 de cet accord pour la détermination des bornes-frontières.

ABTICLE 5

1. Les bornes seront d'une des deux formes survantes

Forme (1). Un poteau en fer de 5° × 3° et de 11' de longueur suyé noir et la discretaire de la la horse ser de perpende autrement à la ligne frontière un disque circulaire de fer de 1' de diamètre portant le numéro de la horse en relief. Le disque sera noir et le numéro en relief blanc

Forme (2). Des pierres (taillées si possible) bâties avec de la chaux on du ciment sur une fondation convenable dans inquelle sers enfoncée vertualement une barre de fer. Les dimensions de la borne seront au moins de 150 mètre

de hauteur et de 1 mètre de dramètre à la base. Sur le côté de la borne à angle droit de la ligne frontière le numero de la borne sera marqué sur une plaque en ciment de l' de dramètre

2. Les bornes de forme (1) devront être employées de préference aux bornes

de forme (2)

3. Les bornes seront numerotées consécutivement en commençant par la première borne érigée par la commission

4 St la nature du terrain on intres circonstances empéchent l'érection des hornes des formes (1) et (2) la commession choisirs d'autres formes de bornes tenvenant aux endroits en question

ARTICLE 9

2. Etant donné qu'il existe une triangulation le long de la frontière

topographique et-dessus mentionné sera basée là dessus

3 Les deux Gouvernements mettront à la disposition de la commission, aussitét que possible, un nombre suffisant d'experts topographes

4. Les coordonnées géographiques des bornes frontières servat déterminées

par la trunquintion du levé el dessus mentioané.

. Les femilies originales du levé et dessus mentionné seront signées par

chacun des représentants

6 Par un commun accord entre les deux Geuvernements la nouvelle carte sera publiée en français. Les représentants aignement deux de con copies dont chaque Gouvernement recevra une et pourra la publier en sa langue nationale

Auricia 10:

La commusion préparera un carnet de repérage contenunt les coordonnées géographiques de chaque borne, sa direction, sa distance de la borne précédente atuni que l'azimut des points de repère visibles.

Agricus II.

l'érection des bornes sur les emplacements designés par la commission. Cette sous commission men composée soit des seconds reprocentants soit des membres techniques. Un rapport des travaux effectués par la sons-commission doit être soumts le plus tôt possible à la commission afin d'être maéré aux procès-verbaux de la commission.

Amicus 12

Les frais de l'érection des hornes ainsi que tous autres frais communs seront à la charge des deux Gouvernements à parte égales et les comptes défautrifs en seront préparés en double exemplaire et signés par les représentants des deux parties. Chaque Gouvernement en recovra un exemplaire.

ARTICLE 13.

Los deux parties contractantes s'engagent à faciliter les travaux de la commission, spécialement en ce qui concerne le logement, la main d'œuvre et les matériaux nécessaires. Chaque représentant et sa suite peuvent franchir librement le territoire des deux Gouvernements et y circuler pendant l'exécution des travaux.

ARTICLE 14

I Les deux parties contractantes s'engagent à protéger et entretenir les bornes érigées par la commission

2. Les deux parties contractantes sont d'accord qu'après l'achèvement des travaux de délimitation, et an moins une fois tous les deux ans, leurs autorités

locales près de la frontière coopéreront ensemble à contrôler toutes les bornes érigées par la commusion et au besoin faire les réparations nécessaires. Les deux Gouvernements la secront à la disposition de ces autorités un nombre suffisant de cartes relevées par la commission

Angicum 15

Les procès-verbaux de la commission, le carnet de repérage prévu a l'article 10 de est accord, les cartes et tous autres documents préparés par la commission seront en double exemplaire et signés par les representants, qui en donneront un exemplaire à leur Couvernement respectif

Aigment 10

Le présent accord, fait en double exemplaire en français, entrera en vigueur. mmédiatement après la signature.

Fast à Bagdad, le 8 décembre 1938

Pour le Gouvernement royal de l'Irak

Pour le Gonverne impérial de l'Irra-

E 72 72 93]

No. 29

Sir M. Peterson to Viscount Halifax - (Received January 4, 1939).

«No 6313

My Lord, Hagdad, December 27, 1958 WITH reference to my telegram No. 215 of the 25th December, I have the

honour to submit the following report on the events, so far as I have been able. to ascertain them, which led to the resignation of Jamil Madfat's Cabinet .--

 About 7 o'clock on the evening of the 24th December a strong detachment. of armoured cars and envalvy was moved from the inilitary contemment on the right bank of the Tigris at Wiodash and concentrated at Hinnidi, where it came under the direct control of the Chief of the General Staff. Shortly afterwards small parties of these troops were sent to the houses of Kurt Saul and be story by a boost of the state of all as headed by the Chief of the General Staff, sought and obtained an audience with King Ghazi, to whom they represented the dissatisfaction of the army with Janual Mar tour to a cole a trad to t to rengn and to replace it by another, which should include men who had thereupon sent for the Prime Minister and his principal colleagues. I do not know precisely what passed between the Prime Minister and the King, but, according to the story told to me by the late Minister for Foreign Affairs, to whom I paid a farewell visit on the 26th December, His Majesty gave his Government. no support and was, indeed, in no condition over to discuss the situation. Taken as they were completely by surprise, the Government were left with no afternative but to renign

S. It is said in many quarters that, after obtaining the resignation of Jamil Madfat, King Ghazi at first summoned Hikmat Sulaiman, and that it was only after Hilamat had declared his inability to form a Government that the premiership was offered to Nuri. The latter at once set about gathering his colleagues. and a Royal trada appointing the following Cobinet was read out with the eustomary ceremony in the Serai at 2 o clock the following afternoon (the

25th December

Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs Nurs Said (" Personalities," 66)

Finance Rustum Haidar (" Personalities " 72

Determine A Minister of the Interior Taha-al Hashim,

Personal Co. St. al. Daftari ("Personalities," 46)

July C. Jahr ("Personalities," 78).

Economics and Communications: Umor Nazmi

At the same time a unanimous invitation from the entire Cabinet was despanded to Naji Shawkat ("Personalities," 62), the Iraqi Minister at Angora, to join them as Minister for the Interior. To day I learn that he has accepted this invitation and is hastening to Bagdad

4. With the exception of Umar Nazmi, all the colleagues chosen by Nari Said are well known in public life. Umar Nazmi is a semior official who has an excellent reputation and whom the late Prime Minister several times endeavoured.

without success, to persuade to accept the portfolio of the Interior

5 Test and a contract of the same of appear as estimated. and reasonable as can be expected in this country, but I confess to misgiving work of the Palestine Defence League, about whose objectionable activities I have had on several occasions to make strong representations to the Iraqi Government. It is to be fenred, therefore, that he may endeavour to influence the new Government to adopt towards the Palestinian question an attitude less concibatory than that of their predecessors. As reported in my telegram No. 218 of to day's date. I have already given Nurt a strong hint on this subject

6 As regards the Prime Minister himself, I have already reported in paragraph 7 of my despatch No. 503 of the 16th November that, according to the I'm attended to the state of a pose of the the lack of balance and mutability of temperament which he has shown amon his time of the coup d'Etat of October 1980, and that a return to power will bring that this may be so, but his readmess to participate in yet another military coup (at hough this time a bloodless one) to overthrow a well intentioned and specessful Administration which bud given him no personal or public justification for such a course does not inspire confidence. As your Lordship will be aware from my despatch No. 563, and as Nurs busself reminded me to day he gave me warning of the intended coup, and I, on my part, while frankly dishelleving its imminence, 1. The man a server of a course man a course man a

he hawaew adopted 7. The immediate reasons for this military revolt are scennigly trivial, but its root causes to deep in the graver events of recent history. Superficially, it was the result of the arritation caused to the General Staff by the tactions and over forceful behaviour of the recently appointed Minister of Defence, Sabib behaviour to be acceptable. Fundamentally, it was the breaking into flume of the them who had went preferment and influence as the friends of Bake Sidqi. Of these, Talsa al Hashimi, the Chief of the General Staff, whom Bakr deposed and whose brother Ynam he drove from office, was the natural leader, and it is to him that the chief part in the movement must be attributed. Nuri's share was Sides but it is doubtful whether any of the other members of the new Cabinet were in the plot. They were gathered together later just as Hikmat Sulaiman eathered his colleagues after Yasin al Hashimi's Cabinet had been driven out by semy in October 1936

It is as yet too soon to determine what general policy the new Government. may be expected to adopt. From the point of view of His Majesty's Government, their attitude towards the question of Palestine is perhaps the most important consideration, and I have telegraphed to your Lordship separately (my telegram No. 217 of the 27th December) reporting the conversation which I have to day had with Nuri Said on this subject. I may add that Nuri told me he was not worrying about world affairs, serious as they were, since "our course is already

set by the side of Great Britain."

[20188]

9 A regions to labor Nor las I note by first low red I to real to come the time the terms of the Pasha Al Askarı or his own expulsion in October 1938, and he has already written to Hikmat Sulaiman assuring him that he has nothing to fear. He may, indeed, endeavour to hold to this principle, but he has also to reward those who regard themselves as having been his friends in need, and he will find it difficult to do this without displacing many who owe their present positions to his enemies. Already a number of army officers have been transferred from their commands and others have been given leave while their future is considered.

D

10 In matters of internal administration, the line taken by the new ministers is not likely to differ widely from the general policy of their predecessors. There is, however one important matter concerning which the policy of the Prime Minister will need particularly to be watched. I refer to the

position of King Ghazi

11 Although Nurt Said in our talk to-day employed conventional phrases about the king's youth and mexperience, it is doubtful whether be has ever forgiven him for what he regards as His Majesty's base and cowardly shandon-Quite recently, as I reported in my despatch No. 563 of the 16th November, be was treety speaking in the Mayon, a transfer theme I have reported in my telegram No 218 of to day's date the plan which Nuri outlined to me to metall the Emir Zeid in the palace, and this arrangement, admirable in so let no it last man be a pringle of the first an underlying intention eventually to place the Emir Zoid on the throne instead of King Chair. II. Mayon), Jan Abdul Illah, and, if the new Prime Minister probably react by plotting against the new Government and will naturally look for conspirators in the army. The prospect is disturbing, and little imagination is needed to foresce to what estamittes for the country such developments might (4)

12 I happened to visit the King on the morning of the 24th December, when Nurs's return to Ragdad came, among other subjects, under discussion. I do not think that His Magesty bad any more idea of what the day held in store than I had myself. Since the coup, I am told, on reliable authority, that His Majesty is taking credit for having "once again saved the country."

13. I am sending copies of this despatch in His Majesty's Minister at

Tehran and to the Governor General of India.

Llace &c MALRICE PETERSON

E 374 374 981

See M. Paterson to See John Simon - (Received January 11)

(No. 12).

Baydad, January 11, 1930

(Telegraphic) SIY telegram No 3, Saving King Ghazs sent for me this morning and appealed in the presence of the Preme Attension for financial assistance for Iraq in the form of credit facilities. Government sufferpate that there will be a deficit of £800,000 in this year's estimate owing to unforeseen commitments on railway construction

I undertook to convey the request to His Majesty's Government, but reminded the King and Prime Minister that grant of export credit presupposed some degree of confidence in the stability of the regime in the country receiving them. I also

remarked them of oil company's offer of a loan.

Nurs Pashs said they did not want to negotiate with oil company under

Constraint imposed by present financial stringency.

Monaco of Panalog is to star and I the redor to explain the programme. in greater detail. But I should be glad to know as soon as possible whether I may encourage Iraque to believe that assistance will be afforded in principle and subject to assurances of reasonable programme being submitted.

1E 376 374 931

No 31

Sir M. Peterson to Sir John Simon .- (Received January 14)

(No 15) Bagdad, Junuary 14, 1939 (Telegraphic)

(It.) MY telegram No 12. Nurr Pashs and Minuster of Finance came to see me on 13th January

(End of E.) They confirmed that the deficit which had arisen largely owing to uncontrolled expenditure by the ratiways would reach £800,000, and possibly more, unless

certain possible economies were effected. Scheme proposed by Mr. Hogg has been modified, and the Government now argently require credit facilities for £5 million comprising £3 million for armaments and £2 million primarily for railway managed proposed that the credit should be for maximum period of fifteen years Approximately £11 million of the annual oil revenues would remain for other From ourse as arms relief to the secret by the both thought kingdom firms with United Kingdom materials and the assistance of the Ex nat Credits Guarantee Department as need arose after a mission of United King on experts had visited Iraq and advised on the preparation of a general solving

I informed the Prime Minister [1] that a decision regarding armaments charles and a mail to concerpt of the first of the first of export credits legislation, and that I had already recommended that His Majesty's Government should give sympathetic consideration to his appeal for assistance.

I suggest that if desired facilities are accorded they neight be made conditional on preference being extended to United Kingdom contractors and with at the fit to be deat on the scheme of development prepared by the proposed mission. Though I consider it desirable to help the Iraqi Government in every possible way, it would be a pity to miss the opportunity of cornering future major contracts, for which there is thereasingly keen foreign competition

I realise that the nature of the present difficulties may arouse misgivings regarding recurrence, but the Minister of Finance intends to go to the root of the problem, which is over spending by the railways, and ensure that they keep

within reasonable bounds.

He indicated that payment to Air Ministry in respect of Hinaid; could not be made before 1940, as regards the request for armament credits, I understand Angle Iraqi discussions on the question of military transport have been begun, but there has so far been no discussion on the defence plan

E 377 374 931

No. 32

Sir M Peterson to Str John Simon .- (Received January 14)

(No. 16) (Tolegraphie)

Baydad, January 14, 1939

MY namediately preceding telegram Debet of £800,000 includes £691 000 carried forward from 1937-38.

E 756 72 93

1 15

Sir M Peterson to Viscount Halifan .- (Received January 30)

(No. 16) My Lord,

Baydad, January 16, 1939

WITH reference to my despatch No. 631 of the 27th December last, I have the honour to report that recent convertations, which I have had with Nuri Said, have given me some further insight into the political ideas which are uppermost in his mind-a mind which is undoubtedly quick, while I am not yet convinced of its stability of purpose.

2. Nucl has explained that all public men in Iraq are concerned about the manner in which during the past four years, Governments have been overthrown one after the other by secretly contrived unconstitutional action, and that he is determined to make an effort to put an end to this state of affairs, even though

conscious that he himself owes to it his accession to office.

3. His appreciation of the elements of the situation is not new, and I need only summarise it in the briefest terms. While King Faisal was alive he kept his finger on the pulse of public opinion and changed Cabinets as soon as their popularity had wanted or their unpopularity had reached a dangerous point

[20188]

4. Since his death there has been no constitutional instrument responsive to public feeling and capable of acting in this manner. King Ghazi, through his routh, mexperience, and hitherto unstable temperament has been unable to employ his nominees of each successive Cabinet, has in no way reflected the changes of public feeling. In consequence, Governments, once established, have endeavoured to remain in office regardless of public feeling and have sought to repress, instead of to satisfy, criticism and opposition. In so doing they have often indulged in abuses of their special powers such as those derived from the Malicious Propaganda Law. Public resentment has therenpon rapidly increased and has found expression in the disturbing tribal or military demonstrations against the Government of the day which have become an almost annual event in recent years.

5. The remedy, Nurs Said concludes, is to restore to the Constitution, in weeking order, this accessary instrument which reacting to public option, will transfer to the Mannet to the M

the people are politicall and the second of the country in the art of democratic government will take many years. His personal inclination, therefore, is to mak somehow to restore to the Palace of his views supplies, I think the answer to the question contained in the first paragraph of your telegram No. 14 of the 13th January, which reached me after the depth of the Lang Ghazi himself, as he grew into maturity, would

The hope that King Ghazi himself, as he grew into maturity, would be able to take his father's place must now, Nuri feets, he deferred even if not finally set aside and he is evidently searching for a plan whereby the Emir Zeid of thought that he has come to evolve the idea of making Zeid a kind of Royal Counsellor in the Palace. Or, alternatively, of making him Prime Minister in a Government pledged to obtainate the army from politics and to restore constitutional checks and balances (please see my telegrams No. 9 of the 10th and No. 5. Saving of the 11th January, 1959).

8. Both plans offer considerable difficulties, and this probably explains Nuri's vacillation between the two. In my last talk with him be seemed disposed to abandon altogether the idea of making Zeid Prime Minister and to be the idea of making Zeid Prime Minister and to be the idea of the transfer and to be the idea of the transfer and to be not as a reported in my telegram No. 5. Saving, of the 11th January, he has naked me to help him to explain the position to flix Majesty

9 For the reasons given in my despatch No 631 of the 27th December last there are grounds for believing that Nuri's plans for the better government of the kingdom may not be altogether free from personal hostility to King Chazi, and that was why I asked him to tell me frankly whether or not be was sumit; if placing the Emir Zeid on the throne instead of King Chazi. He assured me that the was a first last the deplocable political situation which he had already discussed with me.

bave revealed since the death of King Faisal are very real, and though, having regard to the manner in which he bimself has come into office, it may be hypocritical of Nuri to shed tears over the wickedness of military plots to overthrow Cabinets, it is I think clearly his duty as Prime Minister to try to prevent a repetition of such plots and in our interests to help him to do so. I also see force in his argument that much time is likely to be required to develop in Parliament the power effectively to direct the government of the country. As your Lordship knows, several plans for strengthening the influence of the Palace by means of a 1 to 1 million of the country.

such a council would be to give power to a number of men without responsibility and to diminish the authority of the responsible Ministers to a degree which might make it impossible for them to gove

11 Auri's plan has the merit of offering the possibility of a speedy remedy for the country's constitutional tils without the defects inherent in the creation of a Privy Council. At the same time there is the evident risk that his assurances that he is not aiming at getting rid of King Ghazi may not be altogether honest, and if this plan is adopted it will be necessary to be constantly on the watch for any attempt to allow the appointment of the Emir Zeid to the Palace as a line of the line of the Palace as a line of the line of

12 The stability of Iraq would. I am convenced be impurred by any change of this nature which would enable all discontented elements to ruly round a legitimist cause. Since Zeid has no children, the succession would also be brought toto question.

13 In the meanwhile Nuri has wisely decided to break with the principle of his predecessors and not to dissolve Parament, which is due to reassemble on the 1st February. On this point also be has changed his mind since I spoke to him on the 27th December (please see my telegram No. 218 of that date).

14. Outside the constitutional problem with which they are endeavouring to deal the new Government's chief preoccupation is linance, and in my telegrams. No. 3, Saving, of the 7th January, No. 12 of the 11th January and No. 15 of the 14th January, I have reported to your Lorddup the form of the problem with which they are confronted and the appeal which they are making to His Majesty's Government for help to deal with it.

15 Publication of the Government's general administrative programme has been delayed to enable consultation to take place with Naji Shankat, the Minister of the Interior, who arrived from Augura on the 19th January. There has been some shuffling of officials, and it is expected that more will occur when Naji Shankat has had time to take control of his department. The Prime Minister is doing his best to win popularity among the Euphintes sheikha and has sent his activities of the control of the Euphintes sheikha and has sent his activities in hospital after an accident, and I am told that Nucl and Hikmat have since then themselves and

16. Nurs tells me that Naji Shankat reports that the change of Government has made an excellent impression in Augura, and that he has received the most condial messages from the President Ismet Luciu. He proposes to return from the Lucius of the first tells and the tell of the wind lucius since discussions with the Turkish Government.

17. I am sending a copy of this despatch to His Majesty's Ambassador at Angora, to His Majesty's Minister at Tehran and to the Government of India.

I have &c MAURICE PETERSON

E 938 72 98]

No 34

Sir M. Peterson to Viscount Halifan - (Received February 8)

(No. 35)

My Lord,

Bugulad, January 25, 1939.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 16 of the 16th January, I have the lumour to state that the situation with regard to the Palace seems to me to have been modified by the action of the Government in appointing Rashid Ali-al-Gilani

to be Rais of the Diwan and private secretary to His Majesty

Director-General in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, a position for which he is quite ministed but which, I am informed, he may occupy only temporarily. As I is given a law do not be 28% of I 28th here, or I have always garded Rashid-al-Khoja as the least harmful element in the Palace entourage but it is undoubtedly a matter for satisfaction that the new appointment should have caused Doctor Damley, the Chamberlain, who is an old enemy of Rashid Ali's to accept protracted leave of absence from his duties, to which he is not expected to return

3 Rashid Ali's career in summed up in the Personalities Report. He has been Prime Minister and was Minister of the Interior, and therefore a colleague .. Y Pashs in Yasin's Government which was upset by the Bake Sidqi' coup f . " Your Lordship will recollect that it was the action of Jamil-al-Madfai's Comment in banishing Rashid Ali from the capital which led to the military movement of Christmas Eve last. He passes for being miscrupulous without being actually corrupt, an arch intriguer and in politics a "wild man." Taufiq-as-Suwards who could not perhaps be expected to record a favourable verdict, told me recently that he regarded Rushid Ah "as a desequilibre." From the same source I learn that when Rashid Ali's banishment was ordered King Ghazi sent for Taufiq-as Suwardt and enquired: "Why have you sent him to Anah? It is far too good a place for him." It might therefore he supposed that the new appointment was invelcome to His Majesty and I had some hopes of ascertaining his point of view when I went to see him this morning. However, with the perversity which characterises him and which makes His Majesty so difficult a man to help, the King brought Rashid Ali in with him to present to me and insisted on his remaining throughout our conversation.

4 Welcome as is the disappearance of Doctor Daniluji my own feeling is that Pasha has committed a grave blunder in introducing into the Palace a man who, judging by his previous record, can be relied upon to pursue the customary oriental tactics and to socure control of His Majesty in the controller's own interests. My second conclusion is that in placing, as he has done and without consulting me in any way, an ex-Prime Minister in the Palace entourage, Nuri Said has relieved me of any responsibility which I might otherwise have been Zeid, or anyone else, as Palace Connectior. Rashid All is an undoubted person ality, although a not very recentring one, and there can hardly be room in the

Palace for another

5 I must add that, according to Taufiq-as Suwardi, it was only after be had tried unsuccessfully to induce his colleagues of Justice. Finance and Interior successively to reagn in Rashid Ali's favour that Nuri decided to appoint the latter to his present post. The ex Foreign Minister adds that Nuri's insistence. on creating a post for Rashid All is due, not only to the Prime Minister's wellknown mability to resist helping anyone who has formerly been his friend, but to the omittous demands of a certain clique in the army which describes itself as " Rashid Ah's Camp (Washash)."

6. I take this opportunity to correct an error in paragraph 12 of my despatch under reference, in which I stated that the Emir Zeid bad no children. He has a

son of about 2 years old

I am sending a copy of this despatch to His Majesty a Minister at Tehran and to the Government of India.

I have &c. MAURICE PETERSON

Bagdad, February 2, 1939

· E 1319 1079 98]

No. 35

Sir M Peterson to Viscount Halifus - (Received February 21)

No. 49 for

My Lord. WITH reference to the Eastern Department's letter of the 13th December last, regarding the convention concluded between the Iraqi Government and the Basen Petroleum Company (Limited) on the 20th July, 1938, I have the honour

to enclose copies extracted from the Official Gazette of the English text of Law No. 68, ratifying the convention which is annexed thereto, together with letters exchanged between the Iraqi Government, on the one hand, and the Basra. Petroleum Company and the Iraq Petroleum Company on the other

2. The law entered into force on the 30th November, 1938, the date of its

publication in the Official Gazette (Arabic version)

3. The convention, which closely follows the lines of the British Oil Development Company agreement, is for a period of seventy five years (article 2) Exports of oil are to commence seven and a half years from the date of the

agreement at a minimum rate of I million tons per year (article 6). If the oil deposits in the concessionary area, which is defined as all territory not comprised in previous concessions (article 3), prove to be comparable in extent and specification with the deposits now being exploited by the Iraq Petroleum Company, the annual minimum oil exports must be increased to 2 million tons (article 12).

4. The company will pay the Iraqi Government by way of dead rent т 1 (0 2 т т Ден) (160) the state of the s January 1939 until the commencement of regular exports, when the dead rent will cease as such and be replaced by minimum annual payments of £200 000 (gold)

based on a royalty of 4s, per ton (article 11 (3) (a)).

5. The royalty and production habilities are conditional on the petroleum found being of merchaniable quality (article 12). This provision was not specifically included in the British Oil Development Convention, but formed the with the British Oil Development Company, in that the dead rent is fixed at £200,000 (gold) from the first payment, whereas under the British Oil Development Company's agreement it rose from £100 000 (gold) in the first year to the \$200,000 (gold) maximum in the fifth. The Boars Petroleum Company, though they must start drilling operations within three years of the date of the convention and drill a specified minimum footage each year (article 5), are not under an obligation to keep a minimum of nine righ working, a commitment which the British Oil Development Company are finding embarcassing. A further d fletence is found in the Basra Petroleum Company's undertaking to pay £3,000 annually for the education and training of tracis in England (article if

6 In letter ex and every Ang More of contrast and Company to the second of the s to see fill to the offer of the way to be in the 14 (2) of the agreement the Mar of the original as requested, is defined as and power of the state of the s I represent the second of the mere produced as I the second the second to that the Martin of ancients were a division from a fingular franchister. to ter I to I k to get to so you that start of specific 1 south work costeny than to dear per a defer a grand and by a reference The representation to the first of the first

The stay of the same and as it is not a sample no for an I put see see a read II - in to change a feel on of a structures in the concessionary area, which covers 95,000 square miles, but it is a lk ly that there should be grap between the later a and it would broken h Plat Pak

8. I am sending a copy of this despatch to the Department of Overseas Trade

I have de MAURICE PETERSON

Enclosure in No. 35

NOTIFICATIONS, &C., BY THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Law Ratifying the Concention concluded on July 29, 1938, between the Iraq Government and the Basra Petroleum Company (Limited) No 68 of 1938

WE, King of Iraq.

With the approval of the Senate and the Chamber of Departer to hereby order the east tried to following law-

Article 1 - The convention concluded on the 29th July, 1938, between the Irig Concramets and Te Basta Pite our Congruer of uniters is one y

Article 2 -This law shall come into force from the date of its publication in the Government Gazette.

[20188]

Article 3.—The Minister of Economics and Communications is charged with the execution of this law

Made at Bagdad this 25th day of Rumadan, 1357, and the 21st day of Rovember, 1938

GHAZI

Prime Minister

ABBAS MAIDL, Minister of Economics and Communications

(Published in the Hagayi' at 'Iraqiya No. 1671 of November 30, 1988.)

N.B.—Letters exchanged between the Iraq Government and the Basra Petroleum Company (Limited), Amexico I

Convention made with the Government of Iraq. Annexure II

Annexure I

LETTERS EXCHANGED

Ministry of Economics and Communications to Me John Sklivas (leay Petroleum Company (Limited), Bogdad).

I HAVE the bonour to invite your acceptance on behalf of the company that-

- (t) Any place within a radius of 3 miles of K. 2 pumping station near Barp is accepted as being "adjacent to a railway and in the vicinity of Kirkuk" for the purposes of article 14 (2) of the convention dated the 14th March, 1925, as amended by agreements dated the 24th March, 1931
- (2) The Government are at liberty to construct the relinery if they do not wish the company to construct it for their account
- (3) In the application of the price formula in the mid article the cost of transporting pride petroleum from well head to the refinery shall be estimated as nil
- (4) The crude petroleum to be supplied shall be such as in received at K 2 parapring station for export, whether stabilised or unstabilised according to the exigencies of the company's operations.

(5) Accounts will be provisionally actiled monthly on the basis of excluding royally and shall be finally adjusted at the end of the year

(d) Deliveries will be regulated so as to maintain, as near as may be, the p or proportion between the percentage to be taken from day to day and the total of Government's annual purchase of crude petroleum.

(7) The above undertakings shall not be operative unless and until the convention in course of negotiation between the Government and Basra Petroleum Company (Limited) shall have been aigned by both parties and ratified by the Iraqi Parliament

Ag. Minister of Economies and Communications

Iraq Petroleum Company to the Minister of Economics and Communications, Baydad.

Excellency,

IN reply to your letter No. G. 1 of to-day's date. I have the bonour to accept on behalf of the company the terms and conditions therein contained.

For and on behalf of Iraq Petroleum Company (Limited). 11

Ministry of Economies and Communications to Mr John Skliras (leag Petroleum Company (Limited), Bagdad).

Bagdad, July 29, 1938.

I HAVE the honour to enquire whether your company is disposed to purchase from the Government refinery at Baiji such quantities of petrol as may be surplus to Iraq's requirements.

Ag Menister of Economics and Communications

Iraq Petroleum Company to the Minister of Economics and Communications, Bagdad.

Excellency,

IN reply to your letter of even date (G 2), I agree in principle to the complete price of the price of the complete properties and the continuous being agreed between the Government and the total of the annual toursee contracted to be taken from the refinery

My conditional acceptance of this arrangement is also mitject to examination of the customs tariffs of the countries into which Iraq crude petroleum is imported, and to the company not being penalised thereunder by the admixture of refined products to the virgin crude petroleum.

tion between the Government and Basra Petroleum Company (Limited) shad bave been ratified by the Iraqi Parliament.

I have &c
For and on behalf of Iraq Petroleum
Company (Lamited)

Managing Director

4 - - 4 41

Bauen Petroleum Company to the Minister of Economics and Communications, Baydad,

Excellency.

WITH reference to the company's contribution of £3,000 per annum under article 31 of the convention signed this day between the Government and the company, I propose the following arrangement

"The company's contribution shall be paid to the funds of a committee to which the company shall have the right to nominate one member.

"The committee administering this scheme will be appointed by the Government and will sit in London

"The company shall have the option to recruit such students and transces or observe in the company's service and who are willing so to serve

"The company shall have the use of the unchancry created under this scheme for the training of such of its fraqueresonnel as it may require to be trained in England, but, if the committee finds itself unable to defray the cost of their training, the company will defray separately the cost of training its nominees.

"The engagement of students graduating under this scheme is left to the company's discretion, having regard to the company's capacity for absorption consistent with the paramount consideration of maintenance of maximum efficiency of the company's service. The company shall not be relieved hereby from its contracted obligation under article 31 in respect of the employment of Iraqis."

I shall be glad to bear whether you agree to this arrangement.

For Basra Petroleum Company (Limited).

Ministry of Economics and Communications to Mr John Skliver (Baseu Petroleum Company (Limited) Bagdad).

Bagdad, July 29, 1938 IN reply to your letter of even date, No. B. 3, I confirm my agreement to the proposed arrangement.

Yours faithfully

Ag Minister of Economics and Communications.

Annexure II

CONVENTION

THIS convention, made the 29th day of July, 1938, between his Excellency Saved Ibrahim Kamal, Acting Minister of Economics and Communications, on beadful less not a citat ling of the control of the 1 sty Gate House, Finsbury Square, in the City of London (hereinafter called the company "), of the other part

It is hereby agreed between the Government and the company in the manner following :-

ARTICLE 1.

The Government hereby grant to the company on the terms heremafter mentioned the exchange right within the defined area as described in article 3 hereof to explore, prospect, drill for, extract and render suitable for trade petroleum, naphtha, natural gases, oxokerste, and the right to carry away and well the same and the derivatives thereof

ARTRIE 2

The period of this convention shall be seventy five years from the date hereof At the expiration of the said period the rights given to the company by article 1 hereof shall determine, and all the company's land, buildings, wells, wharves, route proceed exerts to the transfer of earliers orthogen True and for the compacts a quitation to on the contract to be property of the Government free of charge

ARTOLIS 3.

The area to which this convention relates (hereinafter called "the delined area") shall comprise all the lands, islands, shoals, reefs, territorial waters and submerged lands of Iraq and Iraq's interest in the neutral zone as at the date of the signature hereof that are not comprised in the oil conventions made between the Government and-

(1) Anglo Persian Oil Company (Limited) under agreement dated the 30th August, 1925.

(2) Turkub Petroleum Company (Limited) under convention dated the 14th March, 1925, as amended by Iraq Petroleum Company (Limited) a preements dated the 24th March, 1931

(3) BOD Company (Limited) convention dated the 20th April, 1932 Provided that within cemeteries, buildings used for religious worship and antiquities as defined in the Antiquities Law No. 59 of 1936. neither the company nor any other person shall have the right to carry on any of the operations named in article I hereof

ARTICLE 4

The company shall, within eight months after the date of this convention, commerce a detailed george a serves of all cost three liferent districts of the defined area, and, in the event of this provision not being complied with, the Government may notify the company that this convention is terminated, and, upon delivery of such notice to the company, this convention shall become entirely full and cold. For the propuse of the said survey the long any's survents and agents shall have power to enter upon any part of the defined area free of charge.

ARTICLE à

Within three years after the date of this convention the company shall start drilling operations. As from three years after the date of this convention the company shall drill a minimum of 12 000 feet per annum, and within one year after oil being struck the footage to be drilled shall be not less than 20,000 feet per annum until the commencement of regular export of oil, provided that any required subsequently to such drilling. The company may work with any number of rigs that it considers can be profitably operated, provided however, that at least two rigs capable of drilling to a depth of 10,000 feet shall be used, and ony plant of the last 3,000 feet. If the provisions of this paragraph are not complied with this convention shall become entirely null and void

All drilling shall be efficient and workmanlike and shall have for its object the location and delimitation of structures containing oil of merchantable quality. and in quantities permitting expredation as chrisaged by this convention

ASTICER 6.

The company shall make arrangements sufficient for the transport of at least \$P 1 seasons of the by constructing and completing a pipe-line of that minimum capacity or by making arrangements for the transport of that minimum quantity, and within seven and a half years after the date of this convention shall commence regular export of oil. Except in the year in which export commences the amount exported shall not be less than I millions tons in every year, provided that the said quantity can with reasonable diagence on the part of the company be made as . . . e from the oil resources of the defined area and delivered at a senioard terminal. The company shall have the right to fix the points of departure and terminal of the pipe line and the alignment thereof

he company shall before commencing the construction of the pipe-line, submit to the Government prelumnary plans showing approximate align and of the trunk pipe lines that are to be laid in Iraq territory and plans of a continue that will enable the Government to ascertain the ownership of the lands traversed

The company may form a company for the construction, operation and inquitenance of the pipe line system, and such company shall enjoy all the rights and privileges granted to the company under this convention and assume all the engagements and responsibilities therein expressed in so far as the same may be applicable to its operations.

Auricia 7.

Subject to the due fulfilment of article 32 berrof, the company shall maintain in good working order all borings and wells so long as they are economically productive, and shall limit the damage done to the surface of the lands in or upon which the said borings and wells are estuated to that which is necessary for the purpose of its operations.

ARTICLE 6.

The company shall at its own cost furnish to the Government before the first day of fully in cash year a report or its specific is real such reports shall be treated as confidential by the Government. A duly authorised Government official shall have access at all reasonable times to the geological plans and records of the

The Government shall permit the company at all times to have access to men geological information in respect to the defined area as the Government may possess and shall permit the company to take copies thereof

ARTICLE 9

The company shall take all reasonable measures to prevent the rejurnous access of water to the oil bearing formations and of noxious waste products into the waters of Iraq, and if any well be abandoned shall plug it immediately upon the casing being withdrawn. The company undertakes to take every reasonable

1

recaution against the pollution of the elements in the vicinity of its installations. But the Government recognises that in certain circumstances a pollution of the elements is inevitable by reason of the nature of the operations of the oil industry, and will not, for the purpose of preventing this inconvenience, ask the company to undertake any measures which it could not be reasonably asked to undertake

ARTICLE 10.

The company shall pay to the Government by way of dead rent until the agent of the later than the later sum of £200,000 (gold) on the first day of January, 1939, and a similar sam on the first day of January of each aucreeding year

The last payment of dead rent shall be made on the first day of January

ammuslintally preceding the date of the commencement of regular exports

After the date on which regular exports commence a proportionate part of the definition to the first of the state of the second sec present to a second or are seen to present the many and the many of the ext. Being of the police of January bears to 365 days, shall be recoverable by the company without interest by way of deductions from royalty out of any excess over £200,000 (gold) of royalty which may be due to the Government in any subsequent year of years of the convention but shall not be otherwise recoverable

ARTICLE 11

(1) In consideration of the privileges herein conceded the company shall pay for an Commencement of the state of the form of the fo comprised in article I hereof won and saved by the company but for the purpose of this provision the company shall be entitled to deduct from the gross quantity no won and saved-

(a) All water and foreign substances.

(6) All petroleum distributed under article 19 bereof

(c) All substances used within lead by the company for its operations

(d) The 20 per centum referred to in article 14 bereof

(2) The royalties shall be calculated for each calcular year, and the amount thereof or any sum remaining due in respect thereof shall be paid on or before the 31 t Mark. naticle 39 hereof the royalties due up to the date of such notice shall be paid before the expiration.

(3) (a) Until a date twenty years after the commencement of regular exports to mealty shall be 4 (gill all the angles and a content as a persont of twenty years as from the first day of January next following the dute of the communeement of regular exports mentioned in article 6 the annual payment to the Government by way of royally shall not be less than £200,000 (gold), which sum shall be pand on the said first day of January and thereafter on the first day of January in each year

Provided that -

(i) The oil resources of the defined area permit of the production of a noun amount of I million tons during the year in respect of which pyaktes are payable, and that such quantity can with reasonable direction on the part of the company he delivered at a genboard teres and but this proviso shall not apply to the year in which regular exports commence.

(ii) If in any calcular year the total of the royalty due by the company under this sub-section (3) of this article is less than £200,000 (gold), then the erence between the said total of royalty due by the company and the sum of £200,000 (gold) shall be recoverable by the company without inferest by way of deductions from royalties out of excess over £200 000 (gold) of royalty which may be due to the Government in any subsequent year or years of the convention, but shall not be otherwise recoverable.

(b) For each the state term term to be a rise to the to take years. received the second second I resident leader to a series and the greater or sources to be executed forced as a real ing the tot on years a travely are a set to y tro profit at the second se report we a less parter of a software private to the contraction of the To reclaimed direct months to the contract of the world of part and process to the create that is the cours a formal and to pulse organ maybe to provide t retree or lather our transfer to the rest see the a short ter a in late of a will be of the a salting on or pro ner reference to pre established will also The state of the s the tale as a gent of a first a particle of a about a count of with in the log was a record or the will to to the straining to a contract contract profession the addition as a war to be a The part of the first that the first of the at the story the new try the last free ed from large trans to the fall to the core in the series to depute to the et exists at a fact that a fact y ty the contract of the represent the terms of the plant of of expense so craft of my terms of water de to be the state per the feet of a feet being transit in a small situation the sound appointed by the Government, (is it is the fact of the first of the fi to examine take to bound

Fr Higher

Average market value per ton during the fifteen years. Average cost per ton during the same period.	10	#i 0 0	0
Profit	1	0	0
Average cost per ton during the same period .		10 5	
14mft	1	8	0

Prot has increased by 25 per cent. Therefore royalty is increased by 25 per vi .e., from 4x to 5x

The accounts submitted to the Government for the purposes of this subsection shall be treated as confidential by the Government,

(4) The company shall also pay a royalty of two pence per thousand cubic feet of all natural gas it sells, calculated at an absolute pressure of one atmosphere and at a temperature of 00 degrees Fahrenheit

Astrona 12

The liability of the company under article 6 to export not less than 1 million. tons of oil in each year and the liability of the company under article 11 (3) to has actually to the Government of any of \$200 miles as a remain roy day are conditional upon the petroleum found being of a merchantable quality. I is sail blace i cres of arade B il at lead or sail be facteused to 2 million tons of oil, which shall be exported through a separate pipe-line, and to £400,000 (gold) respectively, in the event of the company proving in the Defined Area oil deposits comparable in extent and in specification with the deposits under commercial exploitation by Iraq Petroleum Company (Limited)

at the date of this convention, but if the specification of the company's oil is not comparable therewith then the applicable criterion shall be that the profit yielded by the company's nil f.o.b. senboard terminal shall not fall more than 10 per centum below the profit yielded to Iraq Petroleum Company (Limited) by any oil which that company may be then exporting from its own defined area. In applying this provision, the profit of the company and that of Iraq Petroleum Company (Limited) shall both be ascertained by the method prescribed in 1 . p 11 (3) (b) of this convention in the calculation of fluctuations of royalty

Altricle 13

: . sum of money payable under this convention and expressed to be gold deulated at the London price of fine gold on the day on which the payment is due to be made, one gold pound being regarded as the equivalent of 7 322382 grammes of fine gold (128 27447 grams standard).

ARTICLE 14

(f) The Government shall be entitled free of cost at well-head to 20 per centum of all petroleum won and saved by the company, and in respect of such

20 per centum no myalty shall be payable

The Government shall be entitled to take the whole or any part of the said 20 per centum in kind, subject to the provisions of sub-section 2 of this article, and any part of the said 20 per centum not so taken in kind shall be sold by the Government to the company and purchased by the company at a fair free market price, to be governed by the fair free market price of petroleum of a similar quality previoling at the time at well head in Roumanna. If in fact, free market does not exist in Roumania the fair free market price shall be ascertained by agreement between the Government and the company, or, failing agreement, by arbitration in accordance with article 41 of this convention

(2) The Government may at any time notify the company that it will take the whole or a specified part of the said 20 per centum in kind. After the expiration of twelve months from the receipt of the notice the company shall deliver the required amount at well head, and shall continue such delivery until the Government, by twelve months' previous notice in writing, shall cancel or vary the arrangement, provided that no such arrangement made may be cancelled or

varied until it shall have subsisted for at least three years

Delivery of the amount taken in kind shall be regulated so as to maintain as near as may be the proper proportion between the percentage to be taken and The total production

The Government shall not export, or sell for export, in crude or refined form

any part of the petroleum taken in kind

in the company and letter to be tracked to be at the state we have if and when available, so much petroleum as the Government may require until the commencement of regular experts referred to in article 8, provided that the allegal of there share the state of 3000 of perclaum or of such products thereof as are suitable for road making purposes

ABTICLE 15.

The company shall measure in a method approved from time to time by the Government all substances comprised in article I hereof and won and saved, and the duly authorised representative of the Government shall have the right (1) to examine such measuring (2) to examine and test the appliances used for such measuring. If, upon such examination or testing any such appliance shall be toma a be out I war the trans the trans on re that the same by part in order by and at the expense of the company, and if such requisition be not complied with in a reasonable time the Government may cause the said appliance to be put in order and may recover the expense of no doing from the company, and if upon such examination as aforesaid any error shall be discovered in any with appliance such error shall, if the Government so decide after bearing the company's explanation, he considered to have existed for three calendar months previous to the discovery thereof, or from the last occasion of examining the same in case such occasion shall be within such period of three calendar months,

and the royalty shall be adjusted accordingly. If the company desire to alter any measuring appliance it shall give reasonable notice to the Government to enable a representative of the Government to be present during such alteration

ARTHUE 16

The company shall keep full and correct accounts of all substances measured as aforesaid and of all quantities exempted from royalty under article 11 hereof, are a sumb their to the tent to the stall have rices it all reasonable times to the books of the company containing such accounts and shall be at liberty to make extracts therefrom, and the company shall, at its own expense, within three calendar months after the end of each calendar year deliver to the Government an abstract of such accounts for such year and a statement of the amount due to the Government for such year under articles 11 and 14 hereof. Such accounts shall be treated as confidential by the Government, with the exception of such figures as they think it accessary to publish

ASTRUB 17

(1) If any sum due to the Government under article 10 hereof or any part thereof remain unpaid after the expiration of three calendar months after the date on which it becomes due, the Government shall have the right to terminate line convention also care accious justifical and fat projectly of the company to Iraq, including the oil collected in storage tanks and elsewhere

(2) If any sums due to the Government under articles 11, 14 and 29 herenf, or any part thereof remain unpaid after the 31st March in any year, the Government shall have the right to prohibit the export of petroleum and other products

until the sum in question be paid

If payment be not made on or before the 30th June of the same year, the Government shall have the right to terminate this convention and take, without payment, all the property of the company within Iraq, including the oil collected in the storage tanks and obswhere

(3) Interest shall be payable at the rate of 6 per centum per annum on any amount due under article 10 hereof and not paid on the date on which it becomes due and on any amount due under articles 11 14 and 29 hereof and not paid on

or before the Slat March in any year

ARTICLE 18

Any duly authorised representative of the Government shall have the right, to any reasonable extent and at all reasonable times, to inspect all operations carried

on by the company within Iraq.

The company shall, on request, place at the disposal of such representative a proper person to explain such operations and to afford such information as such representation of the sum of £1.400 per amount on account of the expenses of such inspection, the first quarterly payment to be made on the 1st January,

VETICAE 19

If the company, by virtue of the exclusive right given to it under article 1 ment of the or the taken in the transmitted of the defined area from a locality from which such such substituti has been accustomed to the person freed is office west a Committee shi mother quarterly furnish to him from its tanks free of cost for local consumption an amount of petroleum equivalent to the average monthly or quarterly amount be has been accustomed so to take previous to such forbidding or obstructing. Any dispute as to such amount shall be settled by agreement between the Government and the company.

ARTICLE 20

On the occasion of a state of emergency (of which the Government shall be sole judge) the company shall use its utmost endeavours to increase the supply of petroleum and products thereof for the Government's own consumption to the extent the Government shall require, and the Government shall afford to the

company all reasonable assistance, provided that nothing herein shall oblige the company to supply free of cost to the Government any petroleum or products other than the 20 per centum referred to in article 14

ARTICLE 21

(1) Sab eet to article 24 hereof the company may creet and use telegraphic and telephonic apparatus within Iraq for the purpose of this convention but except as hereinafter mentioned no such apparatus shall be erected without the previous licence of the Government which shall not be withheld if they decline to provide the facilities required by the company, nor shall their dression be unreasonably delayed. The Government shall have the right at any time if the interests of the public so require to purchase at a price to be agreed or failing agreement fixed under article 41 hereof, any apparatus erected by the company under the provinces of this sub-section of this article and in that event the Government shall provide and maintain a service sufficient to provide the facilities theretofore provided by the company

The charges, if any, imposed upon the company by the Government for a hornce to erect such apparatus, or to use the same or for any telegraphic, telephonic or radio facilities provided by the Government within Iraq shall not be unreasonable or higher than those ordinarily imposed upon other industrial undertakings. Telegraphic and telephonic apparatus may be creeted without Incoce apparatus shall be carried without licence across public right of way. In the erection and use of any apparatus erected or used under the provisions of this arrived, the company will observe the general requirements of the Covernment in accordance with the laws for the time being in force governing telegraphic telephonic and radio communications.

(2) In the event of a pipe line being constructed under the terms of article 6. of this convention and in the event of a separate pipe line being constructed under of pipe line construction maintennance and operation and communication between the variests pumping, valve storage and other stations or works ancillary to pipe line operation along the whole length of the pipe line or pipe lines, the right to or underground) and radio installations on payment of an inclusive become fee of El (gold) per annum. The Government undertakes not to exercise the right to acquire any such systems or matallations.

Attricus 22

. A second of the word for extrapolate a telescories power houses, workshops, tank depots and stores in Iraq and, for the purpose of commutation between any points on the same oil structure, such railways as may be necessary for its operations becomeder

(b) The company may construct and operate elsewhere within the defined area such milways as may be necessary for connecting oil structures and the provided that the plane of ar. I have been a long or sources of supply of materials provided that the plane of ar. for approval which shall not be unreasonably withheld nor shall their decision be delayed more than sixty days. And provided that no railway exceeding 2 ft 6 in in gauge shall be constructed under this sub-section unless the Government or a person holding a concession from the Government in that behalf do not within three menths after receipt of a written request from the company to construct the same agree to do so or do not within six months after such receipt proceed with such construction, or do not complete the same within a reasonable time.

(c) The Government shall have the right at any time, if the interests of the printer an require to prevelues at a price to be agreed, or family agreement to be sed under article 41 hereof any railway of a gauge exceeding 2 ft. 6 in. con structed by the company otherwise than railways constructed under sub-ext on , above, but on any rations so purchased the Gover to the company. The company's carl vericles shall not be cent over Government railways without the approval of the tresprenent and Government with his abilities be sent over the company a railways without the approval of the company

(d) Nothing in this article shall limit the right of the company to use portable decauville type service lines of a gauge not exceeding 2 ft, for the purpose of and during the construction of pipe-lines or works ancillary thereto, provided that the railway system within Iraq cannot give facilities for such construction purposes.

(e) The company may, within the defined area, dig. sink, drive, build, con drains, watercourses, factories, plants, tanks, reservoirs, refineries, pipe lines The part to the state of the second of the s and other terminal facilities, vessels, conveyances, ferries, bridges and other works whether of the nature hereinbefore mentioned or not as may be necessary for its operations hereunder, provided that before constructing any dam, drain, reservoir watercourses, ferry, bridge or wharf otherwise than within its own premises the company shall submit plans of the same to the Government fortheir approval which shall be to be more son the with it. I be to be all automobiles or en agen more than sixty days or in the case of a ferry or bridge delayed more than thirty days. In granture than a property of bridge a suntable for public use the Government may require that the same shall be available for public use subject to payment of fair compensation to the company Before erecting any refinery or factory outside the defined area the company shall obtain the Government's approval of the site

The company shall have the right to place contracts for drilling, pipe having building and other works within Iraq

ARTICLE 23

The company may occupy such lands within the defined area and outside municipal boundaries as may be necessary for the purposes of its business upon the following terms:-

(a) Lands belonging to the Government which from their nature or position were presented of the transmitted to test and an true contiguency are less period of this convention at a rent of 10 fils per bectare per annum The company may relinquish any such land at any time and the Govern ment may require the relinquishment of any such land which is not the later to the later of the section of the sectio now or it was a length or he COT AS 1 MATERIAL A 1 11

b) second and a second and a second and a helonging to to the a la many for the period of this exty at a true typical the a se we don't to be a sewer of the control of the may by ortion y santa man or all ar

It. I To as a set and they tope and the Craya - r v pa e c c - v - a lalch a the water of the copara and pas ar many at a contract of terms by 12 can a server and a land at h assers a tour server a transfer as the again. the series to be the left of the series of t

If together was part of some other person the control of the second of the perturbation of fear the state of I to K - city - the co-

e like a send as the entirely and a test a repreto of which we have any a set of the following the set of the set of the men twee ment will regard such and required a ed treased a ment one relationship in the transfer of the state of the state of the company, provided that in fixing the value of such lands no regard shall be had to the purpose for which they may be used by the compar v and provided also that the lands so acquired by the Government be registered in the name of the Government, but placed free of charge at the disposal of the company during the period of this convention. 201881

(d) The Government undertaker that in exprepriation proceedings the Government will, so far as the law permits, act in accordance with the requirements of the company as if the Government were the agent of the company

(e) Privately owned land acquired by agreement between the company and persons concerned under paragraph (e) above may be registered in the company's name, and shall not be disposed of without in the first indiance the Government being offered the option of acquiring such land (including all buildings and materials abandoned therein or thereon by the company) at the price which the company paid for the land. The decision of the Government to exercise or forgo the option shall not be delayed more than thirty days. The disposal of such land shall not be effected for the express purpose of depriving the Government.

Approve 24

The company shall be entitled within Iraq to place and maintain over under and along land belonging to the Government free of any charge for such land any apparatus exceeded with the hoeses of the Government under the provisions of article 21 heroof, but it shall repair or pay componention for any damage done by all pipe lines or apparatus or by their placing or maintenance. The Government also undertake to empower the company to place and maintain the degraphic and telephonic apparatus within Iraq over, under and along land wit belonging to the Government free of any charge for such land on condition that it does as utile damage as possible, and shall be hable to pay compensation damage done by such apparatus or by its placing of maintenance. The Government shall prohibit abelorage near the company's pipe lines submerged at river crossings.

ARTICLE 25.

Nothing in this convention shall limit the right of the Government to make the company within Iraq such roads, railways, acrodromes, causts, protective lood protection works, police posts, military works, pipe, telegraph and lines, or other works of public utility as shall be expedient, and to passe ver and along such works, provided always that such right shall be exercised in such manner as not to endanger the operations or interfere with the rights of the company under this convention and provided also that the company shall receive fair compensation for the occupation by such works of lands in its possession other than land belonging to the Government, and that any rent payable to the Government for Government land in the company's possession occupied by such works other than pipe, telegraph and telephone lines shall be remitted

ARTICLE 26

Nothing in this convention shall limit the right of the Government or of any person authorised by them in that behalf to search for and get any substances other than those comprised in article I hereof in, upon or under the lands within the defined area except lands occupied by wells of the company, provided alway that such right shall be exercised in such a manner as not to endanger the right with the rights of the company under article I hereof the pant by the Government for all damage which the company may sustain through the exercise of the said reserved rights by the Government, and the Government undertake that in any concession which they may be enfect grant for such reserved rights the Government shall bind the concessionaire to pay such compensation to the company

ARTICLE 27

The company may take away subject to the usual regulations and upon payment of the usual charges, if any, such surface, soil, timber, clay, bathat, lime, gypsum, stone and similar substances belonging to the Government and within Iraq as may be necessary for the company's operations becaused. The company may also, upon payment of the usual charges, if any and subject to the approval of the Government, which shall not be unreasonably withheld or delayed, take away or use any water belonging to the Government and within Iraq that may be necessary for the company's operations bereunder, but so as not to prejudice trigation or existing navigation or to deprive any lands, houses or watering places for cattle of a reasonable supply of water from time to time.

ARTICLE 28

The company shall be entitled to use for its operations hereunder any railway trainway, road, canal, river, waterway or port in Iraq on payment of the charges, if any, ordinarily imposed upon other industrial undertakings for the like use of such railway, trainway, road, canal, river, waterway or port. The company shall be entitled to use for its operations hereunder any form of trainsport, whether by land, water or air, for the movement of its employees or the industrial industrial to the due observance of the laws and regulations governing the

ARTICLE 20:

(1) The company will pay on the lat January, 1939, and on each subsequent lat January, the last payment being made on the lat January immediately preceding the commencement of regular exports, the sum of £1 000 (gold)

Thereafter the company will pay in addition to and within the period allowed for payment of royalty, the first payment being made in respect of the year in which regular exports commence, a sum based on the oil admissible for royalty in the preceding year, calculated as follows —

In consideration of such payments, the company shall be exempt from interaction fulling due on or after the first day of April 1638 of whitever nature, whether State or municipal, on their capital borings and wells, place buildings (other than boness and offices within municipal hours than those accruing from the transport of cil not produced from the analysis of the convention of the co

- (a) The company shall not be relieved from paying excise or other duty on used by the company for the purposes of its operations, subject to the right of the company to claim refund of the duty on such of the said
- stations, residences and other buildings in connection with and for the purpose of education, pretection samitation water light and other services ordinarily provided by a local authority, the company shall be except from rates or taxes in respect of services so provided, but nothing shall impose on the company any obligation whatever to provide any such service.
- (2) The taxes, impositions, duties, fees or charges, whether Government or municipal or port, from which the company is not exempt under the foregoing conditions shall not be other or higher than the second relations and relations upon other industrial undertakings or upon their property of the foregoing of employees.

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The company shall be entitled to import into Iraq free of customs duties (1) all materials, machinery, plant and stores which are necessary for the

in article I hereof and for the storing and transporting of the said materials, machinery, plant and stores or of materials produced in Iraq. (2) all materials, including electric fittings for the construction of offices and houses (a) within the defined area imported within ten years after the commencement of drilling therein, (b) adjacent to and required for any refinery or pipe-line within Iraq. imported within ton years after the commencement of its construction.

Goods imported free of duty shall not be sold by the company for use in Iraq. otherwise than to a company formed under articles 6 or 35 hereof or to any person or company holding a concession from Government exempting such goods from customs or other duties unless they are damaged or depreciated in which case they shall mear import duty on their assessed value at the time of sale

The company shall be entitled to export free of customs duties (a) all substances comprised in article I hereof, (b) goods imported free of duty

The ordinary duties shall be leviable on goods not hereby exempted from रोजग्र

The Government shall permit the passage of materials for the construction maintenance and operation of the pipe lines across the frontiers of Iraq and the rustoms examination thereof at points selected by the company provided that reasonable notice is given of such selections to the Government. The said trade contes. The Government shall, so long as requested by the company, keep The company shall erect and maintain any special buildings that may be necessary for this purpose, and in agreement with the Government shall pay to the Governmont the salaries of such additional customs officials and such other expenses as may be incurred by the Government in carrying out its obligations under this 17 11

ABTRICKS 31

The emp eyees of the company within Iraq abail, so far as possible, be subjects of the Government, but managers, engineers, chemists, drillers, foremen, plant x were the a treat if qualified persons of these descriptions cannot be found in Iraq and provided that the company will as far as reasonably practicable and as early as possible, Par Trong I have again to be a first the first transfer for the firs shall be subject to the immigration laws for the time being in force, providthat such laws shall not projudice the rights of the company above mentioned The company shall have the right so to arrange its labe at shifts that construction manuferance and operation under this convention may proceed by day and night and during public holidays.

During special construction or repair work when large quantities of labour may be required as a temporary measure, the Government shall grant special () It is from a first of the second of the standard or the last whether by day or by night over certain frontier points to be carred

The Government at all times will grant such facilities for the movement of the company's stuff, employees or materials at the agreed frontier points, and will look favourably upon and if at all possible will adopt any measures of reciprocity in this respect which the company may arrange with the Governments of the adjoining territories.

A split of a series in red to the Garage of in fill tag only time to the first or for the best by the territorial to and the company, and shall be paid by the company.

The company shall pay to the Government on the first day of January, 1939, elinerd aller to so hererte in the soft this convention a sum of £3,000 for the education and training of Iraqis in England in accordance with the provisions of this article and under a scheme to be agreed upon between the Government and the company

ABTICLE 32

The company shall take all reasonable measures to carry out the objects of this convention, and shall make and pay reasonable satisfaction and compensation for all injury which it or its employees or agents in exercise of the liberties and powers granted hereunder may do to the property or rights of other parties and shall at all times save harmless and keep indeputified the Government from and against all actions, suits, claims and demands by such parties in respect of such

The Government shall likewise take all reasonable measures to facilitate the T 1 2 the seat error they are the company and its employees and agents within Iraq, provided that the company shall not be entitled to claim any damages from the Government for any failure to comply with this obligation. When entering into granting or confirming at agreement, beenes or concession other than this convention, the Government shall protect the rights of the company hereunder

Nothing in this convention shall prevent the Government from exercising the right to probabit to the interests of pubble security the entry into or remaining to any area of any person or persons employed by the company

During construction periods the company may take in agreement with the Government and with the Government's compension such special protection measures as may appear to it to be necessary

The Government shall probabit the erection of buildings, tents or any other erections for human occupation in areas which the company may declare to be dangerous by reason of its operations under article I hereof

ARTICLE 33

While at war with another nation the Government shall have the right to use the company's radways, other means of transport, bridges, wharves, telegraphs and telephones within Iraq on payment of fair compensation and in tunns of national emergency the company shall give all facilities to the Government to send its vehicles over the company's railways.

Auricia 34

The company shall be and remain a British company registered in Great Britain and having its principal place of business within His Britainic Majesty's Dominions and the charman shall at all times be a British subject. The memorundum and articles of association of the company shall be deposited with the rament. The articles shall embody such provisions of this convention as the Government may require

ARTICLE 35

The company shall be at liberty to form one or more subsidiary companies under its own control for the working of this convention should it consider this to be necessary. Any such subsidiary company shall enjoy all the rights and privileges granted to the company bereunder and assume all the engagements and responsibilities herein expressed so far as the same are applicable to its operations.

ARTICLE 36

Whenever an issue of shares is offered by the company to the general public subscription lists shall be opened in Iraq simultaneously with and on the same terms and conditious as lists opened elsewhere, and Iraqis in Iraq shall be given a preference to the extent of at least 20 per cent of such assuc-

ARTICLE 37

The company shall not without the previous consent in writing of the Govern ment assign to any other person or company this convention or except to a company formed under the provisions of articles 6 or 35 hereof any part of the undertaking under this convention, but such consent shall not be unreasonably withheld. In the event of breach of this condition the Government may notify the company that her constitution is terminated, and upon our doublety in a !

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notice to the company this convention shall become entirely null and void and the Government shall have the right to take without payment all the property of the company in Iraq, including the oil collected in storage tanks and elsewhere

ARTICLE 36

Except as otherwise provided in articles 4, 5, 17 and 37 hereof the penalty for any breach of this convention shall be damages which shall be fixed by agreement or under article 41 hereof

VIETICALE 39

(1) The company shall have the right during the first thirty years after the date of this convention to abundon the undertaking upon giving three months' previous notice in writing of its intention so to do such notice being delivered to the Government not later than the last day of such period of thirty years and upon the expiration of such notice this convention shall absolutely determine. If non such determination all buildings of a permanent nature shall become the property of the Government without payment but subject to sub-section 2 of this article the company shall have the right to remove all other property of the company in Iraq and to export the same free of export duty provided that the Government upon so notifying the company at any time during the currency of the said notice may purchase the said property of any part thereof at a price equal to the replacement value thereof at that date loss depreciation, which price wiall be fixed by agreement or by arbitration under article 41 hereof and provided that the company shall have no right to comore any of the said property or to receive any sum by way of price thereof until all amounts due to the Government up to the date of such determination have been paid or fully set off by the said

(2) The provisions of sub-section 1 of this article shall not prejudice the right of the Government to take the property of the company without payment if such right shall have accrited to the Government mader the provisions of article 17 and 37 of this convention before the expiration of the said notice of abandonment.

(3) If the company abandon the undertaking otherwise than within the period and in the manner set out in sub-section I of this article, the Government shall have the right to take without payment all the property of the company in Iraq. including the oil collected in storage tanks and obswhere

ARTREAS 40

No failure or omission on the part of the company to carry out or perform any of the stipulations, covenants or conditions of this convention, shall give the Government any claim against the company or be deemed a breach of this convention will not in so far as the same arises from force majours and if through force in the substitution by the company of any of the conditions of this convention be delayed the period of such delay together with such period as may be necessary for the restoration of any damage done during such delay shall be added to the periods fixed by this convention provided always that no addition shall be made to the period fixed in article 2 hereof unless the production or export of petroleum by the company shall be totally suspended for not less than sixty consecutive days through force majoure occurring within Iraq

Attricate 41

If at any time during or after the currency of this convention any doubt difference or dispute shall arise between the Government and the company concerning the interpretation or execution hereof or anything herein contained or in connection herewith or the rights and liabilities of either party hereunder the same shall failing an agreement to cettle it in another way be referred to two urbitrators, one of whom shall be chosen by each party and a referee who shall be chosen by the arbitrators before proceeding to arbitration. Each party shall nominate its arbitrator within thirty days of being requested in writing by the other party to do so. In the event of the arbitrators failing to agree upon a referee the Government and the company shall in agreement appoint a referee and in the event of their failing to agree they shall request the president of the Permanent Court of International Justice to appoint a referee. The decision of

the arbitrators or in the case of a difference of opinion between them the decision of the referee shall be final. The place of arbitration shall be such as may be agreed by the parties and in default of agreement shall be Bagdad

ARTICLE 42

The company shall within eight months after the date of this convention operan office in Iraq in charge of a person empowered to transact business with the Government. All plans, notices and other communications required hereunder to be sent to the Government, shall be sent to such Minister or other person as the Council of Ministers may from time to time nominate in that behalf, and all communications required hereunder to be sent to the company shall be sent to the bead office of the company in Iraq. Any such plan, notice or communication shall be deemed to be delivered if the sender obtains from the addresses a receipt for the same or if it is delivered through a notary public

Agricia, 43

Wherever in this convention it is mentioned that any matter is subject to the approval of either party, such approval shall not be unreasonably withheld, and the decision shall not, in the absence of any provision in this convention to the contrary, be delayed more than there's days

Антина 44

The Government shall have the right to appears a director to the board of the company who shall enjoy the same rights and privileges and receive the same enclaments from the company as the other directors.

Airrivan 45

Any action to be taken hereinder by the Government shall be taken by such Minister or other person as the Council of Ministers may from time to time nominate for the purpose of such action

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both texts being regarded as authoritative, but in the event of any discrepancy to the shall prevail

ARTICLE 47

Nothing in this agreement or in the convention shall be read restricting in any way the right of the Government to grant to any person or party whitsoever breakes or concessions outside the defined area for the substances mentioned in article 1, or as granting the company any such breakes or concessions outside the said area.

ARTICLE 48

This convention shall not be operative until and unless it has been confirmed any reference to the date of this convention shall be the date upon which the special law shall come into force

In the presence of— E. G. HOGG, Francial Adviser.

In the presence of—
P. G. ALLEN,

Iraq Petroleum Company
(Limited)

Ou behalf of the Government IBRAHIM KAMAI. Acting M nister of Economics and Communications

On behalf of the computy

J SKLIROS,

Managing Director

In accordance with the powers granted to me under article 54 of the Iraq Stamp Law, 1922, and its amendments, I certify that I have accepted in cash the sum of 2 1 D. 250 fils being the stamp duty payable on the aguature of this agreement.

IBRAHIM KAMAL.

Minister of Finance

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No. 36

Sir M Peterson to Vincount Halifan - (Received February 22)

(No. 41.)

(Telegraphie.)

1 14() not know how useful General Nurs is proving in London. But I think he should be given bint that things are not going well here, and that his Government is riding for a fall. Great discontent is being caused—

(a) By enforcement of 10 per cent, cut in official salaries. Amount to be saved as only £30,000, and this could be done more mutably by suppressing a few sincoure posts.

(b) By a more than usually drastic purge of mutessarifs, which is being carried through under pretext of submitting them to an examination

Reports about the army are conflicting, but it is clear that there is a tag-of war between so-casted Inha and Rashid Ali. Former is said to be on had terms with chief of General Staff, whose action last December brought this Government into power. Minor member of the Cabinet admits that they are being bulled by Taha over. (1) Palestine [1 collections], (2) put scheme of Taha's for converting country police into gendarmerse and placing them under Minister of This will spot one of the few efficient services in Iraq.

Government position is said to have been weakened by recent debate in the Chamber when a petvate member's attempt to impeach former Government was abatimusely rejected.

Most on more of all is extent to which the King has fallen under the influence of Rushid Ali. His Majesty told me this morning that Rushid Ali had convinced him that His Majesty must henceforward be the dominant factor.

thestain Hardar, whom I regard as the only good man in Government, is ill there no objection to General Nurs being told as much of the above as you think fit

I told His Majesty this morning that I did not share his opinion as to present state of the country, and must beg him to consult me if he first new it again in difficulties. He promised to do so, but I have not confidence with he will

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No. 27

Viscount Halifax to Sir M. Peterson (Bagdad).

Foreign Office, Pebruary 24, 1939.

The line of the line of the list February to see me before leaving London to return to Hagdad.

After some general observations regarding the Palestine Conference and the conference and

the refusal of the French Government to ratify the France-Syrian Trenty of 1936 would have very serious consequences. He believed that the anti-French feeling in Syria was incited by foreign Powers, and he wondered whether, if complete confusion were to prevail in Syria as a result of trouble between the Syrians and the French, the Turks might not seek to take advantage of the situation. The I reach were, in his opinion, pursuing a very dangerous policy in Syria, and it was partly due to the French that the Damass us Government had so little influence in various outlying districts, such as the Jezirch

3. I suggested to his Excellency that the Syrian Government would do well in their own interests to keep on the best possible terms with both the French and the Turks, and I understood him to express his general agreement with

this view

4. I then referred to the Iraqi Government's recent request for credit facilities, and said that I understood that he had in the course of the last few days had a full discussion with Mr. Nixon, the general manager of the Export Credits Guarantee Department, and that as a result he was arranging for Mr 16-, the British financial adviser to the Iraqi Government, to pay a flying visit to London to engage in further financial discussions. General Nuri continued this and stated that he had also discussed the situation with a representative of Messra Baring. The position briefly was that there were three courses which might be open to the fraqi Government in this matter if as they hoped, they could obtain financial credits from His Majesty's Covernment, the resulting contracts would of course, be placed with British firms, furling such credits they might decide on a loan, in which case the contracts would be placed with whatever firm offered to supply their requirements on the most advantageous terms, and the orders might well go to other than British manufacturers linkly, the Iraq-Government might decide simply to cancel their public works programme, in which case also the contracts would be lost to British industry.

5 General Nurs then eatd that he had received telegrams from Bagdad including one from King Ghaza, referring to a dispute which had arisen in Koweit between the Sheikh of Koweit and his council, and expressing the hope

that the sheigh would not take drastic action against that body

In combined, General Nurs asked for my views on his Government's idea of negotiating a Treaty of Alliance with Egypt. I informed him that there would be no objection whatever, so far as His Majesty's Government were concerned, to his undertaking such negotiations, but I would ask to be kept informed of their progress, and to be given an opportunity to study the draft fext opportunity of offering comments. General Nurs agreed to this, and explained that his intention was to suggest that the new treaty should be an rather different that each country should send troops to the other to assist in case of need. The large of the with large of the large of the with large of the w

Tam, &o HALIFAN

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Sir M Peterson to Viscount Inlifan, -(Received February 28.)

(No. 70)

My Lord, Bugdad, February 14, 1939
I HAVE the honour to report that the Iraq Parliament reassembled on the 6th February, after the adjournment, which began on the 1st December last 2. The Government have several important laws under preparation which, it is expected, will soon be submitted to the Chamber. Among these are

A law to amend the Organic Law of March 1925.
 A law to amend the Electoral Law of October 1924.

(3) A law to amend the Liwa Administration Law of April 1927

(4) A law concerning the efficiency of administrative officials (mutessarifs knimakates and mudirs).

(b) A law providing for the division into two ministries of the present Ministry of Economies and Communications.

A property of the second of the second 4. The main purpose of the proposed amendments to the Onganic Law and

the Electoral Law was outlined in the public speech made by Nuri Pusha on the 4th January, the text of which was given in the enclosure to my despatch No. 3 of the 7th January, and some details of the recommendations made by the Naji

Suward: Committee have now reached ma.

5. It does not appear that any far-reaching change in the principles of the Constitution have been suggested or will be attempted. The amendments recommended deal rather will points of detail and aim at climinating the defects which experience has revealed in the original law. There is, however, I understand, a recommendation concerning the dissolution of Parliament which, if adopted, may have important results. Faragraph 2 of article 26 of the Organic Law provides that the King dissolves Parliament. The committee has advised that this should be amended in such a way as to make a dissolution dependent on a resolution passed by three fifths of the Senate. At the same time, it is recommended that article 31 should be amended to define more precisely the past services to the State which are a necessary qualification for nomination to membership of the Senate.

0. The effect of the first of these two amendments would be to curtail very and I have a supplement and will and it would thereby strongthen the control of Parliament over the Cabinet The second amendment is clearly intended to increase the fittees of the Senate to duclarge the new function with which it will be entrusted by the first

7 Other amendments to the Organic Law which, I understand, have been

recommended by the Najt Suwardt Computtee are -

That the last sentence of article 18 concerning foreigners who must be employed in accordance with treaties and agreements shall be deleted as no longer necessary, that Senators and Deputies shall be paid a monthly salary throughout the year and not a fixed salary for each account, that ordinary someons shall begin on the lat January, instead of the lat November, that the High Court provided for in articles 81 and 82 shall be appointed each year, and not ad hoe by Royal Irade, that articles 114, 115, 116 and 117 shall be deleted from the Organic Law; and that arrangements should be made to some other legal manner to give effect to their provisions

8. I have not yet received much informs epited to the second of the second of the most interesting features is a recommondation that all candidates for election I the fill to be a fill of the second of the fill to be a war of would be forfeited by those who fail to obters the second transfer the idea is to middly the existing practice to the second transfer transfer to the second transfer tra to their constituencies. I desire the constituencies of the consti a set in the a set a section to fave a to car you have a first or any time, providing him with page 4 For example he is required to spread education, we funds for this purpose, to protect public health, w to a contract of over the medical institution set up in his live. proposed by the committee aim at giving powers to mutesarrie to direct the spender of the same of the transfer and

provide that they shall be assisted in this work by an elected council. This council will be separate from the existing Majlis Idara, or Administrative Conneil, whose functions are restricted. It is hoped by these means to slimulate local interest in public welfare and progress and to check the dangerous tendency which has been noticeable in recent years to devote to Bagdad too great a proportion of the budgets of the public services.

10. The proposal to make two Ministries of the Ministry of Economics and Communications was, as your Lordship is aware, already under consideration by Jamil Madfar's Government before their resignation on the 25th December The division of the departments concerned has not yet been finally settled and I understand that the views of Mr. Loggin (the new adviser) are being carofully

considered

11. The fourth of the laws listed in paragraph 2 above was devised lly about six years ago by Nayi Shaukat, then Minister of the Interior - w been recovered from the archives of the ministry. Nan Shankat a plan is that all miscocarife and kaimakams and moders should be obliged to undergo an examination and that those who fail to obtain the necessary number of marks should be dismissed. Marks in the examination would be given partly for personality and record and partly for answers to questions set in papers of geography, history and general knowledge. To pass, it would be necessary to an excellent official may be dismissed because he is unable to give a list of the principal rivers of China, or to explain the origins of the Reformation. The whole idea is typical of Anji Shankat's rigid and doctrinaire approach to administrative problems, nor does it appear that Naji Shaakat has any idea how he will obtain better men to replace those who fail to pass his egregious

12. In the meanwhile, a general post of sevior officials has left Sulmman. Mesul and Kirkuk without a mutessarif, and the rumour that a supermunated staff officer whom the army have long wished to be rid of is to be made misteriorist of Sulasmani does not suggest that the Government have any good men in mind

to fill those vacancies.

13. The administration and public order of the Sidaimain liwa at present both leave much to be desired, and it is unfortunite that no matesiarif of character and experience can be found to be sent there

14 I am sending a copy of this desputch to lits Majesty's Majister at

Tebran and to the Government of In in-

I have, &c. MAURICE PETERSON

E 1794 06 91]

No. 39.

Sir M Peterson to Viscount Halifax - (Received March 9.

(No. 62) (Telegraphic) MY telegram No. 58

Buydad March 8, 1939

1 1 1 7 7 X 160 15 0 1 mentioned Kowert. His Majesty's rather incoherent explanations were to the effect that he had no intention of attacking Kowert, but wished only to egg on its ruler to concede liberal institutions. I asked whether His Majesty really analymed that Iraq could offer herself as an example at present time. I had repeatedly warred him of impropriety of using his private transmitter set for propaganda of any kind, and abuse was aggravated when, as in this question, propaganda was of nature to cause us annoyance, if not embarrassment. I went on to insist that His Majesty should disclose his real reason for sponsoring these attacks.

King Ghazi said that foreign influence, I s , to which his broadcast had referred, were Persia, and that he and his Government were seriously concerned over influx of Persians into Koweit, which they regarded as endangering Iraq a communications with us in the event of war. I replied that we could be trusted to look after that ourselves. I added that while his last Government look shown some interest in this question and while I had obtained some information on the

sell trace a brace error, a harring passed framer ment had shown no interest in subject whatever and I had not, therefore. communicated the information

I. We surely realise that matters of this kind were better bandled amous than in unfortunate manner which he had chosen

King professed great regret and made fulnest promises of amendment Needless to say none of these is of any value whatsoever

(Repeated to Jedda, No. 12, and Bushire, No. 14)

[E 1619 72 93]

No 40

Sir M. Peterson to Viscount Halifax -(Received March 10)

(No. 85)

My Lord, Bagdad February 23, 1939 WITH reference to the fifth paragraph of my telegram No. 41 of the 22nd February I have the honour to report that a Deputy for Kut, Daud-al Sandi, thoved a resolution in the Chamber on the 26th February charging the late Prime Minister and his colleagues with having viclated the Constitution by their banishment of himself and several other persons from the capital last December (see

my despatch No 006 of 14th December last) and demanding their trial for this offence under article 81 of the Organic Law

2. The resolution and the debate which followed the introduction aroused much public interest. A summary of some of the principal speeches is contained in the enclosed cutting from the Iraq Times (') It will be seen that David al Sandi received no support for his resolution and that many of the speakers maintained that the action which had been taken by Janual al Madfai's Cabinet under the Harmful Propaganda Law land been fully justified.

3 Before the debate took place the present Cabinet had decided that, as they were not directly concerned, they would not themselves take part and that Dide to a special of the state of the frequency of the first of the fi I to a series of the series of of week and we will be received materials of the state of the s and his colleagues. The present Calanet had not foreseen such a development and have been made to feel very uneasy by this demonstration of the Chamber's loyalty to the late Government.

4. I am sending a copy of this despatch to His Majorty's Minister at Telepan and to the Government of India

I have, &c

MAURICE PETERSON

33 Not printed.

[E 2018 878 98]

No 41

Sir M. Peterson to Viscount Hulifus -- (Received March 17)

(No. 91 E.)

My Lord, Ungdad, February 28, 1939. WITH reference to the Eastern Department's letter of the 7th April, 1938. to the Chancery, regarding the Administration Report of the Port of Bases and the Fao Bar Dredging Scheme, I have the honour to enclose three copies of the

report for the year ending the 31st March, 1938.c) 2. In his introductory survey Sir John Ward points out that the length of the dredged channels has been increased from 44 miles in 1925 to 17 miles in 1938, but that the ultimate aim of a two way channel carrying 30 ft at low water

cannot be achieved without further additions to the dredging fleet, especially view of the recurrence of floods. Authority is being sought to purchase a fifth dredger this year, and a sixth will eventually be required

3. The port again experienced a successful your. As against an estimated cevenue of I D 337 995, the actual earnings attained I D 425,940, as compared with LD 347 804 in 1988 37. The Traffic and Marine Departments accounted, in the proportion of I D 48 000 and I D 38 000 respectively, for the whole of this increase. The total sanctioned expenditure, including a supplementary allotment of I D 21 500 granted during the year was I D. 357 440. The actual expenditure amounted to I D 350,198, as against I D 291 462 in the preceding year. There was a saving of I.D. 7,241 on the budget estimate, and an actual surplus of 1 D 75 752 was obtained. Of the latter sum I D 73.424 was transferred to the surplus revenue reserve account, which thus rose to I D 278,991. The fiftcenth enstalment (I I) 18 020) in respect of capital debt redemption was paid to His Majesty's Government, reducing the amount outstanding to I D 270 437. The sum of I D. 14.423 was also paid by way of interest.

4. During the year under review 1 295 vessels of a total gross tomage of 7,735,414 entered the Port of Boxra and Abadan, representing an increase over the preceding year of 255 vessels and 1,708 041 tons. Basra's share of the 1937 38 totals was 269 vessels with a gross tonnage of 1,390,932. In order to cope with the increased tonnage handled at the wharves the Covernment have been

asked to sanction the provision of additional cranes.

5. In 1937-38 the record traffic movement of the preceding year was mirpassed, as will be seen by the following figures for the import and export trade through the Port of Bosra and for the transit trade -

	1770 30	1916 37	7937 18
		101	
Importa	 351 610	85×730	403,863
Exporta :	 949 006	003 056	584,505
Transit trade	549 776	839 008	983.845

6 The year 1935-39 will not show such satisfactory results. Owing mainly the transfer of the first transfer of transfer of the first transfer of transfer of transfer of transfer of the first transfer of transfer during the period the lat April to the 31st December, 1938, declined nearly 80 percent., viz., from 480,173 tons to 339 565 tons. Though well maintained up to the end of September, imports subsequently began to sag and the total for the year anding the 31st March next will probably be appreciably less than that for the

preceding twelve months.

7. At the beginning of the year 1937-38 only eight air liners used the Basra airport weekly, six of them stopping overnight. By the end of the year the regular weekly services had risen to eighteen and all of them sued the port for a night stop. Day and night landing facilities were improved, mainly by the resurfacing and extension of some of the existing runways and by the installation of a new remote control desk and diuminated panel. Despite exceptionally heavy rama, the aerodrome was serviceable throughout the year. Progress was made completed. During the year 4,139 passengers passed through the airport and *62 landings were made

8. I am sending a copy of this despatch to the Department of Overseas

I have &c MAURICE PETERSON

E 2218 66 91

No. 42

Mr. Houstonn Boswall to Viscount Halitax (Received Morch 25)

(No 91) (Telegraphic)

Bandad Wareh 25, 1939 (R) AS it happened, just after Bushire telegram No. 149 to the India Offs . ten in it is a 2 st March I was summoned to the palace and was received by hand in the presence of the Prime Minister, the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Minister of Finance. (End of R.)

(b) Not proted

After discussing other matters, the King and the Prime Minister stressed. His Majesty's friendly feelings for the Sheikh of Koweit, and pressed me to expedite the acceptance of the friendly overtures mentioned in the ambassador's telegram No 66. Having heard them out, I said I thought sheikh would need a lot of convincing of the friendly sentiments which His Majesty had told me that he entertained towards him, and proceeded to protest with as much force as I could command against [f improper, behaviour of the Iraqi police, who, I said, had evidently been encouraged to commit these outrages by unrestrained and harmful propagands which had [group undecypherable] been conducted in this

The King and his Ministers expressed astonishment and denied knowledge of these events. His Majesty said that he would cause the offerders to be published. I [group omitted] that was least be could do. Prime Minister observed that these increases only showed how necessary it was that no time, therefore, be lost in despatching in envoy from here to Kowert and that the individual whom they had in mind was well equipped in every way to undertassish a mission. He would be able to advise the sheikh on how to administer his country and to common His Highness that the King of Iraq's sele idea was to render assistance in bringing that backward territory up to date. The King then alleged that the sheikh employed Persian police and encouraged Persian immigrants in order to enable him to control his own people. I dented this, and when the Prime Minister went on to say how pleased His Majesty would be to send the Iraqi police at any time to help the sheikh to keep order. I [group under ypherable] rather have thought Koweit's recent experience of Iraqi police would have been enough.

[I Group omitted] I could say would shake the King and Prime Minister from their idea of sending curvy and later on of inviting sheikh to Bagdad to be flattered and decorated. They again begaed me to neek your approval for the project. But I hope the sheikh will be discouraged from responding of any rate until he has received apology for these three lastest violations of his territory. If and when apology has been received and the Iraqi Government have given proof of good faith by guiding execution of propagands, it will be for consideration whether it might not be supplified to discourage despatch of the King's messenger of friendship. Possibly, if, at one hopes, his relations with Iba Saud are shortly to be put on a more regular footing, the sheigh would be in a stronger position than he would seem to be (group undecypherable) to (group undecypherable).

atming effectively to take over protection of Koweit while nominally leaving about and His Majesty's Government in their process position

Protests from this embassy regarding propagands have hitherto had little effect. I spoke to Prime Minister on 22nd March about broadcasting referred in a broadcast to the nation on His Majesty's brethday in sending greetings to other Arabs in whose future and welfare be was interested, had seen fit to mention those of Kowett together with those of Palestine and Syria. Prime Minister pointed out that he had deleted the three names from original draft and from account issued to the press. I said that nevertheless oriental screetary had heard the broadcast. (There was nothing offensive in broadcast, but I thought it well to mention it)

I have to day reinforced my oral representations about Jahrah with a note requesting an apology (copy of which is being sent to you by air mail), but I do not expect any concrete result

(Repeated to Bushire, No. 24 Copy by bag to Koweit)

!E 2238 474 93]

No. 43

Viscount Halifax to Mr. Houstoun-Borseull (Bandad).

THE Iraqi Minister called on me at my request on the 25th March, when I gave him, for the information of his Government, a general review of the European situation. I told him in some detail of the action which was being taken

by His Majesty's Government consequent on Germany's occupation of Czecho Slovakia, of the position with regard to Poland and Soviet Russia, the situation in the Balkans, and the attitude of Italy

2. I proceeded to refer to the discussions which had recently been taking place in London regarding Palestine. I had hoped that, even though it had proved impracticable to obtain agreement between His Majesty's Government and the Palestine Arab delegation. It might nevertheless have been possible for us to.

during their stay in London. It seemed to me, from what the Egyptian Ambussador had told me on the preceding day, that the differences between us had been considerably reduced. I had not yet heard the result of the first discussions which had taken place in the preceding day at the Colonial Office, but I believed that the main difficulty now outstanding that is to say, the difficulty regarding the end of the transition period, might be solved if we could agree that though it would be for this Majesty's Government to decide whether in ten years' time conditions in Palestine were such that an independent State could be set up they would consult the Governments of Egypt, Iraq and Saudi Arabia in advance of the conditions in the conditions in the conditions of Egypt, Iraq and Saudi Arabia in advance of the conditions in the conditions of Egypt, Iraq and Saudi Arabia in advance of the conditions in the conditions of Egypt, Iraq and Saudi Arabia in advance of the conditions in the conditions of Egypt, Iraq and Saudi Arabia in advance of the conditions in the conditions in the conditions of Egypt, Iraq and Saudi Arabia in advance of the conditions in the conditions in the conditions of Egypt, Iraq and Saudi Arabia in advance of the conditions in the conditions of Egypt, Iraq and Saudi Arabia in advance of the conditions of the co

3. The Minister replied that he also had not yet heard the outcome of the final discussions which Taufiq Suwards and the other delegates from the that the problem of terminating the transition period was the main difficulty now outstanding

I nm &c HALIFAN

E 2216 66 91)

(No. 95)

No. 44

I recount Halifax to Mr. Houstann Haswoll (Haydad)

(felegraphic)

(R) YOUR telegram No. 91 (of 25th March Koweit Iraqi relations)
Lentirely approve your language

2. It is deplorable that, in spite of friendly continents expressed by King Chari and his Ministers, propaganda against Kowert and violations of Kowert territory continue. Latest incurs ins of Iraqi police are indefenable, and it would, in any case, be uppossible for His Majesty's Government to advise sheigh to receive king Chari's messenger until adequate amends for these incursion-bad been received.

3. It now appears, moreover, that the messenger would be sent on as official mission, and that it is even contemplated that he should give advice to the should about administration of his country.

4. The sheak is precluded by his treaty engagements from receiving the Majesty's Government, and it must be clear to the Iraqi Government that His enty's Government could in no circumstances permit any interference in the rual affairs of Koweit. If, therefore, the Iraqi Government wish to make to the land in the normal way through you.

5 Provided you see no objection, you should speak to the Minister for Foreign Affairs in the sense of the foregoing paragraphs.

6 You should also arge him strongly to agree to Iraqi co-operation in the early demarcation of the frontier in order that the risk of incidents may be lessened (see Political Resident's telegram No 150 for 22nd March I) (End of R.)

7. I do not wish to hold up credits negotiations on account of Iraqi attitude towards Koweit or to use threats at this stage. But assuming negotiations lead to an agreement, it may be deficult to put that agreement into effect unless Iraqi attitude has meanwhile improved.

(Addressed to Bagdad, No. 98 Repeated to Bushire, No. 7, and Kowert, Vo. 2)

E 2816 77 931

No. 45

Mr. Haustown Boswall to Viscount H diffax. (Received April 9)

rNo 130):

(Telegraphic)

Bugded April 8, 1939

I'RIME Monster told me to day that he proposed to instruct Iraqi Chargé d'Affaires at Ber in to read to the German Minister for Foreign Affairs a communication in the following sense —

German Minister has been beyond all limits of diplomatic usage. German Minister has been beyond all limits of diplomatic usage. German Minister has on at least two occasions been warned by Minister for Foreit. Affairs in a friendly manner that his intense activity is not approved of. He is a failed to moderate his behaviour, and Iraqi Government e particular cause to make complaint against German Minister and respect of their activities and intrigues of the last few days much large that German Government will take steps to curb real representatives, whose activities already tend to impair atmosphere of cordiality, which it is the desire of Iraqi Covernment to maintain with all Governments, including the German Government with which they are in relation."

Prime Minister, who has told me repeatedly how minious he is about effects of the standard, went on to say that he was contemplating discussal of all German school teachers. He also hoped to be able to take steps against employees of contractors engaged on construction of Mosal Railway.

I am myself very much impressed by obvious effects of Gorman agitation,

though it is difficult for me to track it down

As Perme Magester, who enjoys thanking aloud does not always find himself able to give effect to his words, it would I submit be a good thing if, after lapse of a short period. This Majesty's Embassy, Berlin, could ascertain whether or not trage Charge d'Affaires receives above instructions.

E 2628,72/93]

No. 48

Mr. Houstaum Borwall to Viscount Habitar. (Received April 10).

(No. 133.)

(Telegraphic) Raylad, April 10, 1939

FFFL, that the time has come to invite your most serious attention to the

mituation regarding Bestish interests in Iraq both as they are affected by internal

politics and general world affairs. It is not a reassuring one.

To give a true picture a certain background is necessary. On a purely nationalist people, to whom we have granted independence, impinged the Palestine problem. For better or worse we admitted their interests in this problem. Yet our special position as adviser and ally precluded our Palestinian pales and the second second

This difference of opinion has for some years still fully been exploited by anti-British elements, first by Italy and then to much greater effect by Germany. And the task of those elements has been much lightened by the policy of France in Syria, with which Iraq feels even closer sympathy than she does with the Arabs

of Palestina.

(It is true that Iraq recognises that in recent months Great Britain has to

some extent come cound to the Arab view of Pulestine)

Meanwhile, Iraqi attention had been directed also to Koweit, and King Ghazi's propaganda was all the more difficult to deal with, as he made it his own personnt hebby and, as the Monnich, resisted ministerial control. Moreover here, too. German influences and the effect of the success achieved by German methods in Central Europe did all in their power to make mischief.

Finally, Syria came on the scene, and the combination of agitation on this subject with that about Palestine and Kowait worked Iraqi press and wireless into a symphony of extreme nationalist anti British and anti-French complications. To press and wireless were added street demonstrations passively and sometimes actively encouraged by official quarters and in which khaki clad school cadets were wont to take part. German Minister has also been inclined to exploit to his advantage Iraqi disappointment over the difficulties which they have experienced in obtaining arms from his Majesty's Government. He has, for example, been able to contrast his own offer of crodit of £4 million with apparent unwithingness of His Majesty's Government to help

In such excumstances the effect of the King's death can well be imagined It was easy for German and other interested circles to spread rumours that this tragedy had been caused by the English, for whom his disappearance seemed to come at such a convenient moment. I have had many indications of this suggestion and of the reactions to it; suffice it to say that, apart from the Mosul crime, an attempt on the life of the legal adviser was, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs on good unthority informs me, narrowly frustrated some days ago (this may admittedly be due to mistaken identity), and I myself have been provided with a personal detective

It is true that immediate tension of Royal funeral has passed, and that the Mosal murder has impressed the Government most forcibly with the necessity of taking more stringent measures to maintain public order. But one can never be sure what effect German money and propaganda will have at any given moment in a people who, like Iraqiana, are credulous, highly impressionable and highly

Another disquieting fenture of the attention is the lank of homogeneity in the Cabinet. The members of the present Government so hurnedly brought together when their predecessors were driven from office last December, have little in common, and for this reason are not well adapted to deal firmly with the critical attention. The Prime Minister mist, therefore, watch have beginning to the last of the

Prime Minister is, I know full of genuine admiration for the patience and resource with which the Secretary of State for the Colonies has conducted these difficult and prolonged negotiations. It would I feel, be a thousand puties if the present negotiations were to be so protracted that the effect of the ultimate solution would be lost owing to the atmosphere having in the meanwhile been

vittated by the forces described above

I am doing my best to strengthen the Prime Minister's hand, and on to the policy of His Majesty's Government would, if it continued, make all settlement impossible. I recalled that in Iraq both treaty of 1922 and that of 1930 were done as a good to the countries. The moral was obvious and the Prime Minister was quick to take it, reminding the oriental accretary, who was present, of how to be a supporting His Majesty's Government's policy.

[20188]

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I apologise for inflicting on you this long telegram at a moment of grave preoccupation, but it is my duty to make plain not only the delicacy of the position here, but the importance of an early agreed Palestine solution as a means of stabilising at vital point of our Imperial communications a situation which is far from secure

French Minister is similarly anxious and is impressing on his Government

the presence of giving satisfaction in Syria.

Repeated to Cairo, No. 18 (please copy by bag to Jedda), Damascus, No. 2, and Tehran, No 9, Saving)

FE 2878 474 981

No. 47

Mr Houstons Boswall to Viscount Halifax,-(Received April 12)

(No. 143. Confidential.)

Bagdad, April 4, 1939

My Lord. WITH reference to my telegram No. 86 of the 23rd March, I have the honour to report that, during a visit which I paid to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs on the 28th March, Coneral Nurval Said informed me that he had received a telegram from the Iraqi Minister in London reporting a conversation with your Lordship. Rauf Chadrys had stated that you had discussed with him * vents in Europe and had enquired about the attitude of the fraqi Govern towards their obligations under the Anglo Iraqi Treaty of 1930 Nuri . . d added that when Ranf Beg's report was received he had decided to Man Files Co.

might be sent to the Iraqi Minister indicating in what manner should reply to the oral communication which you had made to him. He had accordingly prepared a memorandom for the Calman, to which be ! attached the Minister's report, and he handed me a copy of this memorand together with a copy of the matructions which the Cabinet, after a special meeting had decided to send to Rauf Beg. I enclose a translation of each of these documents.

2 The first part of the Minister for Foreign Affairs' memorandum sets out the consularations which led King Ghazi to hold the meeting at the palace on the 23rd March, which I reported in my tolegrain under reference. The themorandum then refers to the report from the Iraqi Minister in London on has conversation with your Lordship, and proposes that the Minister should be instructed to speak to you in the same manner in which King Ghazi and Lis Ministers had spoken to me concerning the attitude of Iraq towards the

Anglo Iraqi Treaty of Alliance 3. The text of the instructions actually drawn up by the Cabinet is, I consider, not upsatisfactory. Nurs Pasha was at pashs to impress on me that it was intended that the statement with which they commence should be absolutely unequivocal, and he did not wish it to be thought that the determination of the Iraqi Government to foldl their treaty obligations was in any way conditional upon the further observations which Rauf Beg had been instructed to make The anxiety of the Iraqi Government regarding the situation in Syria and Pagestine arose not only from their deep fellow feeling for the Arabs in these two countries, but also from their sure knowledge that until tranquillity had been restored in Syria and Palestine it would be impossible for any Govern ment in Iraq to bring the country wholeheartedly into line with Great Britain th an international crima-

I had not at that time received the instructions contained in your tele gram No. 92 of the 29th March (with which I have since complied) I did not therefore, discuss the position of His Majesty's Government in regard to the Syrian aituation, but confined my remarks to an expression of my satisfaction that the Iraqi Government had once more so readily and so clearly declared their

fidelity to the Anglo-Traqu Allvance The Minister for Foreign Affairs then turned to the second and third paragraphs of his memorandum to the Cabinet. He said that in the last reports received from Taufiq Suwaidi the latter had seemed most hopeful that His Majesty's Government would satisfy the Arab desires in the few outstanding matters regarding Palestine, and Nuri Pasha said that he felt happier than he had done for some time about the situation in that country

6. As regards the third paragraph of the memorandum, the Minister for Foreign Affairs quite frankly told me that he and his colleagues had come to the conclusion that they could not advise their Syrian friends (who were constantly asking them for guidance) how to act until they had found out whether Turkey was nursing ambitious in segard to Syria. What they feared was that if the Syrians boldly resisted French efforts to acrap the treaty of 1936, the Turks might well find an opportunity to take another Syrian province for themselves It had therefore been decided to depute a member of the Government to go to Angora in order to sound the Turkish Government on this subject. He said that he himself had much wanted to go, but he recalled that some days earlier, when he had spoken of going on a mission to Turkey. I had urged him not to leave Iraq at the resent juncture, and he paid me the compliment of claiming that it was in deference to my ndvice that he had decided to send Naji Slaukat, the Minister of the Interior, material. He was finding it most difficult to deal with the Shankat family and their extreme pan Arab and pro-Gurman views and would be quite pleased to be rid of Nazi Shankat for a while, he might even send him to Tehran for the royal wedding as well. The Prime Minister however, does not feel that he will be able to place much reliance on Naji maket as an observer in Turkey as, for all his pan-arabism, he is such an admirer of the Turks that the latter might well throw dust in his eyes as they did when he was Minister at Angora-

7 It was interesting to me, in view of the conversation recorded in your despatch No. 107 of the 24th February, to know that the Iraqi Government were still so apprehenoive about Turkish designs on Syria, but I left Nuri Pasha comments to the same of the Value of the State of the Sta a harm to the state of the stage the test of the state of the st the section of the second for it files a to it is a section to be a feet to be a a few time for the first of the constraint we can be the termination of the can be true to a part of the professional for

that, if the Iraqi Government obtain in Augora the desired assurance that Turkey will not exploit disturbances in Syria for her own purposes, no advice will dissuade the leaders of the Arab movement in Iraq from encouraging the Syrians to fight for their liberty

8. During the last ten days I have have a good many informal visits from and the state of t about about the internal situation. I do not propose to trouble your Lordship at present with all that the Prime Minister has said in the course of these long conversations, but it may be of interest to record that he is very far from or top at the period to the term of the self the state of the time, a good many years ago, he had had to work hard to kindle even a dim flame of enthusiasm for the Arab cause in Naji Shaukat's Turkish trained mind. Now he had become positively rabid, and carried his narrow fauntical views tito every branch of his official work. "He is far more of a Nationalist now eres had but said the Prime Minister. Non-claimed that nevertheless, in a irt Nuji Shaukat knew he was wrong in maintaining, for example, that all British officials could be dispensed with, but that he felt this excessive nationalism was an easy path to cheap popularity and ignored what he dol ... wish to see; his characteristic method of dealing with all serious 4.1 was to refuse to adopt their existence. The Prime Monster and that he would be happy to be rid of him from the Cabinet, but he could not at present risk a quarrel with the Shaukat family

9 I shall be grateful if Nuri Pasha's reference to the internal situation may be treated as strictly confidential.

10. I am sending copies of this despatch to Hie Majesty's Ambassadors at Carro and Angura and to His Majesty's Minister at Jedda, and also to the Government of India

> I have, &c. W E HOUSTOUN BOSWALL

Enclosure I in No. 47

Memorandum by Iroqu Munistry for Foreign Affairs to the Secretariat of the

(Strictly Secret.)

IT is requested that the following facts may be laid before the Council of Ministers for a decision thereon —

The increasingly disturbed general international situation in Europe tends of world entractrophe involving all Powers. It is true that the clash may be put off for a few months or even for a couple of years, but signs exist

which indicate with certainty that it is bound ultimately to occur

As Iraq is bound up with Great Britain by means of an alliance imposing upon her, should Britain become engaged in war, certain obligations laid down managraph 4 of the annexure to the Treaty of Alliance, and as at the same time her under the said treaty, towards neighbouring Arab countries who are still awaiting the attainment of the independence promised them long ago by with reference, respectively to Syrin and Palestine (in which two countries it is to be deeply regretted conditions have so considerably worsened as to arouse deep incolong with his minuteers on the 23rd March, 1930, at which it was decided to invite the attention of the allied Government of Britain to the following questions—

(a) The necessity of mediation on the part of the British Government with the French Government to secure the ratification of the Franco Syran Trenty and the necessary of an understanding with the leaders of the

National Block party

(b) The necessity of expediting the settlement of the remaining outstanding matters concerning the Palestine question, and of exerting efforts for the restoration of stable conditions and peace in Palestine, the removal of causes of complaint and extrangement and the resistion of the continuous acts of destruction which arise from the ambiguous policy at present pursued in that country

(c) The establishment of a friendly atmosphere to replace the misunder in regard to Koweit, and the removal of the influence of I are it is a second by Hu Majesty the King to the last to be 10 to 10 to 10 to the laster's departure from Bagdad

Following on the above decision, the Charge d'Affaires at the British Linburgy was summoned to the Royal Court, where in my presence and that of the Ministers of Defence and Finance. His Majesty brought up before the charge d'affaires the above three questions with a view to a antisfactory agreement being

phase such as angle involve the British Government in a war whereupon Iraq would be bound to fulfil her obligations towards her ally as provided for in the Angle Iraq Treaty of Aliance alluded to shove. The charge d'affaires promised immediately to communicate these representations to His Britannic Majesty and his Government.

In view of the nature of the contents of a telegram received from the Iraqi Minister in London, of which a copy is attached, it is suggested that our minister in London should reply to the observations of the British Foreign Minister in accordance with the principles enumerated above and that he should also make further endeavours in London to achieve the accoptance of these principles, emphasising at the same time the harmful results which are bound to ensue from delay in the settlement of the above-mentioned questions.

2. As regards the Palestine question, we got in touch with the Government of Saudi Arabia, informing them of the efforts exerted by us and asking them to exert similar efforts and inform us of the results. We have also received from the representatives of Iraq at the Palestine Conference a telegram communicating the text of certain proposals which have been agreed to by the Arab delegations, including, of course, the Palestine delegation, as it has been the policy of the

delegations of the Arab Governments not to accept any proposal to which the Palestinian delegation are numble to agree. Until recently all the delegations maintained touch one with the other. It would appear to us, if reports recently received from London prove true, that the Palestine problem is on the will solution, to be reached within the next few days, satisfactory to the inhority of Palestine as well as to Arab Governments.

3. As to the Syrian question, there are two issues to this question. The first usue is that relating to Alexandretta. The Syrians are now willing not to tuise any question in regard to that territory and to leave the matter as one for settlement between the Turkish Government and the French Republic. The second issue relates to the ratification of the treaty of 1936 and in this connexion we consider it highly necessary that the rights of the Syrians as laid down in the partition, which is advocated by the new French policy, should be rejected

Having regard to the critical nature of the situation and to the need for the expeditious determination of a sound line of action, we suggest that his Excellency the Monster of the Interior should be sent out on departation to Turkey, at the earliest possible opportunity, there to interview the President of the Turkish Republic and get in touch with members of the Turkish Government of the Turkish Republic and get in touch with members of the Turkish Government of the Interior is fully satisfied that the Turks share our own views on this question, the Iraqi Government would then be able openly to support the Syrian cause in a more effective manner, whether before the British Government or before the French Government. We are also of opinion that Iraq should not plunge besideng in a policy the precipitate displaced in a policy the precipitate

Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs

Annex to Enclosure 1 in No. 47

Telegeam from Iraqi Minister in Landon

Warch 25 1939 LORD HALIFAX, the Foreign Minister, called for me to-day to discuss the 18 ,000 of Roumania, and the erecumstances under which the latter was impelled to declare her policy towards that attention. He told me that Great Britain's policy in those circumstaness was determined; he did not, however, state its nature. Great Britain had prepared the way for the settlement of Franco Ita inndifferences and the matter was mainly dependent on the speech to be made by Mussolini He had interviewed the ambassadors of Turkey and Bulgaria and was satisfied with the position maintained by the Bulkan Powers in connexion with the present crisis. Endeavours were being exerted for the settlement of the after a contains a second of the second of to an exploration of the situation in Central Europe and of the position of States directly affected by that situation. He now wished to be informed of the views of Arab Governments in treaty relations with Great Britain. Taking up the mestion of Palestine, he told me that the Egyptina Ambassador had informed im resterday that it was possible to achieve peace in Palestine through the mediation of Arab States, provided the trifling points remaining ametiled at the conference acgotiations were settled. I replied that I shared the Egyptian And we the a fit and to we far on it is not porte . remain unsettled, and that I would communicate to my Government his statements at the interview. Lord Halifax professed ignorance of the results of yesterday's talks which were communicated to you by Al Suwardi. I request your rustructions.

IRAQIYAH

Enclosure 2 m No 47

Instructions sent to Rauf Beg

THE Iraqi Government desire that there should be no doubt left as to their determination to carry out their obligations in accordance with the Treaty of Alliance of 1930 between them and Great Britain. They consider however, that, having regard to the disturbed international situation, the utmost endeavours should be exerted for the consolidation of peace and the tranquillisation of public Obligh in neighbouring Arith countries with the green hey also consider it to be their unavoidable duty to u . . ally to the following questions which have been discussed already by His Majesty to he a large control R F R Id is the presence of the Foreign Minister, and concerning which Ilis Majesty has asked the churge d'affaires in communicate with his Government. The Iraqi Goverment further consider it essential (a) that the British Government should at once use their good offices with the Government of the French Republic with to expediting the ratification of the France Syrian Treaty of 1936 and brance about an understanding with leaders of the (Syrian) National Block Party (b) that the remaining outstanding matters relating to the Palestine question 4 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 to the question of Kowert should be removed and that the influence of Iranian immigrants should be restricted. Please emphasise harmful consequences of tiolay

E 2648 77 98]

(No. 147)

days ago.

No. 48

Mr. Hunstonn Borwall to Viscount Halifan .- (Received April 12)

My Lord, Bagdad, April 6, 1939 IN his despatch No. 626 of the 22nd December, 1938, Sir Maurice Peterson - to first the transfer and the transfer Affairs) had reached concurning the activities of the German Legation in Bagdad 2. His successor. Nurs of read, his soon formed a similar opinion. Before Sir Maurice Peterson's departure. Nuri al Said mentioned more than once his epicions that it was encouragement from the German Legation that had made the late King Ghazi so obstinately determined to meddle in the affairs of Kowert, and during the last ten days he has several times discussed with me what he regards as being the accumulating indications of the existence of a widespread network of German political intrigue. He has spoken in particular of the activities of a man named Hans (or Hago) Steffan who arrived in Iraq early in January as the agent of Krupps and vectain other German arms manufacturers. Herr Steffan was warmly appresented by the German Legition and quickly established personal contact with a number of officers in the Ministry of Defence. Nurral Said in w tolls me that, when marking law was declared in the Rashid contonment on the 5th March, the censor intercepted telegrams handed in by Steffan which indicated that he was in close relations with some of the officers implicated in the plot reported in my despatch No. 130 dated the 20th March The Prine Minister says that thereupon be told the German Minister that Here Steffan's presence was no longer desirable in the country, and I am told though I have not yet confirmed this information, that he left Iraq a few

Minister some anxiety, and just before King Ghazi's death he personally appealed to Mr. Edmonds the adviser to the Ministry of the Interior, and to Biajor Wilkins, a senter British police officer in the Criminal Investigation Department.

Germans whose activities give rise to the least suspicion. He also asked me to smarrific and in the control of the control of the first and the control of the death of the control of the death of the control of the co

4. Mr Edmonds and Major Wilkins are both, of course, willing to do their best, but they have pointed out to me that for some time all executive authority in the Criminal Investigation Department has been taken out of Major Wilkins's hinds and that it will be difficult for him at a moment's notice to organize an efficient branch of the department to assist him in earrying out the work which the Prime Minister now wishes him to undertake. I have mentioned these and similar points to the Prime Minister, who, I hope, will see that Major Wilkins is given the support he needs.

5. It is, in my opinion, most desirable that German activities should be watched and checked, and I shall do my best to see that the most is made of the opportunity which is afforded by the Prime Minister's present attitude towards

the German Legation.

6. I am sending copies of this despatch to His Majesty's Ambassador at Berlin, His Majesty's Minister at Tehran and to the Government of India

W E HOUSTOUN BOSWALL.

E 2749 72 98]

No. 49

Mr Houstoun Boweall to Viscount Halifax.-(Received April 14)

My Lord.

My Lord.

WITH reference to my telegram No 32, Saving, of the 22nd March, I think

army plot which General Nurs recently discovered and suppressed in typically

2. It was at the beginning of March that he informed his Maurice Peterson that an army plot had been discovered to delivene King Ghazi and replace him by His Majesty's count, the Amir Abdul Illah. The latter, according to General Nort's account, had immediately revented the conspiracy to the King's uncle, the Amir Zeid, who had in turn informed Taha at Hashimi, the Minister of Defence. Some dozen arrests were made, including that of Hismat Sulation who, an year Lordish in aware, participated in Bakr Sidqi's coup at Kini in 1936 and was Prime Minister in the Government which came into power as a result of it. Apart from Hiskmat, the accused uses consisted matuly of active or retired army officers who had in one way or another been associated with Bakr Sidqi's many acts of violence. A special military court on which two of the five judges were civilinus, was established at the Himaidi (Al Rashid) Camp on the 6th March, the press was placed under a military constraint, and the trials of the accused men commenced forthwith

3. From the first it was evident that General Nuti was, in all these promedings, concerned quite as much, if not more, with the past as with the present, whom he admitted that only the slightest evidence of complicity in the plot existed) for the latter's part in the coup d'Ptat of 1936, in which Nari Pasha's brother in law, Ja far Pusha, had lost his life and Nuri himself had been obliged to fee the country. This fact lent a disturbing feature to the Government's action with regard to the plot, since it was understood that General Nari, on taking office at the end of last year, had assured Hikmat that the latter was in no danger, and it was therefore legitimate to hope that a term night be put at any

for instability and weakness in the internal political atructure of Irac Str Maurice Peterson accordingly took this aspect of the matter up with General Nuri and pressed him strongly with a view to ensuring that there should be no victimization of Hikmat or any other politicians, and the general assurances to Sir Maurice seemed to indicate that Hikmat (whose offence, according to the Prime Minister, seemed to be no greater than that of having main trined contact with disaffected officers and other suspect individuals) would in fact, be treated lemently

4. It was therefore with some perturbation that the Ambassador found, on the 17th March, that the trials had been concluded, and that, of eight men found ready authorised the Ambassador in such an event to inform General Nuri

that Sir Maurice's advice that he should show forbearance in the case of Hikmat was offered with your find knowledge and consent, and to add that the help which His Majesty's Government were able and happy to give General Nuri personally in 1936 (when the general was afforded shelter in the Embassy immediately after Bakr Endq's coup of Etot) entitled your Lordship to say that he should show forbearance now. Sir Maurice accordingly convoyed this message to General Nuri, who replied that he was advising King Charlito commute Hikmat's sentence to one of five years' imprisonment, and that even this reduced materice might inter be curtained.

5. The sentences, as originally passed and subsequently commuted, which show that Nuri was as good as his word, were as follows:—

Hikmat Salaman Hi mi Abdal Karim Ismail Albawa Yama Abbawa	Original Sentence, Death Death Death, Death,	Commuted to— Five years' imprisonment Penal servitude for life Fenal servitude for life Penal servitude for life
Jawad Hussain. Abdul Hadi Kamil	Beath Seven years' bard	Fifteen years' hard labour
Alt Ghalib.	histour histour and two years' police sur veillance	

Zusm Ismail Haqqi al Agha and Aqid Shakir al Wadi, had been sequitted by

7 I am sending a copy of this despatch to His Majesty's Monaster at Tehran and to the Government of India

W E HOUSTOUN BOSWALL

FE 2780 '72 981

No 50

Mr. Huustaun-Boswall to Viscount Halifax - (Received April 14)

(No. 181)

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship berewith a cutting(')

of the Cabinet of General Nucl-al-Said. The prefatory statement confirms the Government's intention to amend the Constitution in a manner which will take into consideration the lessons of the unhappy events which have disturbed the transpollity of the examiny during recent years. The remainder of the programme follows, in the main, conventional lines, but several netoworthy features are included.

2. In internal affairs, the undertaking to encourage marriage in order to secure a higher birth rate is a novelty, and it is significant that the idea of converting part of the police force into a gendarmerie is revived. In finance, attention is promised to the establishment of equilibrium in trade with individual countries, and a drive to increase exports of dates, grain and tobacco is foreshadowed.

I As regards foreign policy, the reaffirmation of the Government's desire to fester friendly relations with Great Britain is satisfactory, but it is clear that this desire is to be subordinated to continued vigorous endeavours to achieve closer political, economic and cultural unity between all Arab countries

4 I am sending copies of this despatch to His Majesty's Amhassador at Cairo, His Majesty's Minuster at Tehran, and to the Government of India

W F HOLSTOLN BUSH VIII

(*) Not printed

Viscount Halifas to Mr. Houstown Baswall (Baydad)

(No. 142)
(Tenegraphic.)
(Tenegraphic.)
(Of K tenegraphic.)
(Foreign Office, April 14, 1939
(Febations)

While I welcome resolution which Prime Minister is showing in regard to German propogends and intrigue, I doubt whether proposed action is best way

of dealing with problem

A I entirely approve in principle the proposed removal of Dr Jordan, although if he is still "Archeological Attaché" to the German Legation, I do not see how Iraqi Government can deport him. It is certainly open to them to isk formally for his removal, but on the whole it would seem advisable increty to ask the German Government to arrange for his transfer to some post ontoide Iraq as soon as this can conveniently be arranged, and so avoid publicity and the necessity of the Iraqi Government insisting upon his recall. I have escently had to take similar action in respect of a member of German Embassy here. In asking the German Chargé d'Affaires to arrange for this, I refused to give any reason beyond stating that I had set slied myself that it was a genuine case of anti-British activities which I could not ignore

5. I suggest that the Iraqi Government would be well advised, in future, to refuse to accept German diplomatic or counties officials who are also active officials in the Nuzi party (as opposed to party members). This is line taken by His Majesty a tiovernment on the ground that they disapprove of such a confusion of functions

6 In my view it would probably be better if Iraqi Government were to concentrate for the present on removal of Dr. Jordan, and if communication to German Government were to remain piece of "thinking aloud" by Prime Minister. But if in your opinion this would be too discouraging. I should be content if you would draw attention of Iraqi Government to considerations in leave it to your entire discretion how best to make any communication, for I have no wish to give Prime Millister impression that the Majosty's Government do not genuincely appreciate his attitude towards German problem

E 2817 77 981

No. 52

Mr. Houstonn Boswall to Viscount Holifar - (Received April 18)

No. 150. Secret.)

My Lord

Bagdad, April 11, 1939

WITH reference to my despatch No. 147 of the 6th April, I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship with the following further information which I have

gathered concerning the activities of the German Legation at Bagdad
2. On the afternoon of the 4th April, when the Prime Minister called at
the embassy to express the deep regret of the Iraqi Government for the murder

No. 53

He Houstoun-Boswall to Viscount Hulifax.—(Received April 18)

75

(No. 153) My Lord,

Bogdad, April 11, 1939.

WITH reference to my unmanbered telegram of the 4th April despatched by wireless through the courtesy of the Air Officer Commanding, I have the bonour to submit the following report on the death of the late King Ghazi I and the events which followed it

2. The news of the accident which caused King Ghizi s death first reached me through Dr. Sinderson, the late King's physician, with whom I was talking in my house on the evening of the 3rd April when he was summoned argently to the Palme.

3. Some hours later be returned and told me that while King Ghazi was himself driving from his private radio station to the Qase of Zahne his car had

4. The next morning the Government issued three community is (of which I enclose copies taken from the Iraq Times of the 4th April). The first appointed the death of King Ghair, and the second contained a medical report on His Majesty's death. The third proclaimed the accession to the throne of the young Crown Prince as Faisal II, the appointment of this Royal Highness the Amir Abdul Itlah as Regent and the appointment of the recently dissolved Parliament to reach a final decision upon the question of the Regency in accordance with article 22 of the Constitution.

5. King Ghazi's body was removed to the Royal Court during the early bours of the morning of the 4th April, and throughout the afternoon and evening crowds of mourners marched slowly past the cofin. From early morning until mourners, wailing, benting their breasts and tenring their hair in the intensity crowds, and hundreds by sobbing in the streets.

6. Malienous persons at once began to exploit the public emotion for their

During the morning several young men were accested while they were distributing typewritten handbills to this effect or making excited speeches to groups of mourisers in which they wildly are used the British of the murder of the "Arabs hero King

agitation led in Mosnl, and in another despatch I am acquainting your Lordship with the information which I have gathered concerning the sources from which this agitation was inspired

8. Another story redulously fostered by uncernpulsite muchief makers was that Nuri al Said had mordered King Glazi, and several groups of mourners to bear to be and the said of the Said Said had mordered King Glazi, and several groups of mourners to bear to be a said of the said of

The Royal funeral took place on the morning of the 5th April. The Protocol Department, who with the help of a small inter-departmental committee had made all arrangements within only twenty four hours, left the Royal Court route to the mansoleum near Adhamiyah, where King Ghazi was interred by the side of King Fatsal I and King Ali of the Hejaz. I was accompanied by Captain Holt, and the Air Officer Commanding, attended by two staff officers, was also

The route was lined by thousands of people. Some stood and watched silently with tears streaming down their faces, others, mostly women, abandoned and breasts with mid from the gutters. It was strange to see and hear soldiers and even policemen sobbing like children. At several points there was a danger that the pressure of the sureing crowds would break down the police and military with any the commandant of police and his officers worked indefatigably to

that morning of His Majesty's Consul at Mosul, his Excellency told me that he had reason to believe that the mob which had stormed the consulate had been excited by agricultar, who had gone among them declaring that the English had killed King Ghazi. He also said that the police had arrested several young men

contained similar allegations, and that it was believed that these men had relations with the tierman Legation or with Dr. Jordan, a German archaeologist, who was for a number of years employed in the Hagdad Museum and who now resides here detensibly as the representative of a German society (said to be non-existent) but who is actually the local agent of the Nazi party. He promised to keep me informed of developments.

3. Later I learned from Mr Edmonds that the police had discovered the existence of a society formed within the local Young Muslims Association to

including the minutes of its meetings and a list of members, had been seized, ther with a quantity of propaganda literature from Germany, and some ten uses had been placed mider arrest. These papers are now being translated and will be studied by the examining magistrate in conjunction with the statements made by these who have been arrested.

4. Mr Edmonds tells me that the Minister of the Interior, Naji Shaukat whose family are known for their pro-German sympathies has been much shocked by these revelations, and it seems true that the Iraqi Ministers and high officials are indignant that the German Legation should have so deliberately

5. The Prime Minister has been most autspoken in his condemnation of the Grobba's conduct and declares that he will take deastic measures to put a step of the would like to withdraw the frags Legation from Berlin and tell the therman Government to withdraw their representatives from Iraq. However he are not revert to that idea just yet, for in the heat of the moment he is all too inclined to undertake a good deal more than he is able to carry out. The No 130 of the 8th April, and I shall report in due course what in fact is done I am afraid that he may find it much more difficult to be drastic than be imagines. But in order that I may be in a position to advise him, should the removal of Dr. Grobba from Iraq (which I personally would welcome, as Dr. Grobba has been repagning, in the Near Fast) become necessary. I shall be grateful for the factors.

d. Everywhere people I meet are amazed at the extent to which the Germans have succeeded in paraming the public mind, especially that of the student class, with unit British scutiments, and their success must be attributed in the main to the skell with which they have exploited the bostile feelings which have been accorded by the long struggle in l'alestine and latterly by the deterioration of the

fater became Minister of Defence. Both said that the Prime Minister to converantion with them had shown himself fully alive to the dangers of the attuation, and I believe that he is. But I am less certain whether he has the strength or continuity of purpose to deal with these dangers effectively

8. The arrangements mentioned in paragraphs 3 and 4 of my despatch under reference are developing antisfactorily. Mr Edmonds is at present confident that his Minister is taking up the matter in the right spirit, and Maj r Wilkins tells me that Saiyid Alwan, the commandant in charge of the Criminal Investigation Department, is collaborating closely and activity; both officers are

Berlin, His Majesty's Minister at Tehran and to the Government of India.

W E HOUSTOLN BOSWALL

maintain order. I was particularly impressed by the efficiency of the police on motor cycles, who handled their vehicles with the greatest skill and were far more effective than their borse mounted codeagnes.

After the short burnal service the Diplomatic Corps and other privileged mourners were escorted in their cars along a specially cleared route back to the covering my car and that of Air Vice Marshal Tyssen as far as the gates of the

effit wasy 12. I had not before seen an Arab crowd in such a fever of hysteria. The scenes which I witnessed as I walked in the procession gave me a vivid impression of how the tragedy of Mosul must have been enacted the day before. What I saw also made me more than ever determined to impress upon the Prime Minister how diagerous this frenzied mourning would become unless it was cheeked and controlled. I accordingly sent that evening a short letter to his house urging him to hasten to rest re calm and to suppress the false rumours which were still everywhere in circulation, and which had begun to be echoed even in Beirut and Damaseus. (I have beard since that they were repeated in German broadcasts.) Reports from Basia and other provincial centres indicated that public excitement was dangerously high and was being worked up to an artificial pitch by official or semi-afficial oncouragement. The following morning I sent the oriental eceretary to give the Prime Minister a similar message orally and to enquire what measures were in fact being taken to calm public excitement. The results of the priental accretary's interview with the Prime Minister were reported to your Lordship in my telegram No. 120.

18 On the 6th April the Senate and the dissolved Chamber of Deputies beld a joint meeting to appoint a Regent in accordance with article 22 of the Constitution. The meeting took place at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and the Illah should be appointed Regent during the young King Faisal's minority was it. The result was an unautmous approval of the Amir's appointment. His Regent Illah and Illah an

the same Cabinet and the necessary Irada was signed by the Regent. This was the last of the constitutional acts necessaristed by King Ghazi's death

15. Article 22 of the Constitution provides that in the event of the throne passing to a minor the King's prorogatives shall be exercised by a Regent chosen with Kend will be to the day the time to the time of the time of the state of the stat and was therefore unable to express his wishes. After his death the Queen, who had at that time not recovered from the shock was asked whether His Wage 1, at the design you are my west, that if he should die before his son became of age the Amir Abdul Illah should become Regent, and she said that she thought that His Majesty might possibly before the whole Cubinet, the Royal Diwan and the Ct of the General Staff. The Amir Abdul Illah was therrupon declared Regent. A translation of the statement of the Queen Mother and the Princess is enclosed Berein I have heard nothing more of the document which the Queen Mother than the born that he will be the born that he wi until the 5th April the day after the appointment of the Amir Abdul Illah had been notified to me by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and published in the press, it would have been too late for me to have spoken to the Prime Minister on the fries of vour instructions, even if it had been possible to find an opportunity to do so in the midst of his overwhelming preoccupation with the highly dangerous antuation created by the death of King Ghazi and the murder of His Majesty's Consul at Mosul.

16. Moreover, I had reason to believe that he and the Government had, in fact, considered the matter on its merits. He was aware that the Queen Mother

had a special reason for preferring that her brother, the Amir Abdul Illah, should become Regent rather than the Amir Zeid, and he was quick to see that, for this reason, she might be tempted to be more positive in her assertions about the late King's wishes than may have been justified by anything which His Majosty in the late of the dangers of a dispute and knew that a quick decision was vital

17. Apart from these considerations, the factor which finally told against the Amir Zeid was, as I reported in my telegram No. 122 his wife. On analysis everyone memed convinced that her defects (including her somewhat disreputable past) more than ontweighed the advantages of age, experience and personality which the Amir Zeid may perhaps be said to have over the Amir Abdul Illah At the meeting of former Prime Ministers and the Presidents of the Senate and the Chamber, which the Prime Minister summoned to deliberate on the Regency question, only Jamil al Madfai urged the Amir Zeid's claim with any ardour, but in the end be yielded to the opinion of the majority and the next day east his own vote in Parliament for the Amir Abdul II.a)

16. I am sending copies of this despatch to His Majesty's Minister at

Tehran and to the Government of India

I have &c

W. E. HOUSTOUN BOSWALL

kuchoure I in No 53

Extract from the Iraq Times dated April 4, 1939

(Official Communique No. 1)

THE Council of Manisters announces to the fraquestion, with the deepest regret the death of His Majesty King Ghazi I as a result of a collision of a car, which His Majesty was driving with an electric standard near Harth values at 11 30 fast high.

The Council of Ministers expresses its beartfelt condolences to the Royal Family on this tragic event, appealing to Almighty God to preserve for the

country King Ghazi's only son- His Majesty King Faisel II

I nefesure 2 in No. 53

Extract from the Iraq Times duted April 4, 1939

(Official Communiqué No 2.)

(Medical Report)

H1S Majesty King Ghazi died at 12 40 a.m this morning from a severe fracture of his skull, which caused extreme laceration of the brain

His injuries were sustained as a result of a motor-car accident which occurred at 11-30 last night while His Majesty was driving his car near Quer al Zilionr His Majesty was rendered unconscious at once and consciousness was not regained.

SAIB SHOWKAT H C SINDERSON NOEL BRAHAM SABIH AL WAIIBI J M.AL HAMDI

4 pril 4, 1939

Factorine S to No 53

Extract from the Iraq Times dated April 4, 1939

(Official Communiqué No. 3)

THE Council of Ministers met at Quee-al Zthour after the tragic event which has befallen the country through the death of His Majesty King Ghazi

The council, having taken over the constitutional powers of the King until the appointment of a Regent, in accordance with article 22 of the Constitution, has passed the following resolutions —

1. To proclaim the Crown Prince, His Royal Highness Amir Faisol King of Iriq under the name of His Majesty King Faisal II, vide article 20 of the Constitution

King Ghazi, as testified by the statements of Her Majesty the Queen, and Her Royal Highness Princess Rajiba to the Conneil of Minuters

3. To convoke the recently dissolved Chamber of Deputies (preliminary to the meeting of Parimment) to decide finally the question of the log-paragraph 2, article 22, of the Constitution

4. To declare general mourning throughout the country

Nore -- Article 22 of the Constitutional Law states --

"The King shall attain his majority on the completion of his 18th year in the event of the throne passing to a person below that age the King's precognitive shall be exercised by a Regent, chosen by the former King, until such time as the King attains his majority

"Whenever the necessity for the appointment of a Regent arises Parliament shad be convoked immediately. Should the Chamber of Deputies be desolved and the election of the new Chamber be not yet completed, the former Chamber shad be convoked for this purpose."

bactomre 4 in No. 53

Katract from the Iraq Times dated April 7, 1939

(Official Communiqué No. 7)

THE Iraqi Parliament held a combined meeting of the Senate and the to there of Departies, under the presidency of Sayid Mulamiand at Sadr Pro-lent of the Senate

the Frame Monster and the President of the Senate delivered as a mark of respect for His late Majesty King Ghazi

When the sitting was resumed a communication from the Pare Marcel was read, containing the proclamation of the Carter Fassal as King of Iraq, under the Carter F

A total a manufactured was asked to vote on the appointment of his

This resulted to Parliament's unanimously approving the appointment of his it is the Abdul IIIah as Recent who was the rest of Propositional

The new monstry will continue the policy already and the previous

d wise with the content of the first transfer and a new Cabinet, and

l'aclosure à m N . . .

(Teanslation)

HIS Maresty King Chaza had on various occasions mentioned before us that

Tuesday, the 4th April, 1939, at 2 A.M.

ALIYAH (Her Majesty the Queen) RAJIHA (Her Royal Highness)

The solemn statement, of which the text is given above, was made by Ho-Majesty the Queen and Her Royal Highness the Princess, sister of His Majesty the late King, before us on the 4th April, 1939

Signatories-

NUBLAL SAID. Prime Minister
NAM SHAUKAT Minister of Literior
RUSTAN HAIDAR, Minister of Finance
SUBBLAL DAPTAIL. Minister of Defence
Tana all Hashini Minister of Defence
OMAR NADRMI. Minister of Economics and Communications
SALIB JABR, Minister of Education
RASHID ALL, Rais of the Royal Diwnn
HASAN FAUZI, Chief of the General Stuff

E 2800 72 98,

No. 54

Mr. Houstonn-Romontt to Yescount Halifax.—(Received April 17)

No. 157)
My Lord,
Bugdad, April 13, 1939
IN my telegram No. 118 I reported that the Iraqs Penne Minister had given
ment for the murder of His Majesty's Consul at Mosel, would be submitted to
Parliament on the 6th April last

2. But, as I subsequently had the honour to report in my telegram No. 119 his i xeellency found that it would be out of order for him to refer to this i makely for the purpose of appointing a Regent, was deburred from dealing with owing to the circumstances in which the last Parliament had been described after his Government had assumed office felt that the chances, already expling of a dissension in the Chamber cover the question of the Regency) would be increased by a reference to the Mosal number

3 It was accordingly arranged, as recorded in paragraph 3 of my telegram No. 119, that the Prime Minister should address to me a letter of regret the text of which would be broadenst and published in the press. This letter was sent to me by Nuri all Said on the 5th April, and I have the honour to enclose a copy of it terms.

bowever, that the understanding which I reached with Nuri al Said authorises the publication of the letter. Therefore, while it may (owing to Nuri's difficulties with his own Cabinet) prove hard or even madvisable, to press for publication to be given to the letter in this country, I can see no objection, and, indeed, every advantage in the letter being given such publicity in the United Kingdom as your Lordship may consider appropriate, and brusdonst in the Armie news transpression.

I have, &c W E HOUSTOUN BOSWALL.

Euclosure 1 in No. 54

Iraqu Prime Minister to Mr. Houstown-Bosspull

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relations existing between fraquent	therally to b	for starty of

The Government are further ensuring the fullest publicity by wireless and the press to the innumerable telegrams continually being received from the authorities, and public and private institutions and all sections of the people in Mosul unanimously expressing their detestation of this erime. By all these means the Government are convinced that the fullest opportunity is being given to all persons in Iraq and elsewhere of understanding the true feelings of the Iraqi Government and people in this matter.

nfortunately, the elections for the new Chamber have not been completed Had they been completed Parliament could to-day have received statements on nutters other than the Regency and thus have juried at once in an expression of condemnation and sympathy

With renewed expressions of my profound personal regret and sympathy in The second of the second seconds of the second but also to the bereaved family

> I remain &c. NOURY SAID

t wore 2 in No. 54

Statement by Iraqu Garcenment

WHILE the population of Month were stunned by the terrible teagedy of His-Majesty's douth some agitators took the opportunity to meite the crowds to murder the British Consulat Mosal

The mursterer and the responsible agitators were at once arrested, and they

will be severely dealt with for their dastardly crime

The Government, while announcing their detestation of this crime, are confident that the whole Iraqi nation, and more especially the people of Mosai agree with them on the accessity of taking all measures required to clear the good name of Iraq of such an act

In this connexion the Government routhem the declaration made by the Prime Minister a few days ago, that no opportunity shall be afforded to anyhody to disturb the good relations existing between Iraq and her ally fireat Ber ...

FE 2801/72 98)

No. 55

Mr Houstonn Boswall to Viscount Halifax .- (Received April 17)

(No. 182)

Bagdad, April 13, 1939.

IT was shortly before I PM. on the 4th April that, in my absence at 2 meeting of the Diplomatic Corps at the Turkish Legation Mr Edmonds, Adviser to the Ministry of Interior, informed His Majesty's Embassy by telephone, as reported in my telegram No. 110 of that date, that a crowd of mousiners for the late Kar s (1) and late in the into a passion by agitators, who had spread the rumour that he had been killed by the English, and that they had stormed the consulate before the police could

prevent their from doing so. The embassy immediately communicated with the Air Officer Commanding having meantime received a corroborative report by telephone from Mr Campbell, the British judge at Mosal

2. I at once sought to get into touch with the Prime Minister, but his

Excellency, who had doubtless amultaneously been informed of the tragedy, called upon me at the embassy early in the afternoon. He expressed the deep sorrow ---Torrest Acres to bimself and his colleagues. I impressed upon him the very serious view which His Majesty's Government would take of the matter. We then discussed the reparation which the Iraqi Government abould make and the minner in which they should mark their disapprobation of the crime, and Nuri-al Said gave the following undertakings:---

I have a control of the property of the ment, which was to assemble on the 6th April to appoint a Regent.

(2) A public funeral with full honours at Mosul on the 7th April. (3) The strictest investigation to fix responsibility for the crime

(4) Full reparation for the damage done to the property of His Majesty's

(5) Discussion with his colleagues of the payment of a suitable grant to Mr. Monck Mason's dependents.

The Prime Minister also stated that he had taken special precautions for the enfety of British subjects and their property.

3. The attuation in M oul naturally required immediate attention, although any further danger to limitush lives and property was averted by the declaration of martial law, the calling out of troops and police, and the posting of guards District of the state of the st Mr P W Wilson, the local manager of the Eastern Bank, who had acted in that capacity last year, and who I had reason to believe was well qualified to take A Service of the Real Property of the Service of the I take a sacretical source of the same of the the West and the comment of the comm the circumstances attending the riot, and safeguard so far as possible, the confidential documents at the convalate and other property of His Majorty's Governtoent. A copy of the report prepared by Mr. Somers Cocks upon his return forms the anclosure(') to this despatch, and it shows, I think, clearly the development of reached in Mr Somers-Cocks' report, particularly in so far as they affect future measures for the protection of the British community at Mosal and I trust your Lordship will give them favourable consideration. I propose especially to press for the establishment of a police post in the area in which the consulate is situated. For the rest. I think your Lordship will agree that great credit is due to Mr. Somers-Cocks for the very efficient way in which he discharged the task entrusted to him, and in particular for his thorough assembling and sifting of the mass of evidence relating to the crime. I am reporting in another doubately the measures which he took for the safeguarding of the codes and cyphers and certain other office property of His Majesty's Government.

4. The Iraqi Government lost no time in implementing certain of the under takings which Nuri al Said had given me on the 4th April - In an official communiqué issued on the 6th April, the text of which I had the honour to report in to the North Could be readed by and they realisation of the necessity of taking all requisite measures to clear the good pame of Iraq. They also, in view of the rimoura alleging British complicity in the tell (K off), sort there is a second and best reafficining the declaration made by the Prime Minister on the 30th March (in which connexion I would refer to my telegram No. 101) to the effect that no and a second second second relations existing s and legal dier in the it Brit is Steps were but an interior at for wifter all or the 7 April as a reserve my ry , w 1, (10 1) posts (int to r of feel the British lay y I be seed Place as or it little Maximula to we present we seempto that has the exemptor to promote as fally The true has responsibility for it. Was regard however to the proposed

(*) Not punted.

resolution in Parliament on the 6th April, Nuri al Said appears to have encountered unexpected disculties, but he sent me instead on the 5th April a letter, a copy of which was forwarded to your Lordship under cover of my despatch No. 157 of to-day's date

5. With regard to the question of reparation for the damage done to the property of His Majesty's Liovernment, Mr. Somers-Cocks' memorandum and my despatch No. 157 of to-day's date will show you that investigations on this live in the Princess Alice and the Earl of Athlone at Tel Kotchek. At present I have in mind to ask the landlord of the consulate building to obtain an estimate of how much it would cost to repair the damaged fabric of the building and any landlord's fixtures that may have suffered, and thereafter to arrange, if necessary, for Lloyds' agent to arrive, with an Iraqi assessor, at a comprehensive estimate of the total damage done.

The trust Government have not of their own accord suggested any figure which might be payable to the dependents of Mr. Monek Mason in compensation in the instructed me to remind the Iraqi Government of the case of the marder of Mr. Imag, the United States Consul at Tehran, when the Persian Government to the case of the marder of the case of the cas

7. The shocking circumstances of Mr. Mouck Mason's marrier have, I think, been a salutary lesson to the Iraqu Government in that they have brought home to them, in the internal field, the necessity of taking for more stringent measures than hitherto to maintain public order and to control materal of e as a general demonstrations, and, in the external as the treater produce the second second and a first to the state of the at the a result of the ready to be a de for the second of the second of the strong at the second of the transfer of the second of frakte small a day a rough term troop Show rid to floor the floor of the correct to re It , a self a seeth of each most hope you do a traje of the little part tradeal re reserving the state of the s while a user flores of the ments of the Berthesians of the crit I for long at 1 car to 1 and long year I refer to a sport of the first with the property of the franchist of the first service of th for an extra as a filtra and

I have, &c W. B. HOUSTOUN BOSWALL,

[E 3014/72/98]

No. 56

Mr. Houstown Bornoull to Viscount Halifan,-(Received April 25.)

(No. 176)

My Lord,

WITH references to the programme of the present Image
Cabinet I have the bonour to submit the following report on certain administrative measures recently adopted by the Government.

3. By an ordinance issued on the 28th March, amending the State Officials Discipline Law of 1936 the Government have taken powers to suspend officials for any period up to five years by resolution of the Council of Ministers on the recommendation of the minister concerned. Committees have been set up in each ministry to examine the service records of senior officials and to make recommendations for action under this ordinance.

4. Instructions have also been assed to all ministries carefully to prepare lists of officials who have reached the age limit with a view to their being placed

on pension

3. In the Minister of Education, Saivid Saim Shankat (a brother of the Minister of the Interior) has been appointed Director General (be previously held the post of Director-General of Health). He is fostering in the schools, with Nazi methods, an enthusiasin for pan Arab ideals. The number of hours devoted to military drill in the secondary schools has been increased and the boys are being encouraged to wear uniform as aften an possible. The teachers are also being brought into the school cadet movement and uniforms and rank have been provided for thom. As an additional attenulus to military patriotism, Saivid Saimi Shankat has humself delivered a number of impossioned speeches to gatherings of school-boys in which he has exhorted them to be ready to give their lives in the Arab

6. He aims also at attracting scholars to Iraq from other Arab countries. With this and in view, the regulations of the medical college have been amended to permit the admission of non-Iraqi Arab students up to a total of one-aixth of

the number of new students admitted each year

7 The new director general has also encouraged all students and achool boys to take an organised part in public demonstrations. Columns of school boys in uniform, marching through the streets with banners hearing political slogans, have been a prominent feature in recent demonstrations, and school boys were the leaders of the attack on the Moral Consulate on the 4th April

8. I have pointed out to the Prime Minuter the dangerous absurdity of encouraging a hool boys to believe that their military training has a political object just at the time when responsible frage statesmen are doing their utmost to keep the army out of politics. He agreed with me, but as good as admitted that the Shaukata (Naji Shankat, Minuter of the Interior Sami Shaukat Director General of Education, and Saib Shaukat, Director of the Bagdad Hespital and leader of the Muthouna Club) were too strong for him

9. In the army the purge begun with the arrests made under marinal law in Ministers St. M. Property becomes a series St. M. Property becomes the property of the Colorest of t

1 B 1 Veters Mario

11 A recent order that officers below field rank should wear uniform when

off duty is a sign of the influence of "Shaukatism" in the army

12 The Bagdad wireless station has been taken over from the Ministry of Education by the Ministry of the Interior and placed under the control of the II con

13. I am sending copies of this despatch to His Majesty's Ambassador at Carco, His Majesty's Minister at Tehran and to the Government of India

I have &a

W E. HOUSTOUN BOSWALL

E 8016/68/91]

Mr Houstonn Boswall to Viscount Halifuz. (Received April 25.)

(No. 178.) My Lerd,

Bagdad, April 20, 1939

WITH reference to my tategram No. 103 of the 31st March, I have the honour to submit the following report on the developments which have taken place in the

relations of Iraq with Koweit since Sir Maurice Peterson's departure.

2. It will be remembered that the ambassador had begun in February of this year to press the Iraqi Government to put a stop to the press and wireless campaign which was being carried on in this country against Koweit. King Ghazi, the Prime Minister, and the Rais of the Royal Diwan all promised that this would be done but, though once or twice it seemed that effect would be given to their assurances, the agitation was always resumed a day or two later. Must while, with King Ghazi's approval and probably at lits his jesty's suggestion, the Prime Minister put forward approval and probably at lits his jesty's suggestion, the Prime Minister put forward approval and probably at lits his jesty's suggestion, the Prime Minister in the first of the Rose that the Polace (Quarsal-Zuhur) radio station began at once to attack Koweit. At the same time the Prime Minister renewed pressure on the ambassador to obtain an early agreement to his plan to send a special incasenger to the Roser.

3. Sie Maurice Peterson's telegrams Nos. 70 and 78 reported the attitude which he adopted towards this situation and the minutes in which he renewed his subject to the state of the state of the Control of the Control

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4. Shortly after the ambassador's departure, I received from the Political Resident in the Perman Gulf news of the several serious meansions of Iraqi permento Koweiti territory which took place in March, and of the attachment of some of the Sheikh of Koweit's proportion in Iraq. I reported in my telegram No. 91 of the 26th March the immediate representations which I made concerning these

events to King Ghazi and his principal ministers.

5. During the next week I repeatedly discussed the whole question with the Prime Minister, who appeared to be at a loss to know how to deal with the aithation. He told me prientaly that he found king Ghazi unmanageable where Kowert was converned. It seemed that a few discontented young Kowertis had gained access to His Majesty and had capited him into " taking up their cause." King Ghazi, without reference to his ministers, had thereupon organised his and as a martial day of proper and a territor to be proper to up the alleged grisvances of the Kowcitis and to elaborate articles advocating the absorption of Kowait by Iraq. The Prime Minister told me that when bereturned at the end of February, he had been astonished to find that the Govern ment appeared to be allowing this anti Koweit campaign to develop without remonstrating in any way with His Majesty. I have reported in another connexton the difficulty the Prime Minister experiences in controlling the Minister. of the Interior I should add that he is not satisfied either with Rashid Alt, Rais f h R , Dann on a potent tred will probably be found if and when Virtal Said ters a seas are on 2t to bring this point

The state of the state of the German Legation) to defy the advice of his ministers and to believe that he was acrying the best interests of the Arabs and the cause of Arab unity by broadcasting extremus bonsense about Koweit. It had been a property and the property of the grant of the state of the Arabs and the cause of Arab unity by broadcasting extremus bonsense about Koweit. It had been a property and the property of the Prince Management of the Arabs and the cause of Arab unity by broadcasting extremus bonsense about Koweit. It had been a property of the Prince Management of the Arabs and the cause of the about the state of the state of the Prince Management of the about we have the suppression of the about we wisher should be been never a car but a new the suppression of the about we

rising against the Sabah family, he had been flattered by constant pressure which was being put upon him to help the knowerths who had been bandshed or who had fled into Iraq. The problem was, in fact, mainly how to save the King's face. The it was a problem was a limit of it could be arranged that the proposed messenger should be received by the

sherkh without delay 7. I used all the obvious arguments. I said that it seemed to be quite uncertain what message the messenger was to take. The first idea had been that it would consist of apologies for the palace broadcasts. Later it had been suggested that the messenger would advise the Ruler on the administration of his State, and even offer the survices of Iraqi police to keep order for him. Now it seemed that the message would also embrace an appeal from His Majesty for return to the with the responsibility for the west of the first in the second revolt in Koweit against the ruling family. I enlarged on the absurdity of sending an apology to the sheigh while the King's wireless was still abusing him his territory was being violated by Iriiqi police and his properties were equestrated in the most offensive and inexcusable manner by the local representatives of the Iraqi Government in Basra. The second idea, I said, paid no heed to the special trenty relations of Kowest with Great Britain, and was, moreover, quite grainitously importment. The social conditions of Koweit were, in fact, a cref to be er the server and an analysis of a west for Iraq to put her own affairs in order than to presume to give advice to Koweit. As regards elemency. I had no doubt that the exples could ensuly make their own peace with their Ruler if they asked for pardon decently and gave promises for their future good behaviour. Nurs al Said admitted the force of all these arguments but pressed me persistently to do something to help him to calm His May ... whose unreasoned and unreasonable unportunities about Koweit were, the Prime Minister said, leaving him to peace to look after the many other presong problems

with which he ought to be dealing a Law Keg Gla and and estitute for the stangether 3rd April. The Prime Manuster was present, together with the Rain of the Royal Diwan, Rashid Ali. The discussions were inconclusive and often irrelevant Aing Ghazi, having made much of the importance he attached to an early pardon being granted to Koweiti malcontents who had been arrested, the backward state of Kowett, &c., sought to sacribe all these evils to smuggling. His Majesty was atrongly supported in this by his Prime Minister, who, incidentally did most of that kinds bewelves are Property stay a state in a real val this subject. I took my stand on the hope of the early conclusion of the Saudi howest agreement for the control of trade between the two countries and the Ruler of Kowest's undertaking to stop all struggling into Iraq so soon as this perment was brought into force. I shall report the counter arguments which were then adduced and discuss the wider aspects of the smuggling question in a suparate despatch, which I hope to be able soon to address to your Lordship From amuggling I managed with difficulty to bring the discussions back to pro-Sheikh of Koweit's properties. The ministers arrily assured me that the properties had been restored to the slicikh, that the police incidents would be investigated, and that, therefore, there was no need to discuss these matters in fact, the sooner they were forgotten, the better. They brushed ande my observation that the impression which these theidents had made could not easily be dispelled, maintaining that any autoyance which had been caused to the sheikh would be quality and to be get during to one consider a file from and fact with which it would be delivered. I refused to be a party to this easy optimism and insisted that satisfactory replies must first be given to my protests about the attachment of the sheakh's properties and the misconduct of the police. and I argued that time must be allowed to heal wounded pride before the right some explore whill be explical for the expected the most replaced the most of ended, after an hour or longer, with the exhaustion of all concerned, and wirl to this more alphase transplants after a to the I was a richer was and see if something could be done. (Nevertheless, I did get the King to admit the inconsistency of protesting to me by davlight the personal regard in which he held the sheikh, and in the evening insulting His Highness from the Royal Broadcasting Station). The Prime Minister had already told me privately that he had discovered that the attachment of the Sheikh of Koweit's properties in Fan had

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9 The fatal accident on the night of the 3rd April, which cost King Ghazi his life, has relieved the situation a good deal. The Qasr-al-Zuhur wireless broadcasting station has been handed over to the Government, and Royal tropage of rebulious elements in knowest has coased. Pulace pressure on the Prime blinister to arrange for the visit to knowest of a special messenger has also disappeared, though I foresee that the Prime Minister may raise the matter again before long. If he does so, I shall speak to him on the lines of your telegram No. 88 of the 30th March

10. Nevertheless, even now the position is far from satisfactory. Nationalist agitation for the union of Koweit with Iraq has, with the late King a encourage ment, been taken up cagerly by the pan-Arab clubs, and may be renewed again at any moment under the leadership of the fanatical Shaukat family. There has been a serious hitch in the furtilment of the Prime Minister's promise that the attachment of the shutch a properties would be cancelled (see my telegram No. 197 of the 12th April), and the reply which has been made to my protest about police moursions into Koweit is altogether madequate. This reply consisted of a state with the transfer of the terms of the good meuralous into Koweiti territory had not, in fact, taken place, and went on to raise irrelevant objections to the movements of the political agent in Koweit When I visited the Prime Minister on the 11th April, I informed his Excellency that I could not transmit such a reply to my Government, and I have since written him an official letter urging that an independent and authoritative enquiry should be carried out at once and that a full report of the result about do communicated to me. Privately, the Prime Minister promised me to do his best to persuade the Ministry of the Interior to nominate a special official for this task and to associate with him the British Inspecting Officer of Police at Bosra. He admitted, how over, that it would not be easy for him to move the Minister of the Interior to do the strategistres and war a had obstructed the prompt transmission of an order to the matesource of Basca (a present who had been appointed by the Minister of the Interior in Nursial sale absence in London, with the express object of creating trouble with Koweit) at about 1 is at a long of the best of the Late M. foresaw that, for similar reasons, the Minister of the Interior would find a variety of excuses for not taking atrong action properly to investigate the alleged ausconduct of the Basea police.

11. The Prime Minister, of course, again raised the question of amugging. a not unfounded greevance which always seems to emp up whenever a protest is seems, in fact, to have been established. When a protest is made to the long Government about police incursions into Kowest, they counter with com the when the transfer with the state of the transfer and the should protests that no satisfaction has ever been given to his immerous complaints

of metersions by Iraquipolice into his territory

12. I shall continue, nevertheless, to press for a satisfactory response to my representations concerning the attached properties and the recent misbehaviour of the police.

. In accordance with the instructions contained in paragraph 6 of your consider the possibility of making early arrangements for the demarcation of the Koweiti-Iraqi frontier. He received the suggestion without enthusiasm, saying I will that sty in the I had a I was the said the same in to opinion at the first to the first of the intending smugglers. I propose to discuss this matter with him again and more fully, so soon as the police incursions at Jahrah and the attachment of the sheikh's properties have been disposed of

14 I am sending copies of this despatch to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf and to the Political Agent at Koweit

W E HOUSTOUN BOSWALL

[E 3331/72 98]

No 58

57

Mr Houstoun-Boswall to Viscount Hatifax,-(Received May 8.)

(No. 207) Bagdad, May 1, 1939 My Lord, AS I had the honour to report in my telegram No. 100 of the 28th April, a B. a feet in the state of the state of Alyubi (Personality, No. 17) to be Minister for Foreign Affairs.

2. It has always been a strain on Nuri al Said to combine the duties of Foreign Minister with those of Prime Minister, and his recent assumption of the additional burden of the Ministry of the Interior, during the alsence of Naji Shaukat at Angora, has no doubt compelled him to hasten the appointment of another Minister

3. I do not know Alı Jaudat well, and the accounts of him given to me by those who do are conflicting. I shall therefore reserve judgment on the Prime Minister's choice of a successor in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs until I have

had time to see him at work 4. From several sources I learn that Naji Shankat, who was until recently Minister to Turkey, will probably be persuaded to remain in August as Iraqi Munster, and that Umar Nasmi, the present Minister of Economics and this manufactions, may be given the portfolio of the Interior instead. I shall not for the present Minister of the Interior - a conveniently deaf and obstinate man

5. I am sending a copy of this despatch to Ru-Majesty's Ambassander at Angora:

1 have &c W E HOUSTOUN BOSWALL

PS I am happy to report that since this despatch was written the resignaof Naji Shankat bus been officially announced

May 3, 1939.

WEHB

E 2782 72 93]

No. 49

Mr. Houstown Borreall to Viscount Halifax,-(Received May 28.)

(No. 243) Hugward, May 18, 1939 My Lord, WITH reference to my despatch No. 153 of the 11th April, I have the boucur to submit the following report on the ceremonies organized in Bagdad on the occasional heaters to die of their the King Chair

which fell on Sunday, the 14th Mas-2 Decembers of the Sylve the later Print is byspecial Tradepoint to be enter to the Nay to out the day to fat about 150 men, of whom many were well known public figures, had gathered in Bugdad They included Abdul Rahman Bey Azzam (the Egyptian Minister here, who has just resumed his duties after a year's absence), Hamad Pasha al Basil and Ali Bey al Jarun from Egypt, Latti Haffar, Fakhri Barudi, Sa dadar Jacati Su and to Maruf Arhauts from Syria, Shibh Mallat and Yueuf Khazan from the Lebanon, Abdullah al Saqqaf and Mithqal Pasha al Faiz from Transjordan, and Jamal Hussaini Husain Khalidi, Alfred Rock and Akram Zuaitar from Palestine. All the delegates were treated as guests of the Government and comfortably mer dimensional in the best large - Right

3. The principal gathering, that of the Tubes (or lamentation and praising of the course was hald in the Two Hall at 2.30 c'cleck in the afternoon of the 14th May. Certain members of the Diplomatic Corps were strated and I attend a together will be a fire early of the net of which The proceedings consisted of an opening speech by the Prime Minuster, followed by fourteen alternated speeches and poems delivered by members of the foreign desegutions. The Prime Minister's speech was proper and pertinent to the occasion, but most of the other speakers and poets soon changed their picans of

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8 4

praise of the late King Ghazi for strident chords in the pan Arab key. Some went further and indulged in dramatic grief for the sufferings of Palestine Akram Zuaitar, the well-known Palestinian Arab agitator (who has recently been given an appointment under the fraqi Ministry of Education), was the worst offender, and I enclose herein a translation of his oration.(') which the

Captain Holt, and so was in a position to tell the Prime Minister in the evening, when we met at a party, in unmistakable language precisely what I thought of these proceedings." In honour of the late King." to whose memory only a bare builf bour had been devoted out of a solid two and a half hours of oratorical effort; and when he talked of "safety valves" and Hyde Park, reminded him that it was not my Government's habit to savite foreign diplomats to go there on

Sunday afternoon

4. The following morning, when I handed to him a copy of the main points of the white paper on Palestine, I used the opportunity officially to express my surprise that he should have allowed such a speech to have been delivered at a gathering to which the Diplomatic Corps had been invited to bosour the memory of the late King Ghazi. I reminded him, moreover, that, before accepting the invitation to attend, I had asked for and obtained from the Principle of Coremonies in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs no assurance that no political or nationalist speeches would be delivered. The Prince Minister looked shrepish and mingled minished apologies with remarks to the effect that he did not think that Zunitar's speech was so objectionable as I had evidently been told it was Nevertheless, he had, be said, reprimitated the convening committee; that Nuri I'naha had been shocked by what had been said was confirmed to me by the Regent.

5. The Tables speedles, &c., were broadcast and listened to eagerly by the state of the state of

- 6. In the evening the designtes were entertained by the Prime Minister and the next afternoon they attended a garden party given in their behour by His Highness the Regent. On the 16th May the Minister for Foreign Affairs gave another garden-party for the delegates, to which the Diplomatic Corps were again invited.
- 7. Throughout the stay of the delegates in Ragdad everything was clearly tone to the North and to develop the prestige of Iraq and the Hushimite House in the Arab world. Speaker after speaker at the various gatherings glorified the achievements of Kings Hussain, Fausal and Ghazi, and declared that Arab hopes for the future were centred on the infant Kings Fausal II. No mention was at any time of Kings Hussain, and the second of the second of the Royal House which His Majesty and summarily ejected from their kingdom.

represent a tree of the late of ladia.

W E HOUSTOUN BOSWALL

(1) Not printed.

E 3728 374 931

No 60

Viscount Halifax to Sie B. Vewton (Ragdad)

(No. 207)
Telegraphic) R

VI. II of STOTA HOSWALLS Course No. 41 Society of 28 Course
Credits for Iraq)

1 It has been decided that credits will be available for Iraq to the extent of £3,250,000 for the defence requirements set forth in enclosure to Mr. Houstoun-Boswall's despatch No. 158 [of 13th April]. This is, of course, on assumption

Kingdom for release to Iraqi Government. Export Credits Guarantee Department are now prepared to open detailed negotiations with Mr. Hogg.

2. Export Credits Guarantee Department are discussing with Mr Hogg and Crown Agents arrangements for taking care of payments falling due in near future for railway material ordered through Crown Agents.

3. Interest rate on credits for defence requirements will be 5 per cent

4. Please inform Iraqi Government accordingly

E 3871 374 981

No. 61

Sir B. Newton to Vercount Halifux - (Received May 25.)

(No. 212)
(Telegraphic) R. Bagdad, May 25, 1939
(Ot R telegram No. 207 arrived most opportunely, as I was also to com-

municate its contents to I'rime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs when

they returned my first official coll on 24th 3 -

Prime Minister was gratified and assumed that most of military supplies would be available for early shipment. He, however, expressed surprise and disappointment at preposed rate of interest for armainent credits. He stated that, as Iraq had better security to offer and would also repay in sterling rather than in goods, he expected terms at least as favourable as had been given to Turkey. He understood that our loan to Turkey gave long term facilities for purchase of defence requirements with interest at 3 per cent. By this he presumably had in mind article 2 of Turkish Armaments Agreement, which prescribes interest at the rate of 1 per cent above Bank of England discount rate or at the rate of 3 per cent., whichever is granter, an advances up to 1934. He added that Mr. Hogg had already reported that interest would probably be charged on this basis, i.e., making 3 per cent, for time being

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No. 62

Mr. Houstown Boroull to Viscount Halifan.- (Received May \$1)

(No. 246.) My Lord

Lord, Bagdad May 20, 1939

WITH reference to the comments on the growth of the school cadet movement which I have made in several recent despatches, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that new School Cadet Regulations were published in the Iraqi Gazette on the 15th May

2. The first article declares that the object of the cadet organization is to accustom the boys to hardship and hard work and to develop among them manly and martial ideals through military training in all its branches.

3. The regulations then go on to stapulate that all intermediate and secondary where the last of the l

4. The style of the Minister of Education is in translation. The Prince of Chivalry, and that of the Director General is Protector of Chivalry. All school teachers are to be incorporated in the cadeta as officers. Those receiving satures of £42 a month and upwards will be called superintendents and, according to seniority, will wear one, two or three gold braids with a crossed a month will be called knights (1st, 2nd and 3rd class) and their hadge of rank will be one, two or three gold braids without the crossed sword and pear Teachers carning £15 and less a month will be called helpers, and will have as hadges of rank gold braids narrower in width than those worn by the knights.

5. The number of hours to be devoted weekly to military training and the uniforms to be worn by masters and cadets are left to the decision of the Ministry.

of Education, but the regulations provide that the Ministry shall arrange for all acceptances in the state of the state of

6. It is also stipulated that no boy shall be considered to have passed the abund school training examination if he fails to satisfy the examiners in the prescribed military subjects

I have &c

W. E. HOUSTOUN BOSWALL

E 4085 1079 93

No 63

See B Acidon to Essential Halifux - (Received June 6.)

(No. 287 ls.) My Lord,

Bagdad, May 31 1939

I HAVE the honour to enclose a copy of the agreement agreed between the Iraqi Government and the Iraq Petroleam Company on the 25th May which formed the subject of my telegram No 213 of the 26th May

2. In addition to the provisions summarised in that telegram the agreement (article 3) relieves the Iraq Petroleum Company of their obligation, under article 6 of their convention, to carry at least 50 per cent, of the capacity of the whole pipe time system to the flutfa terminal. I understand that Mr. Skinos issted on this amendment so that more oil could, when desired expedient, be carried along the pipe line to Pripoli as the cost of presping it by this route is changer than by the Harfa route.

3. The agreement does not become operative until it has been confirmed by

a special law to be promulgated not later if an the lat July next.

4. I am informed that, in letters exchanged at the time of signature the Iraq Petroleon Company agree to advance to the Iraqi Government £250,000 part £200,000 as stated in the telegram referred to above) on the 1st June from the first £500,000 installment of the sour of £3 million.

5. Mr Skiron contembs that the maximum saving to the British Oc. Development Company by the reduction in the number of drilling rigs in operation from nine to three would be in the region of £175,000, which is half the cost of the present operations of the company and would represent nearly 6 per cent interest on £3 million. The economy would however be operative for only seven years, at the end of which there would be no return on the loan. As the maximum aport of the page of the contract of the contr movement in 1938 was 4.1.38.216 tons, on which royalties to the value of £825,200 gold were poul), there is no loop of recovering an appreciable part of the advance from royalties in excess of the stipulated figure of £800,000 (gold) In order to secure repayment the Iraq Petroleum Company will, therefore, be obliged an due course to build another pipe line. They will, however, he able to take this step at their own convenience, whereas if they had concluded an agreement—as they were on the point of doing with the last Government just before they were ejected last December, they would have been committed to duplicate the existing pipe line system within two years. This would have proved an embarrassing obligation in the light of the tension that has since developed in the international political situation

of As far as the Iraqi Government are concerned, the negotiations seem to have been concluded in the aick of time. The shortage of funds had become no desporately acute that the Minister of Finance had, I understand been forced to do a life of the Minister of Finance had, I understand been forced to do a life of the Minister of Finance had, I understand been forced to actually contemplating paying civil servants only 50 per cent of their salaries for May in each and giving them six months' promisery notes for the remaining 50 per cent. There appear, therefore, to be some grounds for Mr. Skhros's conviction that the Ministers of Defence (Taha Hashimi) and of Economics and Communications (Omar Nazmi) and the Rois of the Royal Diwan (Rashid Ah) refused to associate themselves with the loan agreement because they hoped that the negotiations would fail and that the Government would in consequence, he forced to resign owing to their failure to solve their financial difficulties—a new Government would have had to be formed, probably under the leadership of Taha Hashimi, which would immediately have endeavoured to come to terms with

the oil companies. I am informed by Mr Skliros that, in order that the agreement should be strictly legal, the Minister of Economics and Communications should have aigned it on behalf of the Iraqi Government. As he would not do so, the Prime Minister signed instead in the presence of the entire Cabinet, the "competent Minister" witnessing his signature. Any legal deficiency will, however, be rectified by parliamentary approval

7 The agreement, which has been well received in the local press, will be to the local

I have & BASIL NEWTON

Enclosure in No. 65

Agreement between the Government of Iray and the Iray Petroleum Compan.

IHIS agreement, made the 25th May, 1939, between him Excellency Saved Nata Said, Prime Minister of the Government of Iraq on behalf of the d Government (bereinafter called "the Government"), of the first part, Iraq i troleum Company (Limited), of City Gate House, Findbury Square, in the City of London, of the second part, and BOD Company (Limited), of City Gate House, Findbury Square, in the City of London, of the third part, in the City of London, of the third part, in the City of London of the fourth part (the parties of the second, third and fourth parts being hereinafter called "the companies" and represented by their attorney, Mr John Sklives)

Whereas the parties hereto have agreed to add to, supersede and partially amend the conventions becausafter defined in the manner hereinafter appearing, which is the same of a second of the manner following.

Aigreent 1

In this agreement the following expressions have the following meanings:

e relevant convention means, in the case of Iraq Petroleum Company (Limited), the convention made between the Government and that company, dated the 14th March, 1925, as amended by certain agreements and letters dated the 24 March, 1925, as amended by certain agreements and letters dated the 24 March, 1925, as amended by certain agreements and letters of BOD. Company (Limited), the convention made, and certain letters exchanged, between the Government and BOD. Company (Limited), dated the 20th April, 1932 (hereinafter called the "BOD Convention"), and in the convention made between the Government and Basra Petroleum Company (Limited), dated the 29th July, 1938 (hereinafter called the "BPC Convention").

ARTICLE 2

(1) From the date of this agreement article 5 of the B.O.D. Convention shall cease to be operative, and the following obligation shall be fulfilled by the B.O.D. Company (Limited), that is to say. With effect from the date of this commencement of regular export of oil, provided that any excess of drilling over the amount named herein shall be credited to the amount required subsequently to such drilling. If this obligation is not complied with, the B.O.D. Convention shall become entirely null and void. All drilling shall be efficient and workmanlike

(2) The period of seven and a half years mentioned in article 8 of the B-O D Convention shall be extended by seven years

Attricage 3

The following sentence shall be deleted from article 6 of 1 P C. Convention -

In y event at least 50 per cent of the capacity of the whole pipe line yatem shall be carried to a terminal in the Bay of Acre until the throughput capacity at such terminal shall reach a total of at least 4 million tons per

ARTE LE 4

(I) In consideration of the foregoing amendments to the relevant conventions the companies shall advance to the Government the sum of £3 million sterling in three days immediately following the date of this agreement and subsequent instalments to be paid on the following dates —

September 1 1934 June 1, 1940 September 1, 1940 June 1, 1941 September 1, 1941

These payments shall be made in London to the order of the Government.

The total advance shall be recovered by the companies without interest by annual installments on the let day of January of each year at a rate not exceeding 20 per cent, of the said total advance, but only by deductions from the aggregate and in so far as such payments exceed \$200.000 (gold) in any year and shall not be otherwise recoverable.

tovalties accraing during the year 1946, the royalties payable by Iraq Petrolsum Company (Limited) on the 1st day of January under the LPC Consention shall be paid quarterly on the basis of tennage accreed for royalty during the previous quarter, not exceeding an aggregate of £800,000 (gold) per annum

ABTITUTE 5.

Where not appendically amended or supersoded by the provisions of this companies remain in force during the periods fixed by the relevant conventions and on the terms and conditions therein contained

ARTICLE 6.

Any action to be taken becomider by the Government shall be taken by such minister or other person as the Council of Ministers may from time to time nominate for the purpose of such action

ARTICLE 7.

texts being regarded as authoritative but, in the event of any discrepancy between the meanings of the English and Arabic texts hereof, the English text shall prevail.

Auticle 8.

This agreement shall not be operative until and unless it has been confirmed by special law to be promulgated not later than the 1st day of July, 1939, and any

reference to the date of this agreement shall be the date upon which the special law shall come into force.

In the presence of : On behalf of the Government OMAR NADHMI NOURY SAID

In the presence of On behalf of Traq Petroleum Company P G, Allen, (Limited)
J SKLIROS

J SKLIROS

Managing Director

In the presence of On behalf of B.O.D. Company (Limited)
P. G. Allies J. Sklikos

Director

In the presence of : On behalf of Basea Petroleum Company (Limited)

P. G. Allen.

J. Skilligos.

Managing Threator.

Law, 1922. I certify that I have accepted in each the sum of 2 fraq dinars and 250 file, being the stamp duty pavable on the signature of this agreement.

RUSTAM HAIDAR
Minister of Finance

E 4122 374 931

No. 64

See B Newton to Viscount Bulsfue -(Received June 7)

(No. 21*) (Telegraphic) Bagdod, June 6, 1939 MY telegram No. 212

Minister of Finance has taken up proposed rate of interest in separate convenations with counsellor, commercial secretary and myself making the same complaint as Prime Minister. While less outspoken with me he gave counsellor and commercial secretary to understand that 5 per cent, would be definitely unacceptable.

If only for reasons of prestige its acceptance is, in fact, likely to be difficult, unless arguments can be provided which are both convincing in themselves and such as can be readily appreciated by public opinion.

Reluctance to pay 5 per cent, and difficulty of understanding why this rate reasonable will have been increased by conclusion of Iraq Petroleum Company and 1 to a control will be reposed by the control of the control

Difficult as it may be to persuade Iraqi Government and people, I, of course realise that they cannot always be granted most favoured nation treatment [f in any] loans, and that His Majesty's Government must be free to adjust rates to conditions of [group undecypherable] and also political situation. Politically, however, we do not want it said that we are treating our older Arab allies worse than our newer Turkish friends, while economically Iraqi Government would seem to be entitled to better rather than worse treatment. For the Turks, if I understand the position correctly, are receiving a loan and credits and, in addition, special facilities to repay both in kind, but Iraqi Government get only credits with no special facilities for tale of their goods in British markets and for credits, incidentally, they offer better security with their oil revalues and low national debt. For the same reasons Iraqi Government would be disappointed if they were charged as high an interest rate as Roumanis.

E 4476 72 93

Sir B. Anuton to Viscount Halifur - (Received June 22)

(No. 299) My Lord.

Bandad June 16, 1939

WITH reference to my telegram No 75. Saving, of the 9th June, I have the honour to inform you that the new Parliament was opened by the Regent

2. A translation of the Speech from the Throne is given in the enclosed cutting from the leng Times (') Apart from the friendly reference to the fr the the same of the state of points. The first was the statement that the recently concluded Anglo-Turkus Agreement had increased stability in the Near East, and had furthered co-operation against any aggression which might endanger peace in this part of the world. The second concerned Palestine. This was of considerable importance and, as the translation given in the Irua Times is not altogether adequate, I quote the full text of this part of the speech below -

"Our Government continue to give their closest and most sympathe is consideration to the questions which are engaging the attention of our neighbours. The work of our delegation, and that of other Arab delegations, at London resulted, as you know, in the publication of the white paper about Pulleting. In our opinion, if that paper had contained a clear and positive statement which would have helped to an understanding of the intentions. of the British Government concerning the creation of national government in Palestine and the suppression of the political aspirations of 2000 sm. those doubts and fives would have been diminished which, to our regret, continue to create arrest and to cause the most regrettable speadent in that dear land which is the centre of the lapes of all Arabs and Moslems."

3. These words confirm the line taken by the Prime Minister and others, including the Regent, with whom I have spoken, that the cool reception given to the policy of the white paper is, in the main, due to the fact that the Araba fear that it will not be carried out. In other words, if it had been possible for the white paper in some way to have dispelled Arab fears that the Jown will find a means to defeat its provisions, it would have been far more acceptable to the Arab world. The rest of the speech was devoted to somewhat colourless observations on home affairs and calls for no comment

4. On the day of the opening of Parbament, the local press published a statement by the Prime Minister on the recent general election. He said that as the Electoral Law had not yet been anended, there had been no alternative but to conduct the election in the usual number. He hoped, however, that this would be the last time that such elections would be held. The present Parliament would amend the Electoral Law to meet the desire of the people for free elections. Having done this, Parliament would again be dissolved and elections would be held under the new law-

5. I am sending copies of this despatch to His Majesty's Minister at Tehran and to the Government of Endin.

> I have. &c BASIL NEW TON

) Not pented.

CHAPTER III. PALESTINE,

E 16 6 31]

No. 66

Sie R. Bullard to Viscount Halifax - (Received Jonuary 1)

(No. 23)

(Telegraphic) R. MY immediately preceding telegram Jedda, January 1, 1939

and delegation to Landon will consist of basel band and a secretary

2 King also proposes to send as a private person not as a delegate, his t ets 1 c r r r r r r r r r r He begs that His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom will not regard

Amin as a guest included in the offer of official hospitality 3. See my monodiately following telegram

(Repeated, Saving, to Cairo, No. 1; Bagdad, No. 1; and Jerusalem, No. 1).

E 115 6 311

No. 67

Sir M. Lampson to Viscount Hulifux.- (Removed Junuary 4.)

(Telegraphic) R

Coreo, January 4, 1939

VIV telegram No. 196, Saving.

Saudi Arabian Government have informed the Prime Minister that they welcome his proposal for a meeting in Carry. Their delegation sails on 9th January and expects to reach Cairo on 12th January - The Prime Minister anticipates that about a week in Cairo would be helpful and the Sandi Arabian . . . ent have suggested to him that it would thus fit in butter if the met in London lowards the end of January rather than on , and I have

. It's Excellency would be grateful for your reactions to his suggestion (Repeated to Jedda Jerusalem and Bagdad)

E 114 8 31)

No Oh

See E. Phopps to I treamnt Hulifax (Received January 5)

(No. 3) (Telegraphic) Par YOUR telegram No. 385 Seeing, of 20th December Parts, January 4, 1939

French Government state that as yout of these personages to Berent will certainly be accompanied by great demonstrations on the part of Moslem population and risk of causing incidents, they are disposed to accede to wish expressed by His Majesty's Government on condition that those concerned only stay five to letter to add to the property

it they stay in the buildings which will be allotted to them and, finally that they undertake only to enter into contact with Amin Hussig and to abstain from any public declaration, including local press

(Repeated to Carro, Jerusalem and Beirut)

E 114 6 31]

No. 69

Viscount Halifus to Sir E Phipps (Puris)

(No. 4) Fr in City Line or 5 1030. YOUR telegram No. 3 [of 4th January Arrangements for Palestine

You should thank French Government for their readiness to accede to our wishes. You may explain that His Majesty's Government, for their part,

entirely appreciate the desirability of conditions suggested by the French

Government in connection with the proposed visit. They agree that five days in E on a second for the easy of the last very desirable to ensure, during the visit of these persons to Berrut, that there shall be as little publicity as possible and that suitable restrictions abould be placed on their freedom of movement and their contacts

2. His Majesty's Ambassador in Cairo is being instructed to make al. arrangements in consultation with his French colleague and Egyptian

Covernment

(Repeated to Cairo, No. 8, Jerusalem, No. 10, and Berrut, No. 1)

E 114 8 311

So. 70

Viscount Halifas to Sir R. Bullard (Jedda)

(No h) (Telegraphic) Foreign Office January 5, 1939 MY tolegram No. 171 [of 20th December . Arrangements for Palestine

Though apprehensive of risks of incidents if deportees are admitted to Lebenon French Government are disposed to agree to visit of not more than five To be that I have been by the offer on a give andertakings to onter into contact only with the Mufti and to abitain from making declarations in imblie or to the press

2. His Majesty's Ambasander in Cairo is being instructed to make all agrangements in consultation with his French colleague and Egyptian

Co very ment. (Repeated to Bagdad, No. 3)

E 164 6 81]

No. 71

Sir R. Bullard to Viscount Halifux - (Received January 6, 1930.)

No 230) Jedda, December 13, 1938 My Lord. IN my telegram No. 199, dated the 11th December, I had the busious to request your instructions as to the replies to be given to certain questions which this Sand had asked in a long memorandum about the proposed London discussions. on Palesting. A translation of this document is sent herewith. The questions are at the end. I found it difficult to deal with the questions at all. The document is believed to have been sent from Rivadh in manns ript and typed in Mecca, but the life is now and him a contract to the first rather which have been exchanged, since neither refers to the other. Moreover the first two questions, which I have turned into one, refer to the " position " of the Mufti, without stating exactly what his position was at the time of writing in the and I took the situation to be as expressed in my above mentioned telegram, believing that in transmitting to Ibn Saud the reply of His Majesty's Government I could give him an opportunity to clear up any ambiguity. It is to be hoped that has pur to see to be a see to be a to be the track of the this desputch is received in London. The sole value of the memorandum will then he as a record by Ibn Sand of the efforts which he has made to reconcile the points of view of His Majesty's Government and the Arabs with regard to the , and there is a second of the as to have persuaded His Minjesty's Government to agree to make certain concessions which they had, in fact, decaded upon spontaneously, and I propose to clear up this misunderstanding as tactfully as possible. A copy of the letter which I propose to send to the Amir Faisal will be transmitted to you shortly

2 It may be admitted that Ibn Saud would in any case do his best to help bring about a solution of the Palestine problem, but he seems to be particularly degrees that His Majesty's Government should know how great are the efforts he has made to that end, and should understand that when it comes to deeds it is he, and not the Nurs and Tautiq Suards, that really counts. Pride alone might induce him to bring this fact to the notice of His Majesty's Government,

If so a leas to love take I	have been awful freterial, his
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I have, &c R W BULLARD

Fuclosure in No. 71.

(Translation.)

Memorandum regarding the Endragours exerted (to ensure) the holding of the London Conference.

WE wish to act forth below the endeavours which we have exerted since the departure from Riyadh of Sir Reader Bullard until now with the Government of Iraq and the people of Palestine in order to secure agreement as to participa the British Secretary of State for the Colonies and the communications which his Excellency the Minister has made to us

2. It is known that we began our efforts with the people of Paketine through two channels, the first being the Mufti, Haj Amin el Husaini, and the second certain others of these who have close relations with many leaders and thoughtful mate of P Whee police to exect of general to accept the invitation, seizing the opportunity which the British Government have announced and benefiting by the participation of representatives of the Arab Governments in direct negotiations with His Majesty's Government. We have borne in mind the following fact-

(1) To convince those concerned of the immediate and the remote advantages of participation in the conference.

(2) To prove the good intention of Great Bertain in inviting the representatives of the l'alestine Arabs and of the neighbouring Arab Governments.

(3) The fact that the coming discussions are to be made with the British Government and not with the Jews, which constitutes a guarantee of the nonsecurition of the position of the Jews as a party with whom we dead

4 The state of the state up is pourt and that they will be left free to select their representatives from amongst persons who have been interned or deported

(5) The conviction that the presence of the Mufti in person in the discussions, even if the prohibition had down by the British Government was withdrawn, should be at many a to the terminate and the terminate

6 o attempt to arrive at an agreement on certain bases, for the initiatiof the discussion of the state no restriction on the freedom of any party to express its views quite frankly. regarding the solution it believes to be suitable, without restraint or compulaton

7) The test a landaring the description adoption of a final decision for the settlement of the Palestine problem either by the conference or by the Government direct if the conference should fail

3. On the 28th Ramadan (20th November, 1938) the Iraqi Legation ad record the Mars or box by the all the mate enquiring whether the Government of His Majesty the King had accepted the invitation and about the points on which they considered agreement with Iraq essential before entering into a discussion on this question. A reply to the following effect was sent to the Iraqi Government through the Saudi Legation in Bagdad on the 29th Ramadan (21st November 1938). As no conditions were attached to the invitation, and as the British Government have informed us that the discount of the section of the s dews, but with them direct, the Saudi Government have accepted the invitation and do do to at the His Highness the Arm Facel to represent their [20198]

he abould not go to London

4 On the 1st Shawwal (23rd November, 1938) we informed the Iraqua Government of the reply of the British Government about their attitude and the manner in which the Arabe of Palestine are to be represented. With the exception of the Mafti, they raise no objection, on the contrary, they are anxious that the Nationalists should be properly represented. The discussions will be conducted with them direct. As to the question of immigration, there is no practical advantage to be expected from pressing it now, the important thing is that the representatives of Palestine should be nominated. It is in this that we begin the 10st that the discussions, and its insistence that the British Government regarding their information as to the view of the Arab Higher Committee concerning the coming discussions, and its insistence that the British Government should agree beforehand upon the basis of the Araba previous demands.

6. On receipt of this reply we telegraphed to our agent to meet the Muft:

again and to tell him the following :-

(1) We have succeeded in securing that the meeting will not be a round table conference) between the Araba and the Jewa, since the negotiations of the Araba

will be with the British Government and not with the Jews.

(2) We have succeeded in securing that the representation of the Arabs of Palestine shall be free from any restriction or condition and, as regards the Mafti I inself, we have informed the British Government that our view originally was that be should not attend in person, and that his Henour was of the same opinion, and the British Government were, therefore, prepared to accept any of the persons interned or deported, even those in the Seychelles.

(3) It is desirable that trustworthy people should be selected and we will exert our undervoirs with Great British to accept them without any modification and, in ease they maint on one or two changes, it will be possible to arrange that

matter

(4) As to the suspension of immigration we explained that there is no practical advantage in raising this question because the latest permits issued are until the month of March next, and we shall have arrived, please God, before that time at a final solution of the problem

5) As to a general amisety for the persons interned or deported, we think that Britain will not object to this after the suspension of fighting, and, as this would require a considerable time, we have contented ourselves with the promise of a pardon for those who may be selected to represent the Arabs of Palestine

(6) As to the stipulation that the discussions should be conducted on the basis mentioned by the committee, we think it would be difficult to persaide the British Government to accept it, stock, if they were to accept it, there would be no need for the London Conference to be held it would be a question of the dictation of terms by a conquerer to the conquered and be regarded as a restriction on the freedom of discussion or obligation to narrow its scope, it would be better not to insist on

the condition (proposed by) the committee. They can declare that they are electing their representatives on the basis which they have laid down, but to impose (on others) is not wise.

7 We communicated with the Egyptian and the Iraqi Governments on the 1st Shawwal (23rd November), and received their replies to the effect that they had not come to a final decision because they were communicating with Great Britain on certain points, that the Council of Ministers would meet and give a decision in this respect, and that they would inform us of their views in due

course, but so for we have received nothing fresh from them.

8. On the 2nd Shawwal (24th November) we directed our agent (s.s., consul) in Damascus to resort for help to some persons who have influence over the Muft. (we gave him the names of those persons), so that they might consider the matter carefully and urge the Muft, and the members of the Arab Higher Committee to accept the above views, as we believe that an opportunity is now offered to the Arabs assembled before the world to refute the arguments of the Jews. We added that we believed the London Conference to be a brilliant success in the matter of the Arabs of Polestine, as the Arab Governments used, in fact, to discuss the pestion with the British Government, but such discussions had no official character, but were merely a matter of friendship and mutual interest. Now conference for the settlement of the question. We therefore think it better to the opportunity should not be lost and press for the acceptance of the invitation and the selection of trustworthy representatives

 On the lat Shawwal (23rd November, 1938) the Government of Iraq is formed as that they had forwarded a memorandum to the British Ambassador

in which they asked for .--

(a) The temporary anapenator of munigration.

(b) A declaration of general amoraty to the mujahidin (champions, or present engaged in a hely war), and the grant of freedom of represent them to them

(c) Approval of the Arab project for the settlement of the Palestone question.
(d) Acceptance of the attendance of the Mufti or, if the is difficult, persons upon whom he rebes, such as Hilms Pasha, A im Abdul Badi Izzal Darwa'za and Jema' al Husanni.

(e) Syrea to take part in the discussions and to receive an invitation through

Francis

(f) Approval of the condition that negotiations should be conducted between the Araba and Great Britain only and that the Governments of Egypt and the Yemen and the Mufti also, should be consulted.

10. On the 3rd Shawwal (25th November, 1938) we received a communication from our Minister in Bagdad saying that the Iraqi Government had informed him that they were still waiting for a reply from the British Ambassador on certain points, but would probably accept the invitation, and that they had directed their consul in Syria to discuss with the Mufti matters relating to the trace Government added that they had understood from the British Ambassador that an invitation would not be sent to Syria through France, but that the British Government did not object to the Iraqi representative's representing Syria too, but that they had not yet accepted the invitation.

11 On the 3rd Shawwal (25th November, 1938) we received also a

communication from the Arab Higher Committee and the Mufit, saying that his Honour was very pleased with the conclusions we had arrived at and that all of them were just what was required with the exception of some points on the will not go ("be had said that he would not go) and, this being so, why does the Secretary of State for the Colonies declare in Parliament that the restriction imposed by the British Government regarding the Mufit still holds good, though they have decided to accept representatives chosen even from the persons interned

12. The Iraqi Government telegraphed to us at the same time (3rd Shawwai, 1957) to say that they had noticed that, although the Mufti admitted that the general interest necessitated his not going to London, he thought that to exclude him in person did not agree with the

[20188]

good intention necessary, and therefore wished to insist that Britain should remove that special restriction. We think that this is a matter of form and that should not be wasted on it especially as an opportunity is offered which we not to lose. We believe that we ought not to sacrifice the main point for an unimportant matter of form, and we requested the Iraqi Government to exert their er deavours with us to induce the Mufti not to insist on this, and to secure the announcement of the names of the representatives. We telegraphed to our agent to make the following communication to the Mufti —

Our belief in the sincerity and zeal of his Honour causes un to believe that he is prepared to ransom Palestine with his blood, his children and his property and we believe that for a matter of form of no practical value he will not main upon something which will do untold harm to Palestine and will be used against the are to be a state of the state of the same that he presence been in the general interest and indispensable, there would have been reason to maint. But, as we have already agreed with him, it is advanta conthat he should not attend, and it is better that other persons of sincerity should undertake the mission in his place. We do not see that his insistence after that is of any advantage to him or in the interest of Palestins. We see that the British and the state of the state may be arrived at in the presence of all the Araba. To refuse and to raise obstacles means refusal to emburk on the settlement of the question. We beg all to think of the general interest and to be sure that our advice has no other object than to be of service to l'alcotine and to the Araba, because we do not think it advantageous to lose an opportunity. If, then, the Mufti thinks fit to be conciliatory and to smooth the way, we are doing our best in working for the g with interest, if, however, he insists on his opinion it means that he desires to manopolise the question and to place his friends in an awkward position. The unportant and practical question is that he should communicate to us the names of the persons who should represent the Arabs of Polestine.

13 On the 5th Shawwal (27th Nevember 1939) we learnt from our agent moved them to act in neverdance with our motivations to him. Thus, and the state of the state

14 On the 6th Shawwal (29th November, 1959) the Iraqi Government informed in that they had accepted the invitation to the London Conference in the following form:—

In view of the assurances given by Great Bestain to the effect that the Arabs [1], I have that the investion of Palestins should be settled in association with the Arab Governments, the Iraqi (Government) accept the invitation. They added that they were exerting their efforts on two points. (1) to induce the Musti and have to exclude the Musti. They shared our opinion that this matter ought not to be allewed to raise an obstacle. They had informed the Government of the Yemen of their acceptance of the invitation and requested them to accept it with the reservations which Iraq had attached to her acceptance, and they asked us to agree to be bound by the policy defined in the Arab Covenant for the settlement of the Palestine question.

15. On the 8th Shawwal (30th November, 1938) we received the expected reply from the Mufti, and in view of its importance we reproduce it in full -

(After prayers for the King s health, and thanks.)

I assure your Majesty that I do not mind about myself and that I ask for nothing whatsoever for myself, and I do not want to go to London. But I do care about the discharge of the trust which the people of Palestine have placed up a my shoulders and the shoulders of my brothers by the general author which took part all the committees and municipalities and personalities and towns and villages and even the leading men of the Defence party, whom the

British call Moderates (blank-presumptly corrupt groups), for the solution of the problem. No doubt you have received news of this consultation, which took place during the last two weeks. Now this trust cannot be discharged in sincerily and peace unless the delegates who are to represent the Palestine Arabs are sincere and trusted persons chosen by the Arab Higher Committee exclusively without admixture of any person from any other group or party in Palestine whatsoever The reason which obliges us to assure you of this limitation is that the British Government have amounced that they have asked the High Commissioner for Palestine to select representatives of the Palestine Arabs from the various parties and classes, and we fear that he may nominate persons whom the people have rejected and in whom they have no confidence because of their lostility to our interests. The right of the Arab Higher Committee in this matter is evident, for it is they who represent the Arabs of Palestine and who have been given full authority by them, and it is not right that they should be limited to their right while that right is given to the dewish Agency unconditionally. I beg your Majesty to be so good as to obtain from His Majesty's Government an undertaking to that effect so that we may put forward the manes of these in whom we and our brothers the members of the committee have

As to the bases of the docussions, the remon why we want to make sure about that in that the British Government make the solution of the Palestone question dependent upon agreement between the Arabs and the Jews. Now it in logily upprobable that the Jews will agree to the consutton of initiogration or the formation of an independent Government, and the Arabs will accept nothing less, and in that case the efforts and hopes will love been in vain, and the prestige of the Araba and of their Governments will be exposed to contempt when the conference breaks down. The British Government will then inform the Arab delegates of the reason why agreement between the Arabs and the Jews is impossible and they alone will adopt the solution which appears right to them although it may not be really in accordance with Arah demands. In particular, the declarations of the Manister for the Colomes and the recent debates in the House of Commons do not inspire as with optimism, for they still refer to the rights of the Jews in Palestine and the determination of His Majesty's Governcient to carry out their obligations towards them. I and my brothers therefore the real transfer to the second of the secon the British Government with a view to their announcing their intention to solve the question on the basis of the final countion of Jewish immigration and the replacement of the mandate by a treaty like that of Iraq and Egypt. I and redeter de la Mario est at as a side at of the Arabs and of Islam and best informed of the eternal breaking of promises and shilly-shallying which is a mark of British policy. God preserve your Magesty I

persons whom we had charged him to see before, and that they should all go to see the Maft; and try to personde him that this policy of his is not in secondance with the general interest, and tell him that our view is as follows:—

The insistence of the Mufti that the Arab Committee represents Palestine is question of form, since the freedom of election of delegates is guaranteed and the British Government have accepted it and given undertakings about it

The document is London in for the solution of the difficulties, and, if the liritish Government accepted the bases of the Arab demands before the conference there would be no need for a conference or for any discussion between the Arab Governments and the British Government. It is strange that representatives of the Arabs and of their Governments have for some time been going and are still going, to London to set forth the views and demands of the Arabs at the misistence of the people of Palestine themselves, and the British Government have had with them private discussions about Palestine having no official value, and now when the British Government officially ask all the Arabs to discuss the Palestine question the Arabs come along and stipulate that their demands should be accepted before the meeting. This is unreasonable

What we have been able to persuade the British Government to do is this .—

(1) That the discussions of the Arabs should be with the British Government

That the discussions of the Arabs should be with the British Government and not with the Jews.

20168]

(2) That His Majesty's Government should accept as delegates of the Arabs even persons chosen from among those who have been imprisoned or interned, and

should pardon them.

(3) That the discussions should be free and that the Arabs should not be limited by any condition, but should set forth whatever they like, and, if the British Government had announced their views on any matter, the Arabs also had announced their demands before the conference and since the British Govern ment do not require the Arabs to be limited by the British point of view or by bases laid down by the British Government, but have said that they are ready to discuss whatever the Arabs set forth, it is useless for us to bind ourselves to compel the British Government to declare their acceptance of the Arab demands before the conference. As to the question of representation, the important thing, as we have said, is to elect trustworthy persons to sit at the conference and we will endeavour to induce the British Covernment to accept them. Moreover, the representatives of the Arab Governments will defend the interests of Palestine like the people of Palestine themselves, or even more strongly. It is therefore necessary that all should reconsider the question, and if they are able to increase the pressure upon the British Government with a view to inducing them to accept their demands before the conference meets, that is their business, and, if they see that this opportunity is open for the Arabs, the reasonable thing to do to to scenpt it. As we have said before, we have no personal advantage in this matter except in our feelings of affection and our desire to save l'alestine from the present state of hardship. Here is a way opened to that end, and if the Musti wants to close it and to persist in his policy, it is he who will bear the responsibility before the people of Palestine and the world and the generations to come. Moreover, the meeting of the conference is in the interests of the Arabs and the Moslems. Either the Arabs will obtain all or most of what they arm at, or she the arms of Great Britain will be revealed in their true light and in that case the Araba will have a new course to take with the Bra-

17 At the same time we informed the lengt Government of what had happened, and asked them to tell us what they learned after the arrival of their consul from Seria. At the same time we gave them our opinion of the Mufit's demands which is as follows --

We do not believe it in possible for the British Government to recognise the Arab Higher Committee as the sole representative of Palestina for the following restsons -

(a) Because they desolved the committee and declared it illegal, and it is therefore difficult for them to go back on their decisi-

(b) Because the moderate parties split off from the committee some time ago, and the statement that the committee still represents them is not supported by the facts.

(c) Because there is wide divergence between the position of the Arab Committee and the Jewish Agency

(d) Bounts the British Government have agreed to the freedom of reprecontation of the people of Palestine without condition except for the person of the Mufu

We therefore do not think it possible to grant the Mufti's request particularly because it is a matter of form rather than of practical importance. In our opinion the important thing is who the representatives are to be. If they are selected by him whether they are called representatives of the Arab Committee or repre-SCALE PRINTER FOR A STATE OF THE STATE OF TH cause and so long as the representatives of the Arab Governments are to participate in the discussions. We believe that there is nothing to be feared from the moderates, since they cannot depart from the view of the majority. We hours on the same of the same a view to inducing him to change his opinion on the question of form numinate the representatives, whereupon we and Iraq would endeavour to induce the British Government to accept them in the name of the whole of Palestine Act to we are a figure and a first as a hasia for the negotiations, we think that this is also impossible. We and Iraq have endeavoured to obtain a promise to this effect, but could not succeed We believe that had the English agreed to this there would have been no need

for the London Conference, and it is unreasonable to insist on a thing of which we know the result beforehand. We think that it would be difficult for them to give any promise that might limit freedom of discussion, and we see no harm in conducting negotiations without having a prunise as to the desired basis. We therefore suggest a joint approach to the Multi with a view to his renouncing his opinion on the point of form and (to suggesting) that it would be better that he nominate and select the representatives, we would then sudsavour, in conjunction with the Iraqi Government, to have them accepted in the name of the whole of Palestine and would attempt to persuade Great Britain to that end

18. This is the summary of the work which we have done to ensure the meeting of the conference which it is proposed to hold in London. It appeared to us that the insistence of the Mufti might be due to one of the following

(1) The Mufti may be afraid lest, if he is neglected in this connexion, the British Government may continue in their measures against him and in keeping him away from Palestine and from its lendership.

(2) There may be some extremist groups round him, arging him to inxist on

this matter

(3) There may be some other parties who may be afraid lest we should succeed in influencing the Mufti, and may wish to obstruct the matter, and endeavour to frustrate the accomplishment of the nim and do not wish it to be accomplished at our hands. But whatever may be the cause, from among the above mentioned presibilities, that has induced the Mufti to take up this attitude of his, we have done all we could in this respect and will continue one endeavours until the end But we should like to know the views of the British Government on the following

(1) If the Mufti persists in his attitude, what will be the opinion of

Great Britain in this respect?

2) Will the British Government change their opinion as regards the attitude they have adopted towards the Mufts and towards (acceptance of) the demands of

the Araba before the conference is held!

(3) Is it possible that some other Arnh authority might get from the British Government with regard to the grant of the demands of the Mufti anything beyond what has already been (granted), and could this happen through anybody other than us !

What we beg of the Bertish Government is (to realise that) in any of the above cases we are anatous to learn of any decision the British Government may take in this respect in order that we may be aware of the matter. And although we hope that the Mufti will give up his insistence on his present attitude, yet if he persists in his view and the cause is one of the three we think of modifying their attitude, and in that one we should wish that our presents at the section of the secti granted except through us, and, if they do not want to change their attitude, it is for them to do what they like.

E 115 6 81]

No. 72

Procount Haltfax to Sir M. Lampson (Carea).

N 11 Telegraphic.) R. Foreign Office January 0, 1939 YOUR telegram No. 7 for 4th January: Arrangements for Palestine

As Saudi delegation only leaves Jedda on 9th January and intends to spend some days in Egypt, I realise that it may no longer be possible to start London discussions on 18th January Nevertheless, I trust it will be possible for Arab delegates to reach London well before the end of January. In the first place, H March & Greek and a sex getter to butter the filler of the opening discussions for a Palestine settlement. Secondly, Parliament reassembles on 29th January, and it had been our hope that discussions could have been well under way by that date, after which Prime Minister Secretary of State for the Colonies and I will all have our parliamentary duties to consider. Egyptian

[20188]

Government should be asked to consider these points in consultation with Ibn Saud and the Government of Iraq and to let me know as som as they can the earliest date (which I hope will be somewhere near 18th January) when all the Arab delegates, including the Palestine delegates, can reach London, so that a definite date may be fixed for the opening of the discussions.

2 I wonder, moreover, whether it is really necessary for preliminary discussions in Carro to last for so long as a week. Object of such discussions was understood to be confined to making final arrangements regarding selection of 1º 11 - 2

well If so, I would earnestly beg Egyptian Prime Minister not to allow these preliminary discussions in Cairo to result in Arab delegates binding themselves in advance to some cut-and-dried scheme. The Prime Minister, with his great political experience, will appreciate that a certain liberty of mancourse is often necessary to success of negotiations, and that if one party takes up a fixed position at the start and refuses to deviate therefrom, it becomes all the more difficult to reach agreement. His Majesty's Government, for their part, intend to keep, so far as possible, as open mind with regard to the best solution of the problems for discussion, and they will be prepared to take full account of the arguments which the Egyptian delegate or any other delegate may wish to put forward. It is equally desirable that the attitude of the Egyptian and other delegations should not be rigidly determined in advance.

(Addressed to Carro, No. 11 Repeated to Jedda, No. 7, Januariem, No. 3, and Bagdad, No 4.)

E 250 6 31]

No. 73

See John Seman to Conval General Hagard (Bereat)

No. 3 Foreign Office, January 10, 1939 (Felographic) Villate Value 1 to Value

I see no remon why Muft; should be allowed to go to Caire. It may be comonable that the Seychelles deportees, who are naturally rather out of touch with Palestine leaders in Syria and the Lebanon, should be allowed to visit Beirut to confer with Mift; before Palestine delegates are finally selected. French foregrament have agreed to facilitate this under conditions which appear to be quite remonable. The fact that deportees now bentate to take advantage of these arrangements done not seem sufficient reason to allow Mofts to meet them in Egypt, A A A M A PROFIT A RES OF REAL P. P. M.

(Addressed to Berrut, No S. Rapeated to Cairo, No. 18, and Jerusalem, No. 16.3

E 304 6 311

No. 74

Sir M. Lampson to Sir John Simon .- (Received January 11.)

No 151

(Telegraphic.)

PALESTINE.

Caire, January 10, 1939.

Difficulties having now been removed. Prime Minister tells me that he is sending Palestinian leaders to Beirut by aeroplane early Wednesday morning and has invisted on their return to Cairo on Friday

2. Regarding Egyptian representation, his Excellency and that King beent to as a strong le capacita 7 real of 11 19.3 a dia ground that he would not be without his Prime Minister during the present time fr talt. Talt eller tera bell a contat and . K . . I I . Is present to work were at an in the help His Majesty's Government in making it less obviously so

3. I repeated my personal opinion that it would be unfortunate if he did not to as a to I per to and exert so special that yes a street d legates. The matter was so important that it justified a special effort. But I

did not feel justified in pressing him if he felt his duty lay here. Nor did we wish to see him associated with any farince, though I myself believed the conference would achieve success, especially if he attended it. He replied that ad the Arabs were urging him to go, they trusted him, but did not trus Nor

4 If he does not go be may send Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Fuglish. He could send no other Cabinet Minister, but he would let me know further when he had seen King Farouk again.

(Repeated to Berrut, Bagdad and Jerusalem)

E 422 6 31]

No. 75

Ste M. Lampson to Ste John Simon - (Received January 18)

(50, 24)

Catro. January 16, 1930.

(Telegraphic) (R) FUAD HAMZA BEY states that the Pulestine lenders, who have returned from Beirut, are about to announce the following composition of I destinian delegation at London Conference ---

- (1) Anni Abdul Hadi-
- (2) Jemai Hussean
- (3) Howen Khalidi
- (4) Alfred Rock
- (5) Amin Tamun:
- (6) Muss el Alaina

(7) George Antonius (to be Secretary General)

2 Delegation will be accompanied by three commellers," namely Fried Snaba, Yacoub Ghoussoin, Abdul Latif Sulal.

3. It had previously been pointed out to Aum Abdul Hadr and Fund Bey It has be referred to the rest were I k content to the content of the content of this organical. Fund was very apologetic in giving above nows, but said that nothing could now be done to alter the delegation. (End of R.)

4. Presumably this delegation will be entirely anisorvient to the Maft. But I am assuming from your telegram No. 150 to Jedda that His Majesty's Government will nevertheless acquiesce in this composition of the delegation (Repeated to Jerusalem and Jedda)

E 422 0 31]

No. 76

Sie John Simon to Sie M. Lampson (Catro)

(1 33.)

(2000) 1

Foreign Office, January 16, 1939.

YOUR as gram No. 24: [Palestine discussions].

The personnel of Palestinian designation for London discussion is good so far as they represent the adherents of Mufti. But I feel that there will be very strong criticism both in Paiestine and here of the omission to include a representative or the December 1 st and call also assessed to 10 of the large a to Sell the armittee he was the San We received no comment on this from him, and in the absence of comment assumed from Sir R. Bullard's telegram No. 207 of 25th December that this point had been put to Mufti and that delegation was likely to include a representative of Defence. issety if we obtained permission from French Government for deportees from and the man of the state of the delegates. Our helief that this would be so was strengthened by Sir M. Peterson's telegram No. 217 of 27th December, in which he reported that Nuri Pasha proposed to meet the Mufti and arrange for addition of two or three further delegates, amongst whom he wished to include Ragheb Nashashi .

2. Nevertheless, we, of course, anticipated that the Mufti and his friends might create difficulties on this score, and in Lord Halifax's telegram No. 159 to Jedda he said that we would be prepared to receive, as representatives of the Palestine Araba, such persons as he (Ibn Saud) might name after careful

E 546 6, 81;

Viscount Hulifax to Sir M Lampson (Catro).

107

No. 7a

(No. 47)F 112 - 42 1.9 (Telegraphic) delinery and the second of the second of the second of against facility of the second were the same to the transfer and the second s et a ser to the set at \$15 et at at point uptil we have vi it we are now doing INI CE II ' CE II

Marie to 22nd January if it is still unsettled then. It would be better for them to postpone sailing for two or three days. We appreciate that this further But we hope that it would not mean any afterutions in his plan to come to Lordon where we look forward to seeing him and others. From our point of view post , tel to filling paneting on the confrom Carro has now been delayed so long that they would not have arrived in the for effective discussions before Parliament consembles on 31st January We shall to prepared to give a great deal of time to discussions as soon as delegates arrive

It is important that if possible, you should prevent Egyptian Prime Minister from sending you at present written communication referred to in your telegram No. 48. We may be able to suggest some way out of present difficulty, which would be impossible if that letter had been sent and received

Solely for your own information, our general view at present is as follows: We think Mufic's insistence on delegation composed exclusively of his friends as properly representative of Palestinian Arabs. It is true that hitherto we have expressed our resultions in last resort, if delegation confined to Mufti's adherents were definitely recommended by Egyptian and other Governments, to accept such delegation. Fact that we have become more insistent recently on mediation of member or members of Defence party is due to development. It Palestine which now clearly indicate that there is strong minority of Arab opinion processes to Man. a see that the contract of the second Defence party to come to London in same delegation, we should probably find it necessary to arrange for them to come to London as separate, similar delegation, to whom we should accord full status as representatives of important section of Palestinian Arab opinion

My telegram to morrow will contain further elaboration of these views (Repeated to Jerusalem, No. 35, Jedda, No. 14, and Bagdad, No. 10)

(J 238 1 18)

No. 79

Viscount Halifas to Sir M Lampson (Care)

(No. 48)

Faretan Office, January 20, 1939. (lenegraphic) Of R telegram No 41 (of 18th January . Palestine discussions) Please inform Egyptian Prime Minister, if you see no objection, that I trust that we need not give up all hope of his taking part in the London discussions Perhaps, as he himself suggests, he may be able to come at a later stage,

consideration and consultation of Arab opinion. Later in the telegram we emphasized the importance which we attached to His Majesty's Government being free to say that they themselves had not selected the delegation, but that they understood Ihn Sand, on his own initiative, had been in consultation with neighboaring Arab Governments and with leaders of the Palestine Araba, and that, as a result of these committations, Ibn Sand had furnished a list of delegates. You was one that Iba Sand and, or other responsibility with Palestinian ting the list of delegates. Receiving no reply on this point, we assumed that Ibn Saud was agreeable. Again, this impression was confirmed when we heard that conference between representatives of three neighbouring Governments was to be held in Cairo partly for the purpose of selecting or helping

to select Polestiman delegation 3. In your telegrain No 24 you now say that the Palestine leaders who have returned from Heirnt are about to amountee the names of Palestinian delegation This is a different situation, and means that responsibility to thrown on us for anying yea or no to list of delegates who have been appointed solely as result of meeting confined to Mufti and his friends. If we accept a list so nominated and

presented, we shall be open to severe criticism that we have let down completely "moderates" in Palestine, who are just beginning courageously to assert their

I be a defended to the offer that the control of sty at a secret to you and too a transfer which to the state of the little of the state of t the the same the first and same And the transfer of the state o h and a the last the second to the tr 11/15/1 /, 11 (ne act of Sad Street Ira to a company the second - Comment of the comment of the same of th It is a distributed to the property of the was the respective to seek with Press as Arab ----3 me option of a vital to the Manual Feat

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E 489 6 81]

No. 77

Str M. Lampson to Sir John Semon (Received January 17)

(No. 32) Carea January 17, 1939 (Telegraphic) (R.) YOUR telegrom No 30

I to-day spoke to Nari Pnatin v and the common to the North Line was on his way to attend a conference with all other Arab delegations, and promised to bear your point in mind

2 He spoke of necessity of some fundamental change of our Palestine policy Something on lines of Egypt or Syrus. It was far more than a policy in regard to dewish unmigration that was required if there was ever to be a solution. Time was short and I thought it better not to follow him on to these hims, but it bears out our belief that something like independence of Palestine in alliance with us to likely to be broached in London.

3. I impressed on Nurs Pasha, just as I had on Etnir Farsal, the need for speed in getting to London. He says that shipping accommodation is not available until 22nd January (End of R)

4 His Excellency fears Egyptian Prime Memster will not after all attend conference, which he regards as unfortunate. He hinted that I should put in a word with King Farouk

No. 80

Sir M. Lampson to Viscount Halifax -(Received January 21)

N 53. (Telegraphic)

Catro, January 21, 1939

YOU R telegram No. 48.

I communicated your message to the Prime Minister, who was visibly gratified

and asked we to thank you

2. He expatiated at length on his difficulties with King Farcok, and said felice c cirac few and product perpetual Paince interference. He agreed that it would be a great relief to get All Maher out of the country

3. Ali [! Maher] has now usked for British visa

E 859 6 311

No. 81

Mr M. Lampson to Viscount Halifus - (Received January 21)

(No. 54+

(Telegraphir) Curro, January 21, 1939 Till RE has been half hearted effort to day to revive the suggestion of r and Mariture our getter abet out a acceptable to us. I have stamped heavily on this and hope I have scotched it

2. The Prime Minister needed little personading, but Nuri Pasha was more t trade to see programmed to the Maria In . And the hand

that I would not bear of it

3. The Prime Minister's present idea in that Nurs Productional new fly to Heirut to morrow, 22nd January, to try and secure the Mufti's consent to the melaston of a representative of the Defence party. I have told both him and the Prime Minister that unless the Mufti agrees, (1) they will probably find thanmalyan faced with a fully accredited and accepted opposition Palestinian delegation in London, and (2) the Mufti will be playing completely into the hands of the Jews, who are wirely waiting for the Arab aids to split on such petty matters as thus.

E 546 6 311

No. 82

Viscount Halifau to Sir U. Lampion (Cairo).

(No. 50c) (Telegraphic.) Foreign Office, January 21, 1930 MY telegram No. 47 of 20th January Palestine Following comment received from High Commuscioner, Jerusalem -

"I agree with the Foreign Office telegram under reference in 1010 I would only add that acceptance of the position which the Mufti and the rescribed Arab Higher Committee have arrogated to themselves must have and effect of throwing all those who are inclined to moderation into the arms of the extremusts, since they will feel they are being left in the lurch and have no other future than under bunner of the Mafti-

(Repeated to Bagilad, No 23 and Jedda, No 18)

E 548 6 311

No. 93.

Viscount Halefax to Sir M. Lampson (Cutra).

1 11 . de apt R Foreign Office, January 21, 1939. Y Y Y Palestine He are the first and the first the party and the first beautiful to the first beauti the state of the s the exact new territory and it for however I do because

as adequately representative of Palestinian Arabs. No doubt it does represent a considerable majority of them, and therefore we are fully prepared to accept representatives proposed and shall welcome them in London. But one important Palestinian party, i.e., the National Defence party, has been deliberately left off delegation, for reasons which are obvious and which no fair minded person will approve. Quite apart from rights and wrongs of the issue, there would be ignored claim expressed by Ragheb Nashashibi in his press statement published this morning.

It seems to us of great importance, therefore, that Palestinian Arab representatives in London should definitely include prominent members of Defence

party. This could be achieved in one of three ways --

(1) By the addition to the proposed Palestinian delegation of, say, two pronument Defence party members, with appropriate staff of assistants W FEET TELL Iraqi and Saudi Arabian representatives to achieve this solution, and presume that their failure must be taken as final-

(2) By the Egyptian and other Governments mentioned above recommending to us that we accept the delegation already proposed and also recommending that we should accept a second, smaller delegation, representative of Defence party. Under this proposal it would not be necessary for the Mufti's adherents, if they persist in their objection, to meet in London at same table with their political reads We should be willing, generally, to hold separate meetings with the two delegations, according to each the full status of representatives of important acctions of Palestinian Arabs. But we anticipate that Egyptom and other Governments might see objection to recon-The case of the same is the same Mufti's adherents, and we can appreciate their difficulties. We shall

e understand therefore, if this proposal is not practical political (3) In that case, we would favour solution by His Majesty's Government taking full responsibility, without any recommendation from Egyptian and other Governments, for inviting the delegation of the second of the second in numbers, but equal in status, from Defence party. We are anxions to aroud position in which one of the delegations would have the blewing of the Egyptian and other Governments, whilst the other had . M. for this would give one delegation undue advantage over the other Under this proposal, therefore, we would withdraw our aggestion that neighbouring Governments should make a recommendation to us. Probably best procedure would be for us to make to the effect that a list of representatives of the Palestinian Araba had been handed to you by members of the Carro Conference, and that we had at once expressed our readmens to receive these representatives, but that we had noticed absence from the list of any representatives of one of the important Palestinian parties, i.e., the Defence party, and that we had therefore got in touch with the leader of that party and invited him and his associates to send representatives to London This approach to Ragheb Nashashibi would perlaps be made best through you, since we understand he is at present in t'airo, but this is a detail which we can consider with you later We would not propose that Defence party delegation should be as large as the other Palestinian Arab delegation Perhaps three full delegates with secretarial assistance would be appropriate.

ments of the state tives of neighbouring countries, you should point out that we are not endeavouring to play off the "moderates" in Palestine against the "extremists," with a view to getting better terms out of the Arabs than we might otherwise do. We fully appreciate that with regard to the Jewish question in Palestine there is probable Defence party desegation is likely to be as firm in its views on this as other Orr and well at the same of the rangement ledged as fully representative and who will not collectively be open to charge of sectional istn

We appreciate that Egyptian and other representatives may be in a difficulty about the attitude which they are to adopt to these two separate delegations. Their contacts hitherto have been with the Mafti s adherents, and it may be difficult to them now to have dealings with a minority faction. On the other hand, I am sure these representatives of other countries will recognise the essential justice and wisdom of our general purpose, and indeed they themselves have been doing their best to impress this upon Palestinian Araba. We hope, therefore, that there will be no difficulty about Egyptian and other representatives making contacts with both Pulestinian delegations during London discussions. This is a matter which we could discuss privately with them on their arrival in London if they

where the beeth of the state of the state of the telegram No. 42 that Mufti's adherents themselves suggest that, though they could not at at same table with representatives of Defrace party, Nashashibi might proceed to London in order to be present at the time of discussions. Presumably, they meant him to come in a private capacity, but that, of course, would not give him and his friends proper status

Please discuss this with Egy 1 1 and Sell Arthroper 1 1 ... and let us know their reactions. It may be that in to day's discussions they have already adopted some line which treates difficulties about alternative courses

(Repeated to Jerusalem No 38 Bagdad, No. 24, and Jedda, No. 10)

E 560 6 31]

No. 84

See M. Lumpson to Viscount Halifax + (Received January 22)

(No. 55.) Caro, January 21 1989.

(Telegraphie) MY argument seems to have had some effect, for Iraqi Chargé d'Affaires has just informed oriental secretary that meeting took place this afternoon between delegates of all Arab countries and the Prime Minister, and it was decided that H Tr Lucits u - 1 members of Defence party other than Raghib Nashashibi in Palestine delegation Alternotive scheme suggested at meeting was that Raghib Nashashibi and others of his party should go to London separately from Palestine delegation, which would not recognise them or at down with them in discussions.

2. Exclusion of Righth Vishishibi under the first alternative was just end on the grounds that it was only fair that the head of Opposition abould be excepted. of the Mafrawas

3 Nurs enquired which alternative I preferred. I have replied that the first needed to me the best

4. Nurs in proposing to By to Beirut to bring becomeny pressure on the Maft., but Iraqi Charge d'Affaires thought that Jemal al Husseint would mean while get in touch with the Mufti by telegraph or telephone.

5. Iraqi Chargé d'Affaires said that Nori after the meeting at which the Mufti's representatives were present seemed to hope that the Mufti would agree to include two representatives of the Opposition in Palestine delegation, but he may be too optimistic

(Repeated to Jerusalem No. 21)

E 618 6 811

No. 83

Sir M. Lampson to Viscount Halifus.-(Received January 24)

(No 02)

(Telegraphic) Carro, January 23, 1939

MY telegram No. 56.

Nurt Pasha, who was accompanied to Berrut by Fund Hamza and Jemal al-Husseini, returned to Cairo this afternoon.

2. Mufti, under great pressure, agreed to include one Defence party delegate, and finally told Nuci Pasha privately that he would also agree to a second if this was absolutely necessary to clinch matters. But he begged Nuri Pashs to endeavour to avoid inclusion of second delegate, as this created bit a second and difficulties. Mufti and Nurs Pasin both urged that, as only one of each other party and three independents had been selected so far, it was nareusonable that more than one Defence party should be appointed

3. It was pointed out to Nuri Pashs that, though theoretically this coinposition of the delegation so far as selected might be correct, the fact remained that, as all ten were subservient to the Muftt, it was impressinable that two

members of Defence party should be objected to.

4. Prime Minister, under pressure from me, agreed that two membe --Defence party about die selected. Oriental Secretary was subsequently subof delegation, including two Palestinians, at which they confirmed acceptance of two Detence party delegates.

5. Palestine delegates selected are Yacoub Farrag, vice president of Defence party, and Hati Numr Naboulsi. Former is in Berrut, the latter in Palestine.

6. Raghib Nashashibi, who presumably, through indiscretions of some delegates, had heard of this selection, telephoned to Fond Hamas objecting to appointment of Name, and said that Yacoub was not well amongh to go

7 Meeting of Arab delegates has summoned Nadaoshibi at once, and hoped

to convince him to accept their choice.

8. If the Palestine delegates selected refuse to go, Arab and Egyptian delegations have said they will select others. They point out that His Majesty's Government asked them to select Palestine delegates, and did not wish thomselves to select delegates, and that later His Majorty's Government masted on inclusion of members of Defence party. They have done what we asked, and maintain that Nashashibi being excluded on the ground of exclusion of Mufti, they have done the contract grows and for the first the there are prepared to acquiesce in Raghib Nashnshibi's going separately to London, but not as part of official delegation

9. In your telegram No. 23 I was matracted that, white Ilia Magesty's Government hoped that a prominent member of Defence party would be included they attached importance to Egyptian, Sandi Arabian and Iraqi representatives joining in asking us to accept list of names in my telegram No 24. On this I took action as reported in my telegram No. 42. In your telegrams Nos. 47 and 51 Harden to the state of the p riv failing which arrangements would be made for separate delegation of Defence party I accordingly spoke strongly to the Prime Minister Nuri Pasha and Femal, with the result that they took action indicated in my telegram No 55. and we have now succeeded in getting two Defence party representatives. The ercumstances have not been easy, and I trust that my actions have your approval

10. I felt I was not justified in refusing delegation with two Defence party representatives, put forward by Egyptian, Iraqi and Saudi Arabian delegations in agreement with Palestine. Moreover, Prime Minister is leaving to night with the King on Royal tour in Upper Fgypt, and will probably not be back before 28th or 29th January, and without him further negotiations would be extremely difficult. I have therefore agreed to communication to me of list on above lines, and delegates will endeavour to sail from Port Said to morrow (Tuesday)

(Repeated to Jerusalem)

E 631 6 31]

No. RB

Ser M. Lampson to Viscount Halifax .- (Received January 24)

(No. 64.)

(Telegraphic) Caire, January 23, 1939

MY telegram No. 62

I sad Hanza has just informed me that, after argument of an hoor and a half, Nashashibi refused to regard the two delegates in question as representative of his party, and said that he would publish statement in the press to the effect that he did not regard himself as represented or something to that effect

light but were and the process that we will not on Palestinian delegates as indicated in my telegram No. 62, but he (Fund) enquired what was our reaction.

I replied that all the delegates had better postpone their departure while I telegraphed Lundon for instructions. He said Nuri had already left, that Prince Fensal's baggage had gone, and that the Prince himself was just leaves the hotel. It was, therefore, impossible to postpone the departure. He asked that we would communicate to him at Port Said any further news we might have regarding His Majesty's Government's views

Parestiman delegates have obtained their visus and cannot now be stopped

from proceeding

I suggest only possible course is to let the delegations proceed and to arrange for separate Nashashibi delegation if His Majesty's Government are not astrafied with the present Palestman delegation.

(Repeated to Jerusalem)

E 618 8 811

No. 87

Viscount Hulifax to Sir M. Lampson (Cairo)

(No. 59) (felegraphic) R Foreign Office January 24 1939. YOUR telegrams Nos 62 and 64 of 24th January. Palestone documents) In the same of the party

as regards representation of Defence party on Palestine Arab delegation appears to be most unsatisfactory. The two members selected by Egyptian, Iraqi and S It Arabian delegates seems to be regarded by Rugheb Nashashibi as entirely I triable. He is reported in to day's press to have stated that one of these per Bodes on the service of the Defence party some time ago and is now an arowed adherent of the Mufts - If this is true. Nushashiba's refusal of this particular proposal is not unreasonable.

2 It appears that, with departure of Egyptian Prime Minister and the Excellency Trealise, moreover, that c . It I all of the or to the Casto to ne f >>ff f

4 the life of the ir find to the things of the control Sacrature to the second second 182 THE IN THE RESERVED TO STATE OF THE STAT Ot very all a very to the first terms a state of the state of the state of By a few energy by nar. The question of their inclusion as official members of the Palestine Arab delegation will be taken up with Nurr Pasha and his colleagues on their arrival in London. You should make it clear that for reasons which have been given. Ragheb Sushashibi himself will not be acceptable to other Arab and Egyptian delegates as an official member of the delegation. This is their affair. We have no objection, and indeed see some advantage, if he choices

4. If, on the other hand, he maintains attitude of still opposition to present proposal, report to us his reasons for this and any indication that you can get of his agreeing to a separate delegation of say three Defence parts members. We should then consider whether best line would be to fall back on party. I should be glad to have at same time any views that you may hold on this question in the light of your discussions during last few days.

t, it a lear parte and the law towards repre

5 We are repeating to you telegram No. 73 from High Commissioner in Jerusalem for your information before you get in touch with Ragheb Nashashibi

6. Please report as soon as possible after action taken, and in meantime send appropriate message to Fond at Port Said.

(Repeated to Jernsalem No 44)

sentatives and with estuation during discussions

E 662 6 31]

No 86

s tscount Halifax to Sir II Lampson (Carro)

113

× 69, Foreign Office, January 28, 1930 .. ! OW ING is deaft referred to in my suinediately preceding

Your telegram No 70 [of 25th January Pulestine discussions] In spite of Ragheb Nashashibi s attitude, I think that you should approach him again on the following lines (High Commissioner at Jerusalum is being matructed to approach Fakhri Nashashibi in the same sense) ---

2. You should explain that, when His Majesty's Government suggest that he should lumself select two members of his party to be members of the Palestine Arab delegation, they have in mind the fact that the other Palestine parties are represented on a very similar scale. Thus the latikhlal party has one member on the delegation, the Arab Palestine party two members, the Reform party one mumber, the Young Men's Congress one adviser the National Bloc, Nablus, one adviser. The three other members and one other adviser are non party. On this basis, it has appeared to us that Defence party would be fairly represented by two mombers, especially as on the old Arab Higher Committee they were represented by two members only out of ten. (If it would help Nashashibi, we would be prepared, in announcing names of Palestine delegation here, to draw atto to a to this division of delegates between Palestine parties, so emphasising the rerepresentation of Defence party and other individual parties).

2. You should now put to Ragheb Nashashibi the following proposal. The he should nominate two menders of his party cone of whom might be himself if he wishes), together with one adviser (or what you have called counsellor in your telegram No. 24) and a secretary or, if desired, two secretaries. This party would proceed unmediately to Landon at expense of His Majesty's Government, like other Palestinian delegates. In the meantime, we would do our best to secure their acceptance as part of the Palestine Arab delegation, and should hope to succeed. If we fail in this, His Majordy's Government would be propared to treat them as a separate Defence party delegation, composed as above. This delegation would be accorded ocacily the same treatment by His Majesty's Government as the other Palestine Arab delegation. They would, if necessary, be interviewed at separate meetings, and would have an equal opportunity of stating their views and discussing future policy. This course would meet the objection, which I understand from your telegram under reply Ragheb Nashashibi has raised, to defence party delegates being subordinated to the head of a single Palestinian

4. You should explain that, whether the offer is accepted or not, publicity will be given to it and that if it is refused. Nashashibi must take responsibility f + 1 at

Repeated to Jerusalom, No. 49)

E 662 6 31]

No. 89

S. H. I. mpson to Viscount Holifag. (Received January 26)

(No. 70) (Telegraphic) Carco January 25 1939. I COMMUNICATED to Ragheb substance of paragraph 3 of your telegram

2. He states that, apart from the unsuitability of the two delegates selected, he does not admit the right of Arab and Egyptian delegations to erlect the representatives of his party. He maists, moreover, that, in fact, the present delegates were selected by the Muft), therefore, he (Ragheb) should have the right the total state of the party of the state of the state of the members for the delegation, because he claims the right of a 50 per cent representation therein, and that there should be no head of the delegation. He bases this 50 per cent, representation on the claim that his party represents 80 per cent, of the population of Palestine. He refuses to be moved from this claim

I he was then so that a secretary to a separate left to fitte [20168]

seems that his refusal is based on the idea that his position in Palest in vil v 4 4 2 4

I seems syldent that Ragheb has been encouraged from P . ' to te adopt his present unresponsive attitude. Only a short time ago he was in a more humble frame of mind.

1 \ see le sel en la regal halls tot he aba a constant of the state of 6 a proper of the factor the state of the s SID PI 10 11 + 1 T(1 willing a cr a re es a c a other to the terms of the wife the state of the s the second of th

to the second and the Y . E . CO TOUR E for a contract of the contract of t ciple as of a fend between the

9. Above statement of Raghab, which he confirmed in conveniation andermalem telegram No. 78 to Colonial Office all you and in Term along t

E 589 6 31

No 10

Viscount Hubfax to Consul General Hacard (Beirut).

(No. 4.3) (Telegraphic,) Foreign Office January 27 15 30 York to the term of the terms o wong as Muft; takes no steps to call off the Arab campaign in Palestine and

to stop political assassinations by his partitions, it is to be hoped that French authorities will maintain the strictest control over his political activities

2. The position as regards the Mufti's future place of residence in that Prench Government asked that since important negotiations were proceeding between themselves and Syrian Government. His Majesty's Government should ent fill ent with a college, by and year. We do not however wish to press the matter at the present moment when Loudon documentons are about to begin. (Repented to Paris, No. 22, Saving)

E 708 6 311

No 91

Sir M. Lampson to Viscount Hulifax -- (Receteed January 28.)

- January 27 1939 a land of your regimen to but was and y communicated to Viglat Valer 11 4 treasy

2 It reads to limit Defence party would be fairly represented by two temars because he than affect that our parties were bow it s not mally

separate and had really constituted one party under the Mufti. He therefore maintained his demand for 50 per cent, representation of Defence party in Palestine delegation.

3. He also rejected (group undecypherable) of a separate delegation which he declared would create embarrassments both for Palestine and Great Britain.

to among on it of process in the same of the modification of his attitude be said that he would consult his adherents and let

us have an answer in a day or two. 5 It seems evident that decision will be especially affected by Fakhri Nashashabi's attitude and that acceptance or refusal of your proposals will depend mainly on extent to which High Commissioner in Jerusalem can influence the latter

(Repeated to Jerusalem.)

E 709 6 81]

No 92

See M Lampson to Viscount Hultfas - (Received January 29.)

(No. 68) Carro, January 29, 1939. (Telegraphie)

RAGHI B, after conversations with Fakhri Nashashibi (in Jerusalem) on the telephone, states that he will agree to representation of Defence party at the by one commellor and one secretary He desires these representatives should be included in a single Palestiman delegation, which, however, should be without a president unless the president is a member of Defence party. If such inclusion should prove impracticable, he would acquiesce in a separate delegation of Defence party composed as above, but he repeats his objection to two delegations

2. He says Fakhri Nashashihi is in agreement with above.

3 It was pointed out to him that the increase from two to three delegates would render more difficult the inclusion of his representatives in a single delegation, even if His Majesty's Government were prepared to support his demand, which conflicted with the views of His Majesty's Government as expressed in paragraph 2 of your telegram No 69. The inconvenience of delay involving further reference to London was also impressed on him. However, he seemed to think that he had made a great concession in receding from his previous demand of a 50 per cent representation, and that his present demand would be acceptable to His Majesty's Government

4. As indicated in my telegram under reference, it seems to me that it is now for the High Commissioner at Jerusalem to convince Fakhri Nashashibi if

His Majesty's Government wish their original proposals accepted

E 700 6 81]

No. 93

Viscount Halifax to Ser M. Lampson (Carro)

(No. 79) Foreign Office, January 30, 1939 (Telegraphie) TOUR telegram No. 88 and Jerosalem telegrams Nos. 09 and 100 [of

29th January Palestine discussions

Position has been discussed with representatives from Egyptian, Iraqi and Saudi Arabian delegations. They would agree to a separate Defence party delegation if this is considered essential. They would prefer not to accept, at any rate, at present, responsibility for recommending members of a separate Defence party delegation, and would wish to reserve their position in this respect in the hope that they may find it possible later to reconcile the two Palestine Arab delegations to the extent of inducing them to conlesce into a single delegation. They point our court west of I would be induced to forgo his demand for three delegates. It was only with great difficulty that they secured agreement in principle to inclusion of as many as two delegates from Defence party. If two Detence party deligates in the Rights himself now come to London they have some hope of inducing other Palestine delegates to agree to work with them

20188]

on same delegation, but difficulty is very greatly increased if there are three

Defence party members as full delegates. Representatives of neighbouring States therefore urge strongly that one of the three persons whom the Defence

party had thought of sending to London as a delegate should come as an

additional "adviser ' This could make no practical difference to Defence party

since exactly the same people would come to Landon to represent their views,

but it would make the position here very much easier from point of view of

the state of the state of the

against (riginal proposal made by Nuri and his colleagues, has already been made

to London in person, and if the vice president of the party, Yakub Farraj, also

comes, it is clear that their delegation will be a very strong one. Suleiman would

then come as adviser. They attach great importance to Yakuh Farraj being one

of Defence party representatives, as he is apparently acceptable to both sides

They again point out that Defence party only had two representatives on Arab

now approach Ragheb Nashashibi and urge him to agree to send to London the

his view about the third delegate. For the reason given at end of paragraph 1,

you should also urge strongly the descrability of his appointing Yakub Farray

one Palestinian Arab delegation, and that it is in best interests of Arabs that

his demand for third delegate. His Majosty's Government would be prepared to

accept three delegates instead of two, with one adviser and one secretary, and to

treat these as a separate delegation for the purposes of full discussion of future

two Defence party delegates. We attach real importance to this

The above arguments seem to have some force. You should, therefore,

3. If you think it will help, you may point out to Ragheb that we all desire

4 If however, your Excellency is unable to induce Ragheb to budge from

5. In either case, Defence party representatives should now leave for London at earliest possible moment, and come by quickest route, if possible

or a second property of

E 839 6 31]

No. 95

Sir M Lampson to Viscount Habitan.—(Received February 2.)

117

(No. 97) (Telegraphic.) Caro, February 1, 1939.

Rauf al Bitar as delegates, and also of Fakhri Nashashibi as comusellor and of Mahammed Young Effendi as secretary. First and last of the above are in Cairo, others are in Palestine and propose to fly here 3rd February. The whole party proposes to leave 5th February by Imperial Airways for England.

2 Restrability of earlier departure was strongly urged on him, but be expressed doubt whether members in Palestine could arrive earlier or would be ready to start for Alexandria the same day if they come here 3rd February in order to eatch Imperial Airways liner early morning of 4th February. He said High Commissioner, Jerusalem, would know better the possibilities as regards members coming from Palestine.

be difficult to get five places in it at the last moment. There are two planes of February

4 Anyhow in view of difficulty of reserving places. I shall be grateful for earliest possible advice from High Commissioner as to the day on which passages should be booked.

5 In view of language used by Ragbib indicating his desireduction to ait in the connect at all with the other Palestinian delegates, it seems modysmble for the present at any rate, to acquaint him with substance of your to no No. 89 which might have provoked further bestations in his irresolute mind and led to more delay. Once he and his friends are in the atmosphere of London they may be induced to see things with a less jaundiced eye.

(Repeated to Jerusalem)

E 792 6 311

by nar.

policy in Polest ne

Higher Committee in 1938

4 15 1

they do not appear to present divided front.

(Repeated to Jerusulem No 58)

Nr. 94

Sir M. Lampson to Viscount Holifax - (Received January 31)

(No. 91.) (Tolographic.) Cairo, January 31, 1939. YOUR telegram No. 79

Arguments in first three paragraphs were formbly put to Ragheb, who it.

His Majesty's Government were prepared to accept three delegates, with one that Fakhri had telephoned him yesterday that Yakub Farraj and Isa-el Isa had informed him that they were not prepared to go, as they were afraid of terrorism against their families in Palestine. I pointed out that this conflicted with Yakub Farraj's telegram of acceptance to Nuri (see your telegram No 78). Ragheb could furnish no explanation of this contradiction.

Ragbeb left the embassy to arrange telephonic conversation with Fakhri in order to decide final composition of delegation, &c. He seemed, however, troubled at the idea of two separate delegations, and remarked as he was leaving that he would have to discuss that aspect of the question with Fakhri. Need of haste was impressed on Ragbeb, who said that he would try to collect party here in a couple of days to leave by air. He added, however, that some might not like air travel, and in that event would go by first boat.

(Repeated to Jerusalem.)

E 887 6 81

No. 96

Sie M. Lompson to Viscount Halifax - (Received February 3).

(Telegraphic) R
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(Telegraphic) R
(Otto, February 3, 1949)
(Telegraphic) R
(Otto, Februar

I am accordingly arranging four pussages (see Jernsalem telegram No. 62 to me) by Imperial Airways leaving Alexandria on Sunday, 5th February. Ragheb and that Fakher will go with them as counsellor. Yourus is falling out and will not be replaced.

(Repeated to Jerusalem)

E 903 6 31]

No 97

Sir M. Lampion to Fiscount Halifas -(Received February S.)

(No. 100)

Telegraphic)

R, I NT i: R and I in the cally two members of his party, i.e. himself and Suleiman Toukan in a single Palestino delegation. I used parts of your telegram No. 98 in my argument.

impossible to change his attitude which was now publicly known.

20188]

I N

He finally and that if he could be convinced that it was to the interests of a settlement that he should accept above proposal he would be prepared to do so But he was not convinced. Indeed he himself felt that any discussion with Palestinians would lead to no result owing to inevitable sur-suchers amongst them. (End of R.)

The only hope was for His Majesty's Government and neighbouring Arab States to come to an agreement regarding Palestine without participation of Palestinians who would then have to accept it.

R.) I said that his attitude being what it was the only thing was for him to government. Then either His Majesty's Government would convince him that it was to the general advantage that he should agree to above proposal or he would be able to convince them to the contrary and have his separate delegation. (End of R.)

Repeated to Jerusalem)

E 788 6 81)

No 99

Viscount Halifax to Sir R. Ph pps (Paris).

(No. 278.) My Lord, Fureign Office, February 3, 1939.

I HAVE to inform your Excellency that in the course of a conversation with Sir Alexander Gadegan on the 80th January the French Ambanasior referred to recont actales in The Times concerning a possible settlement of the Palestine problem which would affect the status of Syria and the Lebanon. By on his Excellency doubtless meant such actales as the leading article of the

2 A c cd) are matrueted by his Government to make it clear that they would have to oppose any solution on the a Day deprocated any such project, amongst other reasons owing to the fact that it would involve them in difficulties with Thirkey.

HALIFAX.

E 680 0.81]

No. 99

Vincount Halifas to Sir M. Lampion (Cairo)

(No. 94)
(Telegraphie) R. Foreign Office, February 3, 1939
(Telegram No. 97, of 1st February Palestine discussions).

Colonial Secretary had discussion with Palestine Arabs this afternoon, and

afterwards with General Nurs, Ali Maher and Fund Bey

2. It was clear from his talk with Palestine representatives that they are extremely upper at prospect of Defence party delegation coming, which possibly includes. Abdul. Rauf-al Bitar as delegate and certainly includes Fakhri Nashashibi as counsellor. This had such effect on them that not only would it exclude any possibility of them agreeing to work on one delegation with these particular Defence party representatives, but it also involves serious possibility that Palestine delegates already here would refuse to take part at all in series of the control of the control

3. We do not think that proposal which we have made to Ragbeb Nashushibt, and which he has accepted, that Defence party should have separate delegation of three delegates, one adviser and one secretary, is in fact unfair to the other Palestine Arabs, and in last resort this offer stands. On the other hand we are anxious to avoid a complete breakdown of discussions with Palestinian Arab representatives, and to find some means by which they can in practice take place. In addition, delegations of neighbouring States attach

special importance to Arab case being presented by united Palestine Arab delegation, and this is obviously in best interests of Arab cause. In light of above, we should like you to make strong appeal to Ragheb Nashashibi to accept modified

4. Proposal is result of discussion with General Nuri. Ah Maher and Fund Bey, and has their firm support. You should tell Regbeb that this is so, not mentioning Colonial Secretary's talk with Pulestine Arabs here. Proposal is that Defence party should appoint two delegates to sit as full members of single Palestine Arab delegation, these two representatives to be Ragheb Nashashibi and Suliman Touqan. Mahommed Younis Effendi could be attached to them as secretary. All these members would have full support of delegates of neighbouring Arab States, as in case of Palestine delegates now in London The other individuals mentioned in your telegram No. 97, including Fakhri Nashashibi, could come to London if they wished as private individuals, and could be in touch with Ragheb throughout the discussions in London, though not members of the conference.

6. When arging this proposal you should make following point if you think it was the favour of a third Defence party delegate was that he should be enabled to appoint a Christian. This argument weighed heavily with us, and until we received your telegram No. 97 we were under impression that third member would definitely be a Christian. But neither Fuad al Dajjant our Abdul Rauf al Bitar are Christians, and principal reason for our agreeing to third member has there fore disappeared

6. But main purposes of above proposal are (a) to avoid possibility of no discussions with Palestine Arabe taking place, and (b) to secure that Palestine Arabe are represented by one delegation instead of two. You should arge these points strongly. With regard to (a), as I have already said, there is serious possibility of Arab delegation at present in London refusing to take part to your telegrom No. 97. In that case, we understand from press reports that

Ragheb Nashnahibi himself would offer to withdraw from discussions and to leave a the residence of the second to t

7 With regard to (b) above, it really is in interests of Araba themselves that they should present united front in London discussions. If His Majesty's Government have to negotiate with two separate delegations, public opinion here and elsewhere will regard Araba of Palestino as being divided, and again their cause will be seriously prejudiced. Jewish delegation is united. We understand that, in fact, there is no difference of opinion between Defence party and other Arab parties on policy. General Nuri, Ali Maher and Fund Bey arge strongly that it is of greatest possible importance to Arab cause that there should be one instead of two delegations. Surely if Ragheb were to announce that be had a feet device of Palestine public would not be weakened, but if anything

R. General Nurs and Fund Bey tell us that, in fact, Ragheb was ready to prove on the night that they left Cairo, to only two members of Defence party being added to Palestine Arab delegation those members being Ragheb himself and Suliman Tougan. In appealing to Ragheb you should remind him of this in 1936 was two members, and that this is reasonable argument in favour of two now. General Nurs, Ah Maher and Fund Bey are telegraphing separate personal appeal to Ragheb in favour of above proposal. They assure us that if it had been possible for the two delegates to be Ragheb and Yakoub Farras, they had been possible for the two delegates to be Ragheb and Yakoub Farras they could guarantee Mufti's agreement. But we presume it would be difficult for Ragheb now to turn down Sulman. If Ragheb will accept proposal regarding himself and Sulman, they will do their very best to persuade Mufti, and are hopeful that they will succeed.

[20188]

9. In last resort we cannot, of course, withdraw the offer of separate Defence party designtion consisting of three designtes, one adviser and one secretary which we have already made, and if Ragheb refuses above suggestion then that offer stands. But we uncorstand that delegations from neighbouring States would not then be able to give this separate Defence party delegation official support, and

that they would feel compelled to usue a public statement to this effect. You

should emphasise this point to Ragheb

10. In event of separate de egation, as is suggested in paragraph 2 above, 1 in 1 Ar w to 11 they did thus, we could not have discussions with Defence party delegation alone We would then have discussions with representatives of neighbouring States, as well as with Jowish delegation. We would hipe that Palestine Araba now in London would not issue London, but would stay in order to be in informal touch with delegates of these neighbouring States. If Ragheb and his friends proceeded to London, these delegates of neighbouring States would also have informal contacts with them. Therefore you should not prevent these Defence party representatives from proceeding to London on condition that they understand that His Majesty's Government might not be able to enter into discussions with them (Repeated to Jerussiem No. 72)

E 889 6 31]

No. 100

Viscount Halifas to Sir M. Lampson (Carro)

}: 1: :{ Foreign Office, February 3, 1939. Y Y - Y - D4 - t - Low Palestine discussions] to and for one in discussions with

Ragbeb if it is in time and you feel it would be helpful

9. Discussion with General Nori, Ali Maher and Foad Bey into last night indicated possibility that, if separate Defence party delegation, as proposed to your telegram No 97, does come to London, Palestine Arab delegation now to London might in the end agree to enter into discussions with His Majorty's Covernment rather than withdraw completely. But this would be only if delegat one of neighbouring countries agreed to make public statement that the were not in any way corporable for the Defence party delegation. In their statement delegations of these countries would say something to effect that they had done their best to accure inclinion of name Defence party representatives in Palestane delegation, but that away to difficulties about personnel they had failed, and they would go on to say that in the circumstances His Majesty's Government had invited the separate Defence party delegation

3. The position would then be that delegations of surrounding countries would maintain their official support for Arab delegation now in London, but withhold it from Defence party delegation. They would be present at and take part in discussions between His Majesty's Government and Palestine Arab delegation now in London. But they would not attend discussions between His Majesty's Government and Defence party delegation. Therefore, although we al "I The a grade n + (status with other Palestine Acab delegation, neighbouring Arab States would not accord it this support. General Nuri and his colleagues assure us that they would maintain informal contact with Ragbob Nashushibi, but they would not

feel able to go beyond that.

4. Quite apart from the serious prejudice which this division would cause to Arab case generally, it would, of course be particularly damaging to position the particular terms and the dange proposal made in my telegram No 94

5. It is still possible that, if separate Defence party delegation, including FakLrı and Bitar, came to London, Palestine Araba now here would withdraw whelly from discussions. But position described above is now more likely

(Repeated to Jerusalem, No. 74)

E 887 '6 81}

No. 101

121

Eisenant Holifax to Sir M. Lampson (Carro)

(No. 99) Fareign Office, February 4 1939 · Telegraphie.) YOU'R telegram No. 99 | of 3rd February: Palestine discussions]

I am grateful for your efforts. If there is no change in Ragbeb's attitude before Saturday morning, the best thing is to let him and his costengues leave for London. On their arrival here on Monday, General Nuri, Ali Maher and Fuad Bey would then make further personal effort to persuade him to agree to proposal contained in my telegram No. 94, and we should also be prepared to now appears to be to get Defence party representatives to London and face them

with General Nuri and his colleagues

2. But the task would be simplified if by any chance Fakhri's arrival in London were postponed until later, for his presence in delegation is now the main fiv in the continent. General Nurs is more confident that he could persuade Ragheb in Fakhri's absence. We do not know whether Fakhri in still in Jerusalem or whether he is now in Cairo. If the former in the case, High to postpone departure. If fatter is the case, then your Excellency should consider whether you can do anything to this end. Of usures, in neither case should we positively make the suggestion that Fakhri's arrival in London should be postponed. Only if some convenient opportunity presents itself for aerangin. this should High Communicator or you tactfully seize it. Pechaps it is unpossible to get four seats on Imperial Airways plane on 5th February, or perhaps Fakhri would prefer to come by sea

3. It may well be that efforts to persunde Ragheb in London will find, in which case procedure will almost certainly be as outlined in my telegram No. 96 in any case, best thing is for Ragheb to proceed to London with his codengues. excluding Fakhri if possible, by Imperial Airways leaving Alexandria on Sunday,

4. Above is for your own information only (Repeated to Jerusalem, No. 80)

E 978 6 311

No. 102

Sir M. Lampson to Viscount Halifox ~ (Receted February 7.)

Curro, February 6, 1939 (l > thre) F. M conventations with the different Arab designes here and definite proof from secret sources which you have also received it is clear that while Arab delegations acceded to our urgent request and did not actually formulate a common policy before leaving for Lundon Conference, they have, in fact, more or less agreed amongst themselves to support Palestine claim for complete at ppage of Jewish immigration and for independence under a fresty similar to Augio Iraq. Treaty, with special provisions for protection of Jews already in Palesti.

2 It seems unlikely that an agreed settlement on these lines is pra more especially as regards independence. It may thus become necessary for His Majesty's Government, in accordance with their declaration, to impose a policy of their own. What that policy should be is outside my competence, but from point of view of defence, which so closely affects our position in Egypt. I venture to arge extreme importance of its being somehow or other acceptable to Arab rulers and to Egypt. If our solution does not carry them with us, then, in the event of hostalities, we risk linving to deal simultaneously with Arab rising in Palestine and Arab hostility in Iraq and Saudi Arabia. In Egypt, western desert

adherence to Sidki s thesis regarding treaty of alliance would be multiplied a best lukewarm. With Mediterranean and perhaps even Red Sea virtually closed at outbreak of war, our position in Egypt would be very difficult

3. On other hand, a Palestine solution acceptable to Arabs means freeing of real for the land a Palestine solution acceptable to Arabs means freeing of real for the land a Palestine solution acceptable to Arabs means freeing of real for the land a Palestine solution acceptable to Arabs means freeing of real for the land a Palestine solution acceptable to Arabs means freeing of the land a Palestine solution acceptable to Arabs means freeing of the land a Palestine solution acceptable to Arabs means freeing of the land a Palestine solution acceptable to Arabs means freeing of the land a Palestine solution acceptable to Arabs means freeing of the land a Palestine solution acceptable to Arabs means freeing of the land a Palestine solution acceptable to Arabs means freeing of the land a Palestine solution acceptable to Arabs means freeing of the land acceptable to Arabs means freeing of the land acceptable to t

In short, there is great potential strength to be gained or lost, and suppress or failure of Palestine Conference or by decisions which may follow

5. This telegram is sent in agreement with general officer commanding and has been shown to Chief of Imperial General Staff

E 1041 6 311

No. 103

Consul Machereth to Viscount Hulsfas .- (Received Pebruary 8.)

(No. 9.)
(Tolegraph .)

EFFRENCE to my printed despatch No. 9 enclosing copy of letter of 2 or 1 c., or 1

I learn that National Arab Bureau, at the instigation of the Mufti, is disculating to Arab delegates in London its toudentions bulleting about Palestine, with obvious intention of stiffening Arab attitude to compromise. Yesterday bareau next telegrams to heads of Arab delegations in London, over the signature of Nabih at Azinch pointing out that Zionism menaces all Arab countries, and telling them that England is aware that Arab Governments will go on helping Pak the in Arab.

exercise against National Arab Bureau the same concerning it applied to foreign the party of the

(Repeated to Jerusalem, No. 17, Berrat, No. 4, Saving, and Paris, unnumbered, Saving)

E 1028 6 811

No. 194

Viscount Halifax to Sir R. Hidlard (Jodda)

(No. 84.)
Sir.
Foreign Office February 9, 193 .
Emir Kbubd, the Sandi Arabian Minister and Find Boy Hamza, who interpreted.

I have the second of the secon

3. I thanked the Emir Fersal for this message and said that His Majesty s that always been their policy to keep this friendship as close as possible. They were most grateful to His Majesty for the steps he had taken to ensure the attendance of the Arab delegations at the conferences and for sending his son as his delegate to London. His Majesty's Government were fully alive to the importance of the Palestine question both in regard to the situation in that country and in regard to its effect on their relations with other Arab States I hoped that His Royal Highness would realise the difficulties which confronted His Majesty's Government not only on the Arab side but on the Jewish side as well. I added that it was the carnest desire of this Majesty's toverminent to find now a final solution which would do full justice to both sides and they counted on the co-operation of the Saudi delegation to assist them in realisting this pain.

Finally, the Emir Fersal said that it would be disastrous if the Arab delegations, who had come to London convinced of the justice of the Arab cause and of the farmess of this Majesty's Government, should have to return to their respective countries empty-handed. They believed that the Arab was well-founded. Nevertheless, in order to reach a solution it might be part ble for them to abate some of their just comms, but they also looked to the Majesty's Government to make their contribution to this solution.

5. I am sending copies of this despatch to His Majesty's Ambassadors at Carro and Bagdad

Lanc. &c LALIFAX

2 1145 6 21)

No. 100

Sie R. Bullard to Viscount Halifux- (Received February 14)

(No. 19)
(Telegraphic)

I HAVE given the Sand explanation based on letter from High Commissioner of Palestina to His Majesty's Consul at Danuscus about posice of Malestina to His Majesty's Consul at Danuscus about posice of Malestina and Januscus and Januscus about posice of Malesty and Januscus and Januscus about the same making various unfounded accusations against us in this respect. He Sand ways that he does not believe the accusations and does not suppose Mufti believes them, but His Majesty's Government will be open to such charges as long as Palestine question remains unsettled

2. He seems cheerful about the prospects of the settlement and highly appreciative of reception of Fatsal by the Secretary of State for the Colonics II, says frankly that Araba can hardly expect to secure their maximum demands to the second that Araba could not be left to do as they liked with the Jews. He believes that if His Majesty's Government can satisfy Arab culcum, the rulers can bring over Palestino Arab december whitever the Mafti makes out

E 1253 8 81)

No. 106

Sir R Bullard to Viscount Halifus (Received believing 18)

(No. 22) (Telegraphic) Jedda, February 18, 1939

IRN SAUD summoned me to private interview 17th February, and read out 'ong telegram from Fassal giving summary of written demands put forward by Yuri at London discussions. The King is greatly werried by this move. He wants His Majesty's Government to have his views direct and begs that they may remain secret from Fastal, who might be embarrassed in his negotiations of they were sent through him or communicated to him.

The King's views are set forth in my immediately following telegram. He says that if His Majesty's Government are prepared to accept Nari's programme, he would be grateful for secret infimation so that he may adjust his policy accordingly. Indeed, if His Majesty's Government have decided on any policy, he begs to be informed. I said that I believed that His Majesty's

Government had not take a decision, but were still examining views of various interests concerned, and that personally I did not think that Nuri's programme

3. The king repeated request that Faisal should remain in ignorance of Il is condamnation.

(Repeated to Hagdad No. 5, Carro, No. 6, and Jerusalem, No 4)

E 1254 6 311

No 107

Sir R Bullard to Viscount Holifan - (Received February 18.)

(No 23.)

Jedda, February 18, 1939

(Telegraphic)

WY immediately preceding telegram

These are the views of 1bit Soud on Nurr's proposals ---

2. Narra object is to wreck the conference unless his demands are accepted, and, in either case, to appear as the only friend of Palestine and Syrm and to draw them into Iraqi orbit. The King has begun to believe that Nuri must 14th February), which could be represented as another proof that Iraq is the only friend

2. The Saud's picture of Arab world as it eventually ought to be as a group of independent States united by some such alliance as at present unites Iraq and Saids Arabin. What Nucl wants is to add other territories to Iraq no to attain preponderance over other Arab States. This would disturb the balaiand he mayeleome to Saudi Arabia and Egypt, and presumably to His Majesty s.

4. The King would like to see Palestine independent, but not independent of His Majesty's Government (He did not define his views exactly, but I think be envisaged some such arrangement as we had in Iraq after 1920.

5. From Arab point of view it was highly undesirable to make demands which would completely alternate the sympathies of the dews of the world. The Jows in Pubstine could not be left at the mercy of the Araba

6 Saudi Arabia and Egypt could agree upon a common policy and the King could persuade the Yemen to join them. When I asked whether they could also win over Pulestine Arab delegates, the King said he hoped they could though he admitted the attraction of Nuri's extremist policy.

(Repeated to Carro, No. 7, Jerusalem, No. 5: and Bagdad, No. 5.)

E 886 6 31!

No. 109

Fiscount Hallfas to Sir M. Peterson (Baydad)

(No. 35.) (Telegraphic)

Foreign Office February 18 1939

YOUR telegram No. 28 [of 2nd February | Collection to Iraq of contribu-

trons for Palestine Defence Society,

General Nuri has been informed of situation and reminded that money collected by Palestine Defence Society in Iraq has, on previous occasions, been as to the term of the total and the section in committing acts of violence in Palestine. Syriau Prime Minister has in the past complained to His Majesty a Consul that, while he was doing his best to control the Syrian press and prevent anti-British demonstrations, his position was being made very awkward by this continuous flow of money from an alty of the United Kingdom to a terrorist organisation. As a result of your representations, sleps have in the past been taken by the Iraqi Government to discourage public collections and to curtail the activities of the Palestine Defence Society e fra a great and a first contract of remains a showed a resumess to restrain agritation in fraq-

. General Nurs was informed that we realise the difficulties of the Iraqu Government and appreciate what they have already done to check agitation on behalf of Palestine. It is therefore the more aufortunate that at a moment when

all parties assembled in London are attempting to find a solution of the Palest problem, a Munister in the Iraqu Government should offs (als) collection of funds on behalf of the Palestine insurgents. The Iraqi Gov - 1 2 at can be under no illuston as to the use to which the money collected by Palestine Defence Society is put. His Majesty's Government are grant. concerned at this action by the Minister of the Interior, which is bound ! encourage further agitation in Iraq. They carnestly lope, therefore, that the possible step to control the activities of the Pulestine Defence Society

3. General Nurs promised in reply that he would telegraph to his Govern toent and arrange for steps to be taken to ensure that funds from Iraq were not being used for other than purely humanitarian purposes in Palestine. If money was actually being sent to quarters which were using it for objectionable purposes, this would be stopped

4. You should take the matter up on similar lines with the Acting Minister.

for Foreign Affairs.

E 1253 6 311

No 109

Streams Habitas to Sie H. Bullard (Jedda.

No. 27)

(Telegraphic) Foreign Office, February 21 1039 TOUR telegrams Non 22 and 23 pof 18th February | Ibn Sand's communication regarding demands alleged to have been put forward by Iraqi Prime

Manuster at London discussions General Nurs has not hitherto put forward any written demands at London discussions, and it was not at first apparent what document could have aroused But Saud's misgivings. Soud: Arabian delegates have now, however approa - come on their own mitiative, and I understand from them that their report

Has Saud was based upon a draft letter which General Nurs was thinking of sending to me about 12th February but which was never actually sent

2. Amir Femal asked me on 20th February, in consexion with General Nora's draft letter, whether there was any likelihood of His Majesty's Government wishing to hring in the establishment of an Arab federation as part of a bargain for a Palestine settlement. I replied that His Majesty's Government had never entertained such an idea, if only for the reason that they regarded the settlement of the Palestine problem as argent and any future establishment of an Arab federation as a matter for a distant and unforeseeable future, which must depend on the development of feeling among the Arab States themselves If and when these were strongly in favour of some such plan, and agreed upon the method of its practical execution, I limit no doubt that His Majesty's Gove a ment would be very willing to consider it but it did not at present appear to them to be in the field of practical politics.

3. Amir Fenal expressed lumself as reassured by my reply (Repeated to Bagdad, No. 87, Cairo, No. 132, and Jerusalem, No. 122).

E 1809 8 81]

No. 110

Vercount Halifax to His Majesty's Representatives at Carro (No. 143), Baydad (No. 41), Jedda (No. 28) and Hughington (No. 94)

Foreign Office, February 25, 1939 (Telegraphic)

PALISTINE Conferences. Following is a summary of recent developments and present position .-

2. Conferences began with a series of general statements. This stage was prolonged, in the case of the Arab Conference, by maistence of Iraqi Prime Mr. ister on making a long statement in support of Paicetinian case, and this forced delegates from other Amb States also to make statements. All statements made by Arabs strongly pressed question of pledges given by His Majesty's

a committee to study and report on McMahon Russem corespondence. This enabled conference itself to proceed to more practical matters

3. Conforences then discussed future Constitution of Palestine and questions of Jewish immigration and land sales to Jews. Acabs put their case for immediate establishment of an independent Arab State, and for complete stoppage of immigration and land sales. Their arguments were fully considered and discussed Jews innitialised attitude that they could never accept permanent minority status or stoppage of immigration.

4. In addition to formal conferences, many informal meetings have been held with representatives of neighbouring States. It has now at last proved possible to induce representatives of neighbouring States to sit at the same table with Jewish representatives for informal discussions. Personal relations with all the Jewish and Arab delegates have so far been most cordial and representatives of neighbouring States have throughout acted as if they had every destre to help, although an practice they generally seem inclined to support the extreme Arab case.

5 Stage has now been reached of putting forward definite proposals, and the British delegates put forward on 24th February suggestions on the constitutional aspect of the problem under the three following heads —

I Itound Table Conference should therefore meet, probably later this year, to consider such matters as the arrangements during the transition period, the Constitution of the new State, and the future treaty between Great British and Palestins. The British represents tives would include members of all political parties. The Arab and Jewish representatives would be non-mated, and not elected, since elections are not practicable in the present disturbed state of Palestine.

- (c) Pending the meeting of this conference and its report, there would be vertain temperary areal generits in Palestine to enable the people of that country to take part in the troverament and to gain experience of administration. Representatives of both Arabs and Jews would be added to existing bodies in Palestine. The Advisory Council, which could be renamed the Council of State, would be enlarged by addition of Arabs and Jews nominated by the High Commissioner, and the High Commissioner would be bound to could be renamed the Council of Ministers, would be enlarged by addition of Arab and Jew "Ministers without portfolio," and the High Commissioner would be bound to seek their advice on executive questions.
- 6. His Majesty's Government have not yet formulated in detail their figure to be absorbed over a five year programme. The Round Table Conference, or some body to be set up under the new Constitution, might decide what was to happen after 1944

E 1684 6 311

No 111

197

Viscount Halifax to His Mainsty's Representatives at Cairo (No. 165). Bagdad (No. 45), Jedda (No. 31) and Washington (No. 101).

(Telegraphic)

MY telegram No. 143 (41) (28) (94) [of 25th February, Palestine Conferences]

Tentative suggestions put forward by Beitish delegation as basis for discussion have been very budly received by Jewish delegates. There have been no formal meetings with Jewish delegation since 27th February, when Jaws in these suggestions a basis for further discussions. Informal meetings with leading Jewish delegates are nevertheless still taking place. Jewish objections that it was intended to set up at an early date an independent 4 cub State in Palestine, that it was intended to subject Jewish National Home to the control of this Arab Government, and that British suggestions were, in fact, rigid decisions, which it was useless to attempt to modify. But there main criticism is that British suggestions condemn Jows to permanent minority status, since there can be no certainty that Jowish immigration will continue after the five year period. In point of fact, British suggestions do not close the door but leave the question of immigration after the first five-year period to the Round Table Conference. But it is doubtful whether Arabs will agree to this, they of course are pressing that there shall be no toors uncertainty regarding future dewish immigration, and that the limits of the dewish National Home shall be settled once and for all

2. Arab delegates also have stated that they regard British suggestions as unacceptable. They arge that mean decreases about he inken by present conference, and not be postponed for further discussion by preposed Round Table Conference some months haves. To allow uncertainty on the main modes to continue for several months would inevitably, they argue, have an unsettling effect in Paiestine. In any case, they take the line that the appropriate body to draw up a Constitution for Paiestine would be an elected assembly representative of the people of Palestine, and not a Round Table Conference.

3. Arab Conference has set up a Committee of Policy to consider all those questions, and it is to be hoped that in this smaller body more rapid progress may be made.

4 McMahon Committee (see paragraph 2 of my telegram under reference) has held several meetings but has not vet reported

5. Foregoing in for your information only

E 1834 6 311

No. 112

Sir R Lindway to Precount Hulifax (Received March 10)

(No. 95) (Telegraphic) R MY telegram No. 87

Washington, March 10, 1939.

You will have noticed from telegrams sent by the British Library of Information that there has been, on the whole, a good deal leas do not Palestine Conference than might have been expected. This has retorved very few letters of protest from rather unimportant Jewish sent-bias. To-day's press announces that public officials from fourteen States, including ten Governors, five Senators, six representatives and neveral mayors, have appealed to the President to intervene with His Majesty's Government not to tate the mandate. This is probably a formality to satisfy their mannerous Jewish constituents.

It seems clear, however, that the only people seriously interested in Palestine are numerous Jews mainly centred in New York and a few Left-wing intellectuals who sympathise with them. These people are usually more vocal than numerous and that it is a first than in normal times. This may be due to fear of stimulating anti-Semitic feeling

which is, as the United States Ambassador recently remarked to you, on the thereuse. It may also be due to realisation that His Majesty's Government are the only Government lexely to be able to contribute seriously towards a solution of German refugee problem

Any modification of the mandate will be unpalatable to such critics, but I should feel no serious alarm as to the attitude of the United States of America if a reasonable attitude can be maintained towards the main question-that

of out ets for the Jews

E 1979 6 31

No. 119

I recount Halifas to His Majerty's Representatives at Cores (No. 185), Bagdad (No 36), Jedda (Vo 35) and Washington (No 120)

Foreign Office, March 15, 1939 (Telegraphic) MY minediately preceding telegram [Palestine Conferences; Following is substance of British proposals -

1 1 0

1 His Majesty's Government's ultimate objective is the termination of the mundate and the establishment of an independent Palestine State, possibly of a federal nature, in such treaty relations with Great Britain as would provide entisfactorily for her commercial and strategic interests.

2 His Majesty's Unvernment have no intention that Palestine should become a Jewish State or an Arab State, nor do they regard their pledges to either Jews or Ambs as requiring them to promote either of these alternatives. the state of the s

as to ensure that the essential interests of each are safeguarded

3. The Constitution of the independent State would be desited in doe course by a National Assembly of the people of Palestine, either elected or nominated as may be agreed. His Majesty's Government to be represented on the Assembly and to be extrafted as to the provisions of the Constitution, and, in particular, as regards-

a) The security of and across to the Holy Piaces

(b) The protection of the different communities in Palestine in accordance with the obligations of His Majesty's Government to both Araba and dewa, and as regards securing the special position in Palestine of the Jewish National Home

The Majery at a sure is were it is not be a sent that he steppeds of certain foreign countries in Palestine, for the preservation of which His Majorty's Government are at present responsible, were adequately safeguarded

4 The establishment of an independent State to be preceded by a transitional period throughout which His Majesty's Government, as the mandatory Fower, would retain responsibility for the government of the country

5 As sout as peace and order are sufficiently restored first steps to be taken towards giving the people of Palestine, during the transitional period, an increasing part of the government of the country-

or The transfer or the second of the second

In a contract of the state of the state of ment the ment of all ten t en el ... An in east extrementatives being fixed e f a t war and so as to give a majority

1 1 1 1 It the companies to country of Parests on Incorporate of the All or to and to a territor I seek to Configure 1) and one of the test of the result is the grand approximately in properties to pay the and set out all the members of the Council went he I restmill s

(b) The next stage would be:-

In the legislative sphere—the conversion of the Advisory Council into a Legislative Council with an elected Palestinian element. Certain powers would be reserved to the High Commissioner

In the executive sphere—certain Departments would be placed

in charge of Palestraian members of the Executive Council

- (c) Further advances towards self-government in the transitional period might be in the direction of increasing the powers of the Legislative Council and placing more Departments under the charge of Palestinian members of the Executive Council
- 6. His Majesty's Government would be prepared, if conditions in Palestine permit, to hold elections for a Legislative Council (the composition and powers of which would be a matter for consultation between the different parties) within two years. Beyond thus, no time-limit can be fixed now for the advance from a date be fixed for the end of the transitional period and the establishment of the The state of the s gament agreement of the special control of th Palestine and upon the success of the vorious constitutional changes during the transitional period, and the likelihood of effective co-operation in government by the people of Palestine. They could not contemplate retinquishing all responsito the second of the second of the second of agreement between the communities in Palestine was such as to make good government possible

B Immeration

1. Immigration during the next five years would be at a rate which, if economic absorptive capacity permits, would bring the Jowesh population up to approximately one third of the population. This would mean an addition to the present official figures of Jewish population of 113,000. From this must be deducted a figure of 40,000 representing the estimated number of illegal immigrants now in Palestine. Immigration over the next five years would therefore attain, if economic absorptive capacity permits, a figure of 75,000, to be admitted as follows -

Ten thousand per year, plus 25 000 Jewish refugees, special consideration my tell to and enter a destroy of a fee and soon as the High Commissioner is satisfied that adequate provision is secured for them

2 The existing machinery for ascertaining economic absorptive capacity would be retained, and the H gh Commusioner would have the ultimate respon arbility for deciding what the economic expacity allowed. Before a decision was renched, appropriate Jewish and Arab representatives would be consulted

3. After the period of five years no further Jewish ammigration would be permitted without the acquirecence of all parties, to be obtained through the medium of the appropriate constitutional organs functioning during the transitional period or by means of a conference representative of Arabs, Jews and

His Majesty's Government 4 I is Majesty's Government are determined to check illegal immigration, and further preventive measures are being adopted and will be strictly enforced The numbers of any Jewish illegal immigrants who, despite these measures, succeed in coming into the country and cannot be deported would be deducted from the yearly quotas.

(C)-Lund

The High Commissioner would be given general powers to prohibit and regulate transfers of land. The High Commissioner would be instructed to fix areas in which transfer was to be permitted freely, regulated or prohibited, in the light of the findings of the Peel and Woodhead Reports. He would retain this power throughout the transitional period

E 1979 6 311

(No. 121)

Viscount Hulifas to Sir R. Lindsay (Washington)

(Telegraphic.) Foreign Office, March 15, 1939

MY telegram No. 120 [of 14th March · Palestine Conferences

You should communicate to State Department, for their confidential information, substance of British proposals, and should add an explanation on

following lines -

2. The constitutional changes proposed by His Majesty's Government are designed to give effect to that part of article 2 of Palestine Mandate which refers to necessity for securing development of self-governing institutions. Hitherto, through no fault of His Majesty's Government, but solely on account of nonco-operation on part of Araba or Jews, it has not proved possible to make much progress in this direction. The Palestine Arabi, during the present conference, have demanded the establishment of an independent Arab State in Palestine.

Nor have His Majesty's Covernment finally committed themselves as regards the nature of the future independent Palestine State. They have, however, main tained that a transitional period of indeterminate length will be necessary before Palestine can achieve her independence, and that full independence cannot be granted until there is a sufficient measure of co-operation between Araba and Jows in Palestine to make good government possible. This means that the Araba will not be able to obtain their ahare of independence until they have an received in winning the confidence and co-operation of the Jews, and this should give the

Jawa every opportunity of sufeguarding their own interests

8. As regards immigration, the tame has obviously now come for His Majesty's Government to put an end to the state of uncertainty which has been the main cause of the present disturbed conditions in Palestine. His Majesty a Covernment have already facilitated the arrival in Palestine of approximately 400,000 Jews, in pursuance of their obligation, as laid down in the mandate, to sounce the establishment of the Jewish National Home. It will be remembered that the Arabs were never consulted regarding the mandate and have refused to agree or to recognise either the mandate or the Balfour Declaration. The Araba have hitherto had no assurance where this process of admitting Jews to their country without their consent will end; they are musting that all further Jewish immigration should at once be stopped. His Majesty's Government have not agreed to this, but they have decided that it is reasonable that, after a period of live yours, during which tenmigration will on the average slightly exceed its level Jews should have to obtain Arab consent to any further Jewish Recessive ton

If Jews are required to obtain Arab consent to what they regard as the vital question of further immigration, and the Arabs have to obtain Jewish consent before they can secure an independent Palestine, it would seem that the elements of a compressise are present. His Majesty's Government feel that the most important consideration regarding Palestine is that Arab and Jew should learn to work together, and they think that present scheme offers the best prospect of farouring the growth of such co-operation

5. It is unlikely that present proposals, though they involve a change of

policy would require an amendment of the mandate

(Repeated to Bagdad, No. 57, Jedda No. 30, and Carro, No. 186)

E 2051 6 811

No. 115

Sie M. Lampson to Viscount Halifae. (Recoved March 18).

(No. 100.)

(Tolographic) Cairo, March 18, 1939

PRIME Minister sent me a message this morning to the effect that he was much distressed by the breakdown of Palestine Conference. If Palestinians had refused our terms, with the tacit implication that they would submit to our solution and cease disorders, he would not be worrted. If not, and if the present campaign of lawlessness is to continue in Palestine, he viewed the situation with gravest concern and would like, in agreement with His Majesty's

Government and acting through me here to try his hand at getting Palestinians to some time off a A P AND AP II A that solution acceptable to His Majesty's Government. If neither solution proved practicable, he would like to be acquainted with the policy that His Majesty's Government proposed to adopt in order that he might endeavour to secure Arab acquirescence in it and a cessation of campaign of lawleseness

2. He realised that this proposal would involve some delay in publication of His Majesty's Government's policy, so as to give him time to get to work

with Palestinians

3 I thanked the Prime Minister for his message and said that I appreciated the spirit which prompted it, but I made it clear that I hardly thought His Majesty's Government would want to reopen here discussions which had failed in London. I added that naturally I would transmit his message to your Lordship, and I was sure that you would appreciate his motive in making it

E 1979 6 311

No. 119

I occumi Halifax to His Majerty's Representatives at Curco (No. 198), Buydad (No 88) and Jedda (No. 89)

(Telegraphic) Foreign Office March 20, 1939 MY telegram No. 195 (63) (37) for 19th March: Palestine Conferences

Now that British proposals have been rejected by Arabs as well as I by that I have a series of the some more material for use in explaining and defending them. You should, however, proceed until White Paper in published on assumption that, since productive terror that the transfer of the production

them very materially, or even to adopt a quite different line of policy in the Palestine Arab case were that there has hitherto been no certainty on two fundamental asses. In the first place, the eventual result of British policy might be the establishment of a Jewish State in Palestine. Secondly no final limit had been set to imposed Jewish immigration, and there was no assurance that Jewish immigrants might not be sent to Palestine in ever-increasing numbers. Both the prievances are completely met by British proposals. You should er a raise this as much as possible, as it is really the main point of our gr r to rett

3 what bear gar by the Value for one Betal parent was the court of the street and the last the street of the str territarity attended to a transfer of the soul fact the same two trees the property of the terms to we have a transfer from the the total and the second of the second we write a few or the face than the of our we can be a fact to gly and I have been a second to the state of for the second s ed, set estate when the set for less t and a section of a control of field. etternet, asser a september But site High Commissioner with the same of the sam Jews co-operated or not I w ' is I w a work, require Lea wat to the extra of water a a refer to the frequency of the trade of the parties 1 to 10 to 1

4 the dietra, the early applicate distressed or Ard coract tox a control of he to make the fall ested on a second of floor of a terror and and printing of the law hard section to have better the reget in the ture the term of a contract of section of the whole a perspect to Il Market at the first two reads water it I'm and seed out a perial position, and that ordinary minority safe proceducto and appealed to a probability that some aspect of this major prot eta

[20168]

K 2

would have prevented agreement, even if the difficulty regarding the length of the transition period could have been overcome.

I to see a see Arab consent for further immigration after five years goes very far indeed towards meeting the Arab case. Presumably, however, a good deal of criticism may be expected of the figure of 75,000 Jewish immigrants during the next five years. The overwhelming counter-argument is that this figure only brings the Jewish population of Palestine to approximately one-third of the total population, thus,

cause for Arab apprehension. It should also be noted that this figure is a maximum figure, subject to economic absorptive capacity, so that if economic situation in any single year does not permit, the total will not be attained The whole matter was discussed very amicably with representatives of neighbouring States before British proposals were drawn up, and it was at their suggestion that the basic figure of 10 000 a year (instead of the present 12,000 a year) was adopted, together with an extra number as Palestine's contribution to the refugee problem. The total figure of 75,000 was first mentioned by Fund Bey Hamza as a counter-proposal to a somewhat higher figure suggested by the Secretary of State for the Colonies at one of these informal conversations, and Ah Maher and Taufiq Suwards also agreed to put that figure to the Palestine Araba

6. Cordial personal relations have been maintained with representatives of neighbouring Arab States, and they are to be renewed informally during next fix his to proceed the later associating themselves on the whole with Palestine Arab attitude has been disappointing. They appear to regard proposals as madequate, and there seems to be little prospect of securing an agreement with them. But they probably realise that even although His Majorty's Government are not willing to give l'alestino Arabs all they want, latter are, in fact, receiving very fair treatment and their main grievances are being met-

7. Foregoing observations are for your general guidance only, and are not suitable for textual communication to the press

(Repeated to Danuscus, No. 8, and Washington, No. 133).

E 2051 6 81]

No. 117

Vircount Hulifax to Sir M. Lampson (Carro).

Vo. 2101 Telegraphic) Foreign Office, March 21, 1939 FOI R telegram No. 199 [of 18th March Palestine]

You should thank Egyptian Prime Minister for his message, and say that I much appreciate his offer to try and help us to reach a solution of the Palestine problem. You should now communicate to his Excellency His Majesty's Govern-

and obtain his general reactions. You may add that Ali Maher told us before male a seal of the of His Majesty a Government to set a definite limit to the transition period

2 You may explain that informal discussions are still taking place in 1 stong of Fragition leng with the transfer to the first state of the there is any way, short of fixing a definite dute, for the end of the transition period, which would render proposals as a whole more acceptable to Arab opinion. on should suggest to Egyptian Prime Minister that he should send immediate instructions to Egyptian Ambassador in London to do his utmost to promote such an agreement, so that the views of our respective Governments regarding the future of Palestine may be in line henceforward

3. You should further point out that His Majesty's Government fully realise that Palestine Arabs have not got all they want, but they consider the present Laptian Prime Minister, with his great political experience, will appreciate the importance, in the interests of both our countries, of doing nothing which

could rightly be represented in the United States and elsewhere as a grave rejustice to the Jewish national home. We must be particularly careful, in view of the present international situation, not to alicante American opinion. Our policy must be such that it can be publicly defended as being a just policy and one which carries out our obligations under the mandate. This is a point which the Palestine Araba, perhaps naturally enough do not sufficiently realise.

4. Again, Egyptian Prime Minister can be reminded that the continuance of disturbed conditions in Palestine is contrary to Egyptic in a second ours. His Majesty's Government believe that their proposals will in the long run bring about that peace in Palestine which we both desire, because our proposals remove the major Arab fears and do justice to the Arab case. But there is no doubt that the restoration of peace can be bastened, if the Egyptian Government are willing whole-heartedly to co-operate in urging the Pitlestine Araba to settle down and help to work out the future constitutional developments foreshadowed in the proposals. But first we should like an assurance that the Egyptian Prime Minister himself will be prepared to regard British proposals as a suitable basis for such co-operation

(Confidential)

5. We should, however, find it impossible to agree to a procedure (if this is what Egyptian Prime Minister contemplates, whereby he would simply put our proposals to the Mufti, obtain the latter's terms, and then attempt to work out some compromise. We have no wish to get drawn into negotiations with the Mufti in this way, and you should strongly discourage any idea of this sort, if it is put forward.

(Repeated to Bagdad, No. 76, and Jedda, No. 43.)

E 2178 (31)

No 118

I secount Hairfus to Sir R Bullard (Jedda)

(No 45) (Telegraphic) Foreign Office, March 22, 1939. MY telegram No. 210 to Casro of 21st March . Palestine]

I think that, in apite of the Amir Fernal's presence in London, it would be very desirable if you could explain Bestish proposals to 1bn Saud, making use of Partices and an arrange of the second meet Arab case. The assurance that it was not the intention of His Majesty's Government that Palestine should become a Jewith State, and the further assurance that after five years Jewish numigration would cease unless the Pulestine Araba were to acquiesce in its continuance, together with the fact that Jewish immigration in the meanwhile would be so restricted as to bring the In Court of the Says Steel need of the properties should at least convince him that it was the desire of His Majesty's Government ment and the state of the state mestion of the length of the transition period before a completely independent In the state of the state of the period to the Arab world. It seems a pity that Arab delegations thought it necessary to reject proposals because Palestine Acabs could not get all they wanted on this

2. You could point out that informal discussions are still taking place with the Amir Feisal, and the representatives of Iraq and Egypt, on this question of the transition period. His Majesty's Government still hope that it will be found possible to reach an understanding with delegates from neighbouring States before they leave London in the course of the next few days.

(Confidential.)

I I was marked to order poor a recept that the section is appreciates our attitude. We shall need his assistance and goodwill when we attempt to induce Palestine Arabs to end disturbances and to co-operate in putting into force our constitutional scheme. Do you think it desirable for you a lex when post to 1 and I have be planted in this point

E 2202 444 98,

No. 119

I escount Halifax to Mr. Houstown Boswall (Baydad).

(No. 198.) Foreign Office, March 31, 1939. (Telegraphic)

YOUR telegram No. 96 (of 23rd March Palestine), paragraph 2.

I am glad to see that I raqu Prime Minister seems prepared to accept all the British proposals if an acceptable amendment can be introduced regarding the arrangements for terminating the transition period. The position on this point is that the result of the latest discussions with Taung Suwaldi and Egyptian and Saudi Arabian delegates will be fully considered by His Majesty's Government as soon as Secretary of State for the Cotomes, who has been indisposed, returns

2. General Nurs in mistaken in beneving that British delegates ever accepted idea that a definite term of five years could be fixed for transition period I shall be interested to learn to what document King Ghazi and he are referring With a state of the state of th thinking of the proposed five year period before further Jewish immigration is to be made dependent upon Arab consent. In any case, there must be some misunderstanding. On the constitutional side, British delegates certainly never intended to put forward any proposal on the lines suggested, and there is thus no question of His Majesty's Government having changed their mind

3 When referring to the discussions with Tanfig Suwards and other ted in paragraph I above you should be careful to emphasise to Iraqi Prime Minister the Incl that the results of these talks were very tentative. and momeliouvs. Their main advantage was to give the British delegates an idea. of the general direction in which Iraqi and other delegates would like to see British proposals aftered. British delegates at the last meeting made it clear that, in the absence of Secretary of State for the Colomos, there could be no question of attempting to reach any kind of agreement. All that could be done was to go over the ground and try to get a clear idea of the points which the Iraqi and other delegates wished His Majesty's Government to reconsider

4. I am really anxious, in view of General Nurs's apparent misunder occasion again before that British delegates have accepted something which they had no intention of accepting, thus leading to further reproaches later that His-Majesty's Government have changed their mind-

(Repeated to Carro, No 255, and Jedda, No 52)

E 2444 6 81]

No 120

Sir M. Lampson to Viscount Halifus.-(Received April 2)

45 -11]

Carro, April 1, 1939

I D Y communicated to the Prone Minister our Palestine proposals. together with suitable parts of your telegrams Nos. 199, 210 and 237, and

suggested a meeting to discuss them

2 Prime Minister's reply (through Amin and considerably delayed by discussions with Ali Maher, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and certain Palestine delegates) was that British proposals were unacceptable as they stood, and be wished to suggest certain modifications. He also wished to get into touch with 1. Material to a Maria to the formation of Muft; was feeling uncomfortable since the French had begun to deal high bandedly with Syriana.

3. I retorted emphatically in the sense of last paragraph of your telegram No 210, and strongly opposed any idea of the Mufti's coming here. I explained that I was only instructed to pass on the Prime Minister's reactions, and that I

had no authority whatever to negotiate

4. I had arranged for formal discussions this morning with the Prime Minister, but he has gone down once more with a temperature and meeting has had to be postponed. The Prime Minister has just telephoned through Amin that if my instructions precluded me from discussing possible ways out of the

difficulty, he can only say that his suggested modifications represent his final views. They are-

(1) That certain minor Ministries should be entrusted to Palestine Ministers

as soon as peace is re-established.

(2) That a definite date (say twelve years) should be fixed for the end of transitional period in exchange for acceptance by Arabs of His-Majesty's Government's immigration proposals of 75,000, spread over five years

I observed as regards (2), that time and again during discussions in London the Secretary of State for Colonies had made clear the reason why Parliament would not accept any fixed time limit, twelve years was no camer than ten-

5. Prime Minister considers present Syrian and Palestinian situations, coupled with the recent anti-war co-operation inovement of the Ward (see my

telegram No. 233), as serious and liable to result in trouble in Egypt

6. In this connexion Shabbandar, who has just arrived here, told the oriental secretary that many Syrians are even turning to the Turks to except from the French, and that others are lending a willing ear to Italian and German agents (see in this connexion Bagdad telegram No. 86 to you).

7. The notorious Italian German agent. Shelob Arslan, who was on his way to Damascus, has stopped here. So now we are saddled with him; with some of the returned Palestine delegates who have already been priming Egyptian Menuters with stories of our alleged brutalities, and temperarily with Saudi and

a very service of the influence among both students and the people. It provides the most strenuous agitators against policy in Palestine

9. Local outlook in thus not pleasant, and meantime, the European attention

has become more tome over Poland.

10 Lestimate Prime M mater's motives are two fold -

(1) Genuine deute to actile Palestine question with kildes to himself in

(2) Extreme anxiety for us to be in a position to brong all our troops from I' a little to the little and the great to this

11 I have thought it better to report Prime Monister's reaction to our pro-I will as given to me by Amiti (see above), but as soon as he is well enough I will have postponed meeting with bim. But meantime, Arab and Palestine leaders will have arrived here with almost certainly increased public activity over Palestine, and this will not make aituation any easier

(Repeated to Bagdad and Jedda.)

E 2541 6 31

No. 121

Viscount Halifax to Sie M. Lumpian (Cairo).

No. 3529 Foreign Office, April 6, 1939 47 Mr Batter's monost the Emption Ambassador called at the Fores. Office on the 31st March in order to keep in touch with the attitude of His-Manager and the second of the said that he had been wondering why there had been so much delay in this matter presumed that the resson was that the Secretary of State for the Commes had her at to B type to the contract of the contra that Mr MacDonald hoped to return on or about Monday, the 3rd April, and would, no doubt, wish to see his Excellency as mun as possible after that date Nashat Pasha said be was glad of this, stace the Saudi Arabian and Iroqi delegates were both looking to him to maintain contact with His Majesty's Government. In fact, the Saudi Arabian delegation had telephoned to him from Paris to obtain information regarding any developments in the situation. The Saudi delegation would remain in Carro tell about the 8th April, and Nashat Pasha thought it most important that the final proposals should, if possible, be communicated to him and to the various Arab States before they were published in the form of a white paper. He himself would like the neighbouring States to signify their agreement so that His Majesty's Government could indicate this before publishing their statement of policy

2. Mr Butler said that he hoped the Ambassador clearly understood the position, which was that the Secretary of State for the Colonies must reserve the right to decide upon what proposals he thought best. Nashat Pasha replied that the British views were already so close to those of the neighbouring States that he hoped that His Majesty's Covernment would come to decisions which the neighbouring States could accept. He can over the three points:—

(1) That responsible Ministers should be appointed as soon as possible

(2) That if the transition period did not end on the expiry of ten years. His Majesty's Government should call the neighbouring States into consultation.

(3) That it should be possible to reduce immigration to, say, 50,000, or stany rate comething which would not make the proportion of the two communities less than two Arabe to one Jew

On the third point, Mr Butler said that it had been the object of the British proposals to achieve the ratio mentioned

Inportant to proceed. The Mufts could do nothing if the Prime Minister of Egypt backed the British programme. He had communicated the latest developments to the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Ali Mahor Pasha

4. Mr Butler asked Nashat Pasha, with reference to the fast meeting on the 24th March, whether he thought that all the representatives of the neighboring Strate had a belief of the series of the neighboring Strate had a belief to series of the delegates understood this perfectly, but that they had all left in great hope

5. Talking of the international situation, the Ambassador and that the Lope to the Cormans except as friends of the Italians. He did not contemplate that Dr. Goebbels would have much of a reception in Egypt, and the Egyptian is like were already alarmed at the work they would have to protect him during in visit.

I am. & HALIFAX

E 2866 6 81)

No 122

Mr. Houstons Bornell to Viscount Halifax - (Received April 18.)

150 /

. legraphic) Bagdad, April 17, 1939

MY unmediately preceding telegram.

Frime Manaster and others have made it clear that the one desire of the Arabs in from the beginning to obtain safeguards in some form that the declared policy of His Majesty's Coverament (which in stoolf is acceptable) will not be subverted by Jows, whose intrigues and influence they feel powerless to resist

Prime Minister thinks that the proposal mentioned in my telegram under

reference would be one way of doing this.

I venture to aubmit that His Majesty's Government abould not be deterred from considering this proposal on the ground that it opens up possibility of association of Polestine with Iraq. If it secures lasting peace in Polestine and thereby safeguards British interests in the Near East advantage of this proposal will for outweigh any possible disadvantages.

Moreover, if his Majesty's Government conceal their readiness to acquiesce in the development of Arab unity they will lose ground to the Germans, who are giving out in this part of the world that they definitely support federation of Arab States.

(Repeated to Catro, No. 21 and Jedda, No. 19)

E 2958 6 31;

No. 123.

137

Sir M Lampson to Piscount Habitaz.- (Received April 23)

11: 45 Cauro, April 23, 1939 a congra Marer of the statement of the statement of Vistra, 1888 8 C C 1 11 C RT 1 C R C PA I .. Pre and series of a production of the desired by anything the best of the Control of × 1 1 2 | 1 20 2 e state le la ce les le ces top in the transfer of the tra CONTRACTOR OF CONTRACTOR 5 Ast t. Mic v. of act va a contract and to la a Care I cared a set of the care Lordship, that in his view it would be a great mistake to exclude Mufti from Palestine indefinitely, and that if His Majesty's Government wished their planto work mecanifully, he should be allowed to return at some time to co-operate during the transational period. I warned his Excellency that whilst reporting this expression of view to your Lordship, I could hold out no hopes in regard

4. He mentioned incidentally that he had recently met Ragheb Nashashibi, by whom he was singularly unimpressed, and believed him to be without any real officere whatever.

5. The contents of paragraphs 5 and 7 of your telegram No. 320 have been conveyed to Sheikh Hafez Wahba for the information of Frair Feral (Repeated nowhere)

E 3029 6 31

N 124

Sir M. Lampson to Viscount Halifax-(Received April 25)

1 (legraphic) MY No 279

Carro, April 24, 1939

informs me that they agree in principle to the new draft formula regarding the period of transition, but they wish to have first before them the final text of the proposals as a whole in order that they may know exactly to what they are to commit themselves

Catanet (see your telegram No. 320) before the end of the month, the Prime Minister would be grateful if they could now be telegraphed to me urgently for communication to him. Or can I communicate to him, as our final proposate, those given in your telegram No. 185, as revised by your telegrams Nos. 320 at 321 f

matter four Palestinian leaders now in Beirut, namely, Izzet Darwaza, Muin-al Madi, Muses al Alami and Jamal al Husseini (Mufti being excluded), on the understanding that they will return to Beirut after completion of this specific business. In verw of the argency of getting settlement while the Arab delegates are still here, I have taken it on investi to agree forthwith.

4. Arab delegates expressed the argent hope that there will be no executions pending the amnesty contemplated in paragraph 7 of your telegram No. 820

E 8084 8 311

No. 125

Sir M Lampson to Viscount Halifax -(Received April 27)

No 289) Caseo, April 26, 1939 I COMMI NICATED orally to the Prime Minister this afternoon substance

He replied that he appreciated your point of view, and that our and as intended was that the Egyptian Government and Arab States, on their own responsibility and initiative, should discuss matters with certain influential Palestine Arabs, with a view to getting them to acquiesce in a solution on the lines of H a Majesty a Government's proposed undateral declaration. His Majesty's Government's proposals would not be communicated to these Palestine Aratis, but suggestions as from the Egyptian Government and Arab States would

however for him and his Arab colleagues to know exactly what were our proposals ms a whole before they could talk effectively to the Araba with a view to overcoming their objections and to restore pence in Palestine. He urged therefore, that he might be nequainted as soon as possible with our final proposals as a whole.

(Repeated to Bagdad, Jedda and Jerosasem.)

E 2805 6 31]

No. 126

Vincount Halifas to Mr. Houstonn Boneoil (Bagdad)

(No. 1984) (Telegraphie.)

Foreign Office, April 27, 1939

YOUR telegrams Nos. 149 and 150 of 17th April General Nuri's proposal

regarding Palestine

You will have seen from my telegram No. 320 of 21st April] to Cairo that His Majesty's Government are not in favour of the Mufts or the Polestine Arabs being given a further opportunity to negotiate. We believe that our present proposals go so far to meet the main Arab grievances that they should suffice to bring an early end to the rebellion in Palestine, especially if the Iraqi Coverage of the Consequence of the other neighboring States are will as

to aug port ti em-I think that you should explain the situation on these lines to the Iraqi Prime M nister in due course. You should also thank him for putting forward a new proposal which might, in his opinion, induce Palestine Araba to come to terms. It is not clear, however whether Egyptian and Saudi Arabian Governments would agree to General Nutri's new suggestion, or whether they share his view with regard to its effect on Palestine Arabs. Moreover, proposal - II - II - . . D) W HELLING CHE FOR THE STATE OF THE STATE Government would certainly be very strongly criticised if they adopted it at the present moment. The British proposals in their present form not only do not rule out any form of Constitution for the coming independent Palestine State, but, in fact, every care has been taken to leave form of the new State a completely open question. The words "possibly of a federal nature," which have now been omitted at the Egyptian Prime Minister's request were inserted only to make it clear that a federal solution is not ruled out. Nor clearly is a monarchy miled out. Nor is a scheme ruled out by which the independent Palestine State shall join a federation with some neighbouring State or States. These points will all have to be considered in this course but it is not becessary to deal with them I see the state of the contract of the contrac ment to mention these matters in the present white paper in such a way as to give an impression that they were likely to encourage this or any other particular form of altimate solution. The only result would be to arouse opposition to the particular proposals themselves. The French Government, for example would object very strongly to the mention of a federation. In any case, it is not for His Majesty's Government now to take the initiative in advocating the desirability

of a monarchy, or of the federation of Palestine with a neighbouring State. It

will be for the inhabitants of Paiestine themselves to put forward, when the time comes, their wishes on such matters, and General Nuri can rest assured that the wishes of the inhabitants of Palestine will be taken into full account when the Constitution of the independent Palestine State is discussed and settled in the

(Repeated to Cairo, No. 350, and Jedda, No. 68)

E 3160 6 311

No 127

Sir M. Lampson to Viscount Halifux .- (Received April 30)

r felegraphic).

Cairo, April 30, 1939

MY telegram No. 200 Prime Minister handed me this morning memorandum containing final conclusions of discussions he has had with representatives of Arab countries Text is contained in my immediately following telegram. Prime Minister assured I to be a second of the three as outlined therein, (! Arab) States agree publicly to declare, after mone of white

paper, their approval of British proposals and to use all their influence in pulling

them into effect in Palestine

2 Prime Minister also stated that we could take it Pinestine leaders now

here accept on the basis proposed in memorandum

3. Prime Minister laid particular stress on importance of some statement being made in white paper to the effect that His Majosty's Government are determined vigorously to deal with illegal inningration (point 2 in memorandum).

77 - 1 - 1 Commissioner and Palestine Ministers regarding sales of land (point 8 in

5 Prime Mart row N, sed construction at 1 Prest leaders were a worthless lot, and that the Mufti was the only man among them He had telegraphed gast of memorandum to Mufti to-day. We should end by finding Multi the best man of the lot to work with

6. Prime Minister once more emphasized that one of his reasons for wanting Palestine question settled was his desire to get British troops from Palestine down arto Egypt

(Repeated to Jerusalem, Bagdad and Jedda)

E 3161 6 31]

No 128

Sie M. Lampion to Viscount Halifux "(Received April 30)

(No. 303)

(Pelegrapho 1) Careo, April 30, 1039. FOI LOWING is text referred to in my immediately preceding telegram -

"The British proposals concerning Palestine have been examined by the delegates of Saudi Arabia and the Kingdoms of Iraq and Egypt, Thoto an and a care of the state of process in establishment of an independent Palestinian State on basis of negotiations which took place in London this year, and of the last two despatches addressed by the British Government to his Excellency the President of the Council of the Ministers of Egypt

"Nevertheless, in order to avoid all ambiguity and to expose the practical side of the scheme, the delegates have deemed it essential to draw

attention to the following -

"(1) lumediately after the restoration of peace and security, a Manistry should be formed of Palestinians with British advisers to co-operate in the administration of the country.

(2) Number of Jewish immigrants within the next five years should not exceed 75,000, and proportion of the Jewish population in Palestine should in no way exceed one third of the whole population

"(3) The question of sale of lands should be settled by mutual understanding between the High Commissioner and the Palestinian Ministers

The Arab State hope that within the next three years after peace and order had been established a Constituent Assembly will be formed for the purpose of drawing up Constitution.

(Repeated to Jerusalem, Bagdad and Jedda).

E 3161 6 31)

No. 129

Viscount Halifax to Sir M. Lumpson (Carro).

(No. 865) (Telegraphic)

Foreign Office, May 4, 1920

MY immediately preceding telegram [Palestine policy

Following is text of memorandum on points made in message contained in your telegram No. 303 [of 30th April], which you should communicate informally and Saudi Arabian delegator are understood now to have left Carro, and as

Minister, steps are being taken by His Majesty's representatives to communicate this memorandum similarly to competent Iraqi and Sandi Acabian authorities But since Iraqi Prime Minister and Ibn Saud may not be fully informed of course of discussions in Catro, or of previous correspondence referred to, it might be well if the Egyptian Prime Municiar felt able to send to Iraqi and Saudi Arabian Governments a telegram containing such further explanations as he may consider

2. You should further remind Egyptian Prime Minister that memorandum must for the present be regarded as most secret, and it is very important that there should be no leakage.

3. Momorandum begins :-

His Majesty's Government are glad to note that, after representatives of Egypt, Iraq and Saudi Arabia had examined the proposals concerns a Palesting contained in the last two communications handed by the Britis. Ambawador in Catro to his Excellency the President of the Council of Ministers of Egypt, they were of opinion that they could advise the Palestinians to co-operate in the establishment of an independent Palestine State on the basis of the negotiations which took place in London and the contents of the two communications referred to.

"With reference, however, to the three points to which attention is railed in the message from these representatives, His Majesty's Government wish to state their understanding of the position as left by the negotiations which took place in London and by the two communications referred to, as

falleses -

"(1) The position regarding the appointment of Palestinians to the charge of departments of the Administration in Palestine was made clear in the relevant paragraph of the memorandum which was communicated by the British Ambassador to his Excellency the President of the Council of March Paper all April aden to ear ever Frage Iraq and Saudi Arabia informed His Majesty's Ambassador that they agreed on 9th April As explained in the memorandum, it is proposed that as soon as peace and security have been sufficiently restored in Palestine, a certain number of Departments would be placed in charge of Palestinians, with British advisers, and that this process should be extended during the transition period until all beads of departments were Palestinians. The Palestinian heads of departments would exercise the administrative and advisory functions which are at present performed by British officials, and they would ait on the Executive Council which advises the High Commissioner. When Palestinians were in charge of all the departments, consideration would be given to the question of converting the Executive Council into a Council of Ministers, with consequential change in the status and functions of the Palestinian heads of departments. It is not proposed. therefore, that there should be a Ministry of Palestinians immediately after the restoration of peace and security, but His Majesty's Government will make as rapid progress as circumstances permit with the progressive

appointment of Falestinians to the charge of departments.

"(2) With regard to immigration, the figure of 75,000 Jewish immigrants within the next five years was arrived at on the basis of the best local statistics available as being a figure required to bring the total dewish population up to approximately one third of the total population at the end of the period. It has sometimes been suggested that there should be a The H Mart's tovernment have already considered this suggestion, and they would have been inclined to accept it if they had felt it to be practicable, but they have been forced to the conclusion that practical difficulties must rule it out. Such a census would probably lose much of its varue owing to the natural incentive of both Jews and Arabs to secure an underestimate of their numbers. In any case, regular decennial census is due in 1941, but even if it were to show that resent estimates are to some extent maccurate with result that Jewish popution would, in five years time, be rather more or rather less than one third unwase to allow it to be supposed in Polestine that there would be a chance of the figure of 75,000 being altered on that account. Apart from the fact that the first result of allowing Palostine Araba and Jews to believe that it might be so altered would be to destroy the accuracy of 1841 census, there is advantage in leaving no uncertainty as to what maximum figure of none The same of the contract of the same of th the sense that if, during the five year period, economic absorptive capacity is inadequate, that total may not be reached. His Majesty's Government appreciate Palestinian Arab anxiety about possibility of future Jewish id all immigration, and in their declaration of policy His Majesty's Government intend to reaffirm their determination to do everything in their power tiles in a last a mare fine illegal immigrants as may, despite the firm measures to be taken, succeed in settling in Palestine from the numbers of legal immigrants to be admitted In this conservior I am communicating to Egyptian, Iraqi and Saudi Arabian Governments copies of the announcements which were made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in the House of Commona last

"(3) With regard to the sale of lands, it is intended that the High-Commissioner shall consult the Palestrian representatives on Executive Council on questions concorning the sale of lands before decisions are

no treel

Memorandom ends (Addressed to Cairo, No. 365 Repeated to Bagdad, No. 174, and Babrein unnumbered (who should await further telegram before taking action); dedda No 77 and Jerusalem No 289)

E 3161 6 31]

No. 130

I iscount Hulifax to Political Agent (Bahrein)

(1 naturationed.) Foreign Office, May 5, 1939 (Telegraphic)

MY telegram No. 385 to Coiro [of 4th May Palestine policy I stay to a ser a de effectivation of well as a tag communication on the following lines, explaining that both documents should be regarded as most secret at the present stage, since His Majesty's Government are very anxious that there should be no leakage in the press before they have published the forthcoming White Paper stating their future policy in Palest ne -

"The Egyptian Prime Minister handed to His Majesty a Ambasandor in Cairo on the 30th April a memorandum regarding Palestine showing the conclusions reached as the result of discussions in Cairo between representatives of Sandi Arabia. Iraq and Egypt His Majesty's Government have now considered the terms of this document, of which His Royal Highness the Lour Fersel on doubt possesses a copy. They understand, in fact, that it

as from the Egyptian Prime Minister His Majesty's Government wish to transmit to His Majesty King Abdul Aziz the accompanying reply to the points raised in that memorandum. They would explain that the reply is niso being communicated to the Prime Munisters of Egypt and Iraq

"His Magesty's Government desire to take this opportunity to express

the Emir Feisal rendered to them during the Palestine Conferences in London. The friendliness, courtesy and marked ability displayed by His Royal Highness greatly eased the difficulties which inevitably arose in the course of the discussions, and of as all who participated in the conferences must hope, the way now her open towards the re-exhibitshment of peace and order in Palestine, a considerable part of the credit will be due to the

Soudi Ambuin delegat on

His Majesty's Government hope to publish shortly their final and complete decisions regarding Palestine in the form of a document to be 1 a before Parliament. They are not yet able to state the exact date when this document will be published but they expect the full text to be reads in about a week a time. They would like, if His Majosty's movements permit. to arrange that he should have, for his own confidential information the more important passages in this document in advance of publication. It is re-much lishment of peace in Palestine, especially if His Majesty King Abdul Aziz and the Covernments of Egypt and Iraq feel themselves able to use their great influence with the Palestine Araba in the interests of peace. His Majesty's Government recognise that under their new decisions, the Palestine Araba will not obtain everything which they demanded at the London Conferences. His Majorty will however appropriate that the British all entirely remove the most important grievances of the Palestine Yes shey remove the fear of positical domination by the Jewa by declaring entegorically that it is not the intention of His Majesty's Governmost that Pulestine shall become a Jewish State. They remove the fear of Jowish immigration continuing indefinitely regardless of Arab feelings, by imposing severe limitations on Jewish immigration during the next five re rs, and by providing that after five years, there shall be no further lewish immigention without the acquiescence of the Arabs. And they contain important constitutional provisions by which the people of Palestine will be able in due course to achieve their independence

"On the specific points mentioned in the aspected reply to the Caire menorandum of 30th April, His Majesty will no doubt be able to obtain any recommy explanations from His Royal Highness the Emir Femal, and His Majesty's Government need therefore only offer the following brief

refutivities.

" I. The British Ambassador in Cairo was informed on 9th April that the representatives of Sandi Arabia, Iraq and Egypt agreed to the sugges-

Palestine. His Majesty's Government intend to embody these suggestions

in the White Paper declaring their poli-

"2. His Majesty's Government think it best to fix now a final immigration figure of 75,000 (subject to economic absorptive capacity) during the next five years. This figure has been worked out on the basis of existing eat the past and in up to exactly one-third of the total population. It is only possible to work for approximate proportions. The actual proportion in five years' time may be rather more or rather less than one third. The census held for the purpose of securing a more exact calculation would probably fail to establish the facts. His Majesty's Government feel that it would be wrong to allow the population of Polestine to believe that the immigration figure might be changed for they are convinced that this would only lead to further uncertainty and much bitter and unprofitable controversy

" (3) It is intended that there should in future be full consultation between the High Commissioner and the Palestmian heads of Departments on the Executive Council before decisions are taken on the question of the sale of lands. One of the purposes of putting Palestinians on the Executive Council is that they may be consulted on such atotters as this But the planate decision in such matters will be with the High

"The Carro memorandum of 80th April proceeds to express the hope of the Arab States that, within the next three years after peace and order have been established, a constituent assembly will be formed for the purpose of drawing up a Constitution. His Majesty's Government's proposits on this point are that, at the end of five years from the restoration of peace and

an appropriate body representative of the people of Palestine and of His Majesty's Government, will be set up to review the working of the constitutional arrangements during the transition period and consider and make recommendations regarding the constitution of the independent Palestine State. It may eventually be thought best that the first draft of the new Constitution should be drawn up by a special body including experts (as was done in the case of Egypt), and that the document drawn up by them should then be laid before a constituent assembly. The British delegates gained the impression, during their conversations with the delegates of the neighbouring States following the London conferences, that the latter regarded this time table and procedure as offering a possible solution.

"His Majesty's Government trust that the annexed reply, together with the foregoing explanations, will give His Majosty King Abdul Aziz a sufficient explanation of their views. If, bowever, there is any point upon which further information is required, they will be happy to provide it to the best of their ability. They wish to keep His Majesty fully informed of the position and of their views regarding the Palestine problem, and they continue, as always, to attach the greatest importance to the friendly interest

and help of His Majesty in this matter "

(Repeated to Bagdad, No. 177, Carco, No. 871, Jedda, No. 78, and Jermalem No 295)

E 3293 B 31

No. 131

Viscount Halifax to Political Agent (Bubrein)

f bered.) Foreign Office, May 5, 1939 (Telegraphic) MY immediately preceding telegram [Palestine policy] You should send a further mossage to The Sand on the following lines -

"His Majesty's Government have just received by telegraph through Sir R. Bullard a message from His Majesty Kong Abdul Aziz stating that His Royal Highness the Amir Ferral and Jemal Russein; are with him now in order to discuss the question of Palestine, but that no progress can be made before His Majesty's Government's reply to the Egyptian Prince Minister is received.

"The reply of Ris Majesty's Government to the Egyptian Prime Minister's memorandum of 30th April is being communicated to His Majesty itte . M (to a self post, be regarded by His Majesty as a secret document, which may, of course, be

shown to His Royal Highness the Amir Feisal, but not to other parties " His Majesty's Government note that His Majesty intends to discuss the Palestine problem with Jemai Husseini. They think it well, therefore, to explain their own position, which they have maintained throughout the informal discussions which have taken place with representatives of the corts at all this to be

the Loudon Conference came to an end Before summoning the conference His Majesty's Government had undertaken to Parliament that, if the attempt re real terms are the real terms own responsibility, announce their future policy regarding Palestine. Prior to reaching decisions on the details of that policy. His Majesty's Government

have however, welcomed the opportunity of informal discussions with representatives of the three States named with a view to considering certain suggestions which those representatives wished to make. But these discussions have not involved any renewal of negotiations, which came to an end when conference closed. As a result of informal discussions, His Majesty's Government are prepared to modify their proposed policy in certain respects, and they believe that the proposals which they now contemplate (beyond which they cannot go) are reasonable and just. They go a long way to meet the Arab case, and should, in the view of His Majesty's troverpment, form a basis on which peace can be restored in Palestine.

" As His Royal Highness the Amir Feisal will appreciate, this position was fully explained to the Egyptian Prime Minister and the representatives of the other States in Catro. His Majesty's Government were not parties to the invitation to the Palestinian leaders to come to Catro for further discussions. They of course welcome any initiative which His Majesty or any of the neighbouring States may wish to take on their own responsibility with n view to helping in the restoration of peace in Palestine. But they feel sure that in any discussions that he may have with Jamal Husseini, His Mayesty will keep in mind the position of His Majesty's Government as described

(Repeated to Bagdad No. 179 Carco No. 373, Jedda, No. 79; and Jerusalem Vo. 200 i

E 2849 8 311

No. 132

Mr. Houstown flowall to Viscount Halifax - (Received May 7)

(No. 173) (Telegraphic)

Bagdad, May 6, 1939

YOUR No 384 to Catro.

Preme Minister called on me this morning and told me that Mufti had telegraphed suggesting that he and three others should visit Prime Minister to discuss l'alestine. I atressed obvious objections, but after prolonged discussion I convented at Prime Measster's orgent request, to submit following proposals

That if after seeing final text of white paper Prime Minister felt that he had a fair chance of persuading Mufti that it was in the best interests of Palestine Arabs to try and make British plan a success, he should agree to the

Prime Minister undertook

I was Mill and pressure by a or adjust missip Bagetist the mentioned the King's serodrome 10 miles away).

(2) There would be no demonstration or excitement in Iraq.

(3) Mufts would only stay two or three days, and that before he left assurance must be obtained from French that they would permit him to return

I impressed on the Prime Minister that in the view of His Majesty's Govern ment the important point was that the Arab States should, if possible bless the white paper regardless of Mufti, but Prime Minister insisted that it would be almost impossible for them to do this unless they knew beforehand that Mufti

Your telegram No. 175 was being decyphered when Prime Minister called,

and I am reporting separately on action taken on paragraph I thereof Please instruct me by telegraph what reply I should make to the above

French Minister now informs me that Mufti has made personal application to High Commissioner for permission to visit Iraq. Permission will not be given unless you aignify approval either through His Majesty's Ambassador at

Repeated to Carro, Jerusalem and Jedda)

E 3458 8 31)

No Too

145

Viscount Halifax to His Majesty's Representatives at Cairo (No 380), Hagdad (No. 186), Jedda (No. 80), Bahrein (Unnumbered), Damascus (No. 20) and Washington (No. 207)

(Very Confidential.) {Telegraphic}

Foreign Office May 10 1939 FOLLOWING is text of important extracts from forthcoming Palestine

White Paper (instructions are being telegraphed to you separately)

" I .- Constitution

"? The objective of His Majesty's Government is the establishment within ten years of an independent Palestine State in such treaty relations with the I miled Kingdom as will provide satisfactorily for the commercial and strategie requirements of both countries in the future. This proposal for the establishment of the independent State would involve consultation with the Council of the Is a c of Nations with a view to the termination of the mandate.

2. The independent State should be one in which Arabs and Jews share in , as the state of the the control interests of each

14 truce and entering the territories will retain at the second of the second prepared there is a second of the second of their so the first the pay at comments and comments the part then I do not not a second to the second to the second to and as also even st

A Asser is a sont of extract sufficients extract the lives to STEEL 2 · 2 · be the transfer of the setting to prola contra a tala a programme applicament et and the comment of the same Was the same of a Marcely 8 and 1 to 1 and the party of the states of are a letter millibe par a trace from the a water Barrell to the sale of the terms of the sale of the sa Compatible in the last comment of the above the William to the control of the contro their respects payer as the star of laters at the second services ments will a 2 of the first party of the most states are Palestonians, exercising the entry and entry and entry at a warf are at present performed by British of the William Council of Ministers, with a consequential harge had as a solid to a solid

the Palestinian heads of departments. "5 His Majesty's Government make no proposals at this stage regarding the establishment of an elective legislature. Nevertheless, they would regard this as an appropriate constitutional development, and, should public opinion in Palestine hereafter show itself in favour of such a development, they will be prepared, provided that local conditions permit, to establish the necessary

appropriate sector by the wind of the control of peace and order, and appropriate sector of the control of the ments during the transitional period of the control regarding the Constitution of the independent Palestine State

'7 His Majesty's Government will require to be satisfied that in the trenty contemplated by sub-paragraph 1 or in the Constitution contemplated by sub paragraph 6 adequate provision had been made for-

"(e) The security of and freedom of access to the Holy Places, and the rotection of the interests and property of the various religious 841 PK

"(b) The protection of the different communities in Palestine in accordance with the obligations of His Majesty's Government to both Arabs and Jews and for the special position in Palestine of the Jewish National Home.

'(c) Such requirements to meet the strategic attuation as may be regarded as necessary by His Majesty's Government in the light of the

erremastances then existing

His Majesty's Government will also require to be satisfied that the inforests of certain, foreign countries in Palestine, for the preservation of which they are

at present responsible, are adequately safeguare-

8. His Mujesty's Government will do everything in their power to create conditions which will enable the independent Palestine State to come into being within ten years. If, at the end of ten years, it appears to H = Majesty's Government that, contrary to their hope, circumstances require the postponement

tives of the people of Pulestine, the Council of the Laugue of Nations and the notglibouring Arab States before deciding un such a postponement. If His Majesty's Government come to the conclusion that postponement is unavoidable, they will agrife the co-operation of these parties in framing plans for the future with a view to achieving the desired objective at the earliest possible date.

"During the transitional period steps will be taken to increase the powers

and responsibilities of managinal corporations and local connects.

11 Immorphyte a

"I downdo immogration during the next five years will be at a rate which, if economic absorptive expacity parmits, will being the Jewish population up to approximately one third of the total population of the country. Taking into account the expected natural increase of the Arab and Jewish populations, and the number of illegal Jewish memberance now in the country, this would allow of the admission, as from the beginning of April this year, of some 75,000 to a country of the second results.

exiterion of economic absorptive enpacity be admitted as follows:---

"(a) For each of the next five years a quota of 10,000 Jewish immigrants will be allowed, on the understanding that a shortage in any one year may be added to the quotas for subsequent years, within the years period, if economic absorptive capacity permits.

"(b) In addition, as a contribution towards the solution of the Jewsrefugee problem, 25,000 refugees will be admitted as soon as ligh Commissioner is satisfied that adequate provision for their institutioner is covered, special consideration being given to refugee cluthren and dependants

"2 The existing machinery for accertaining economic absorptive capacity will be retained and the High Commissioner will have the ultimate responsibility for deciding the limits of economic capacity. Before each periodic decision is taken, Jewish and Arab representatives will be consulted.

"3 After the period of five years no further Jewish immigration will be

permitted unless the Arabs of Palestine are prepared to acquiesce in it.

A His Majesty's Government are determined to check illegal immigration and further preventive incomes are being adopted. The numbers of any Jewish illegal immigrants who despite these measures, may succeed in coming into the country and cannot be deported will be deducted from the vently quotas.

" HI Land

"The High Commissioner will be given general powers to prohibit and the first that I want to see a discount of the statement of policy and the High Commissioner will retain them throughout the transitional period

"The policy of the Government will be directed towards the development to the land and the improvement, where possible, of methods of cultivation. In the light of such development it will be open to the High Commissioner, should be be satisfied that the "rights and position" of the Arab population will be duly preserved, to review and modify any orders passed relating to the prohibition of restriction of the transfer of land.

E 3431 6 81]

No 134

Essensial Halifax to Political Agent (Bahrein)

(Unnumbered)
(Telegraphic)
- Foreign Office, May 11, 1939
Y() R telegrams of 7th and 10th May . Palestine

Promised extracts from white paper are being tolegraphed to you separately You should arrange for them to reach the Sand on Monday, 15th May, or if, owing to Ibn Sand's morements, it is impossible to reach him on that day, you should arrange for message to reach him as late as possible before that date. Text of these extracts from white paper should, of course, be regarded as most secret until it is published. That of publication is also confidential for the present

2 You should send to 1bn Saud a covering communication on the following

109 -

"His Majesty's Government have received the message from His Majesty King Abdul Aziz regarding their future policy in Polestine. They would explain that they quite realise that their decisions do not meet all the demands of the Polestine Arabs. They have for some time recognised with regret that the members of the Polestine Arab delegation who took part to the London Conference would not regard their present decisions as entirely satisfactory. His Majesty will appreciate that in political motiers of this kind no party is ever likely to obtain the full satisfaction of its demands Nevertheless, His Majesty's Government have, largely as a result of discussions with the representatives of the neighbouring States during the conference and after made concessions which they believe to be of a very substantial nature to the Arab point of view. They had boyed that when the representatives of the neighbouring States in Cairo expressed agreement in principle with His Majesty's Government's latest proposals, their Governments would also be prepared to regard this solution as reasonable and just.

His Majesty's Government intend to issue their white paper regarding Palestine in the evening of Wednesday, 17th May, for broadcusting that evening and publication in the morning newspapers of 18th May. The decisions which they have reached regarding their future policy to Palestine are in the white paper will also contain a lengthy statement of the reasons which have led His Majesty's Government to reach these decisions

"His Majesty's Government are glad to note that His Majesty King Abdul Aziz, with his customary goodwill and wise statesmanship, in anxious and they appreciate His Majesty's hope that he may be given some further material which would enable him to approach the Palestinian leaders with An office through a first to the plant of th the state of the state of the state of published on 18th May, that the explanatory paragraphs of that document will, in fact, contain some material which may be helpful to him. For example, one passage contains a statement that His Majesty's Government for you are a first the first of the forth of the become a Jewish State. The document proceeds to explain that His Majesty's Government would regard it as contrary to their obligations to the Arabs under the mandate, as well as to the assurances which have been given to the Appropriate here that or Art population It extres for d be made the subjects of a Jewish State against their will

"Another passage in the white paper contains a very important declaration by His Majesty's tieveriment on the immigration question, and on their obligations towards the Jewish National Home. It declares that His Majesty's Government are satisfied that, when the immigration over five

[20188] L 2

E 3349 6 31]

149

in feodificating, nor will they be under any obligation to factitate, the establishment of the Jewish National Home by further immigration, regard less of the wishes of the Arab population

If his Majesty, after studying the information now communicated to him in advance regarding the contents of the forthcoming white paper should feel able to use his great influence with the Arab world to ensure favourable reception of these new decisions, it is certain that the population of Palestine will benefit all the scoper from the restoration of normal conditions.

(Repeated to Judda, No. 82, Catro, No. 387, Bagdad, No. 190, and Jerusalem, No. 320)

E 3458 6 31]

No. 135

Versount Halefas to Sir R. Lindsay (Washington)

(Telegraphic)

No. 137 [of 21st March Palestine]

Foreign Office, May 12, 1930

of His Majesty's Government regarding their Palestine policy, as contained in the fairly extensive extracts from draft white paper which are being telegraphed to you in my telegrams Nos. 207 and 213. You should exposin, though this is also confidential for the present, that His Majesty's Government intend to issue white paper in the evening of Wednesday, 17th May, for broadcasting that evening and publication in the morning newspapers of 18th May.

2 It is of course, very important that there should be no leakage

3. You may also give a copy to the President for his confidential information if you think it advisable. I hope that he and his advisers will appreciate the peculiar difficulties which His Majesty's Government have to contend with in Paiestine, and that the poory upon which they have decided, which unfortunated will be desuppointing to both Jews and Arabis, represents a sincere effort to fulfil the obligations which we have undertaken to the two peoples and to act justly between their interests.

4. You might explain that the constitutional provisions in the policy do not preclude an ultimate settlement of the Palsetine problem on the lines most favoured by the Jowish leaders, i.e., on a federal boars. This possibility is not specifically mentioned in the white paper, but the Secretary of State for the Colonius, in the debate in the House of Commons, will make it clear that such a solution is not excluded and will be for consideration in due course. Whilst it is too early to envisage what may be the ultimate constitutional evolution in Palestine. His Majesty's Government believe that a federal solution, if it be practicable, may well be the best

5. With regard to immigration. His Majosty's Government have resisted very strong pressure from many quarters in favour of immediate and complete

stoppings of Jewish immigration

6. The President line always shown an interest in the possibility of some decomposition and settlement either of Araba from Palestine or else of Jews, in Transpordan. We share his desire for such a development, though expert investigations have indicated that the possibilities are somewhat limited. While the situation in Palestine has been tense, and the Arab fear of domination by a Jewish majority continued, it was politically impossible for the Transpordan authorities however willing they might be, to consent at any rate to any such Jewish eitlement. We hope that His Majesty's Government's policy in Palestine will enable peace and confidence to be restored there in the near future, and that the most future and that it is the first of the Araba to agree to development in Transpordan on the lines

7 As regards the regulation of land sales, the High Commissioner will do

8 United States Ambassador in London has been fully informed of the Position

· iscount Hatifax to Mr. Houstonn Boswall (Bagdad)

(No. 192)
(Telegraphic.)

YOU'R telegram No. 173 [of 6th May : Iraq: Prime Munister's wish that

Mufti of Jerusalem should visit Iraq to discuss l'alestino]

I will send you instructions later as regards reply to be returned to Iraquilly me Minister. Meanwhile, you need say nothing to him on the point. If he complains of delay in reply, you might point out that his suggestion was that he should see the final text of the white paper before he himself even considered the question. So that it is obviously not a matter of immediate urgency

At the same time, you should know the position for your own information. His Majesty's Government intend to make a statement in Parliament on the same day as the appearance of white paper, declaring that they have decided to exclude the Mufti from Palestine indefinitely. This decision has been taken at the urgent insistence of the British authorities in Palestine, who claim that such in nonconcement, making it clear that the Mufti is not going to be allowed to return in the near future, is essential. He is responsible for the campaign of Arabs who are his political opponents. His methods of violence and intimidation have rendered it impossible for His Majesty's Government and the British with him. Moreover, his return to Palestine would in itself intimidate all the best Arab elements in that country who were not prepared to submit to his eight and personal ambitions.

3. You will appreciate that in these circumstances it would not be moderation regarding the Mufti's continued exclusion from Palestine, were to facilitate his journey to Bagdad to discuss Palestinian affairs with the Iraqi Prime Memater. Objections to Mufti's visit to Iraq would be very great from the mont of view of our relations with Egypt (see Sir M. Lampson's telegram No. 3.2. 3.3. May a property to the property of the palestine. But it is difficult to explain matters to General Nutri until we can tell him about our forthcoming amounteement in Parliament. Further telegram follows on this point.

(Repeated to Carro, No. 391; Jedda, No. 85, and Jerusalem, No. 328)

E 3560 8 311

N 3

Sir M Lampson to Viscount Halifax,-(Received May 15)

(1. egraphic)
I COMMUNICATED this morning to the Prima Minister text of extracts from Palestine white paper contained in your telegram No. 380, and made oral statement on lines of your telegram No. 381 After concluding words based on last sentence of your telegram No. 381 Prime Minister said that he was already acting in that sense, and had made a communication to the Mufti urging him to

acquiesce in His Majesty's Government's statement of policy

I gave him the hint about the exclusion of the Mufti as instructed in last paragraph of your telegram No. 392. I have selden seen the Prime Minister more upset. He said such a declaration would ruin the prospects of settlement. He asked use to telegraph argently through your Lordship a personal appeal from him cliff. If the Mufti have the transfer of the Mufti have been inconnected with the white paper. Why not, he said, do things without saying them as in the English way? The Mufti, he said, might continue to be excluding for the present without any declaration, which would most certainly involve continuation of the conflict and terrorism in Palestine.

[20188]

1. 3

3. As I was leaving I begged him again to support His Majesty's Government's declaration of policy. He replied: "I must wait reply about the Muft. This would seem to indicate that the proposed declaration about the Mufti may not only involve continuation of conflict in Palestine, but may also deprive us of the support of Arab States (see Bagdad telegram No. 189 to you).

4. I do not diaguase from your Lordship that the proposed declaration about

the Mufti seems to me a great mistake

E 3592 6 311

No 138

Mr. Houstown Boswall to Viscount Halifax - (Received May 16)

(No. 192) (Telegraphic)

Bagdad, Hay 16, 1939

YOUR telegram No 187

I have complied with instructions

Prime Minister received extracts without enthusiness. He said that be felt sure that policy of His Majesty's Government would fail. What was lacking was a provision which would set the seal of certainty to limitations to Zionism envisaged in white paper.

He instated that Jews would employ every possible device to modify or evade these limitations and to obstruct creation of an independent Palestine State as:

they buil done so

I said that it was not the policy of His Majesty's Government to permit creation of a Jewish State in Palestine. He retorted. "Nor do they want an Arab State." I recalled to him message in last sentence of your telegram No. 163 but he would not be comforted.

Frime Munister and that if His Majesty's Government for practical reasons found themselves unable to give unconditional undertaking to set up an independent Palestine State within a definite period, Arab fear of Jewish machinitions would be due in ideal of Arab head of State and Palestine Cabinet could be set up at once

could be set up at once

Pro M. And the set once they had been under the impression that His Majesty's Government had accepted their request for immediate formation of a

Patentine Cabinet

I need not worry you with details of counter organizate which I employed for I is

Conclusion was that the Prime Minister undertook to study good points of extracts and to see whether be could not find justification for an appeal to Palestine Arabs to give His Majesty's Government's proposals a chance. He did not mention the Maft.

He showed me telegram received to day from Ibn Saud to the effect that unices white paper embodied three recommendations in Cairo telegram No. 303 to you be would not feel able to ask Palestine Arabs to accept it

(Repeated to Carro, No. 27 Jedda, No. 23, and Jerusalem, No. 17)

E 3605 6 31]

No. 139

Mr. Houstown Bornall to Vincount Halifas - (Recriced May 18)

(No 195 (Telegraphie)

Mi telegram No 192.

Bagdad, Hay 16, 1939

Minister for Foreign Affairs told me this morning that before leaving Hagdad to the first of the Minister on published forecasts of the white paper. Jemai Husserm was very gloomy and went off in a possibility of many and went off in a possibility of the first of the first of the foreign Affairs did their best to persuade him to see the advantages of giving the policy a trial, but met with no apparent success.

(Repeated to Carro, No. 28, Jedda No. 24 and Jerusalem, No. 18)

E 3516 6 31]

No. 140

Lal

Sir M Lampson to Viscount Halifar .- (Received May 17)

(No. 337) Telegraphic

Carro, May 17, 1939

to communicate orally to the Prime Minister substance of your telegram No 401.

The Prime Minister made no observation at first, but looked opast. He hanned Mr. Stoart toughab drain to a felegrams to him from leage and Saudt Arabian Governments, texts of which are given in my immediately following telegram. Reference in those telegrams is to memorandum, text of which was transmitted to you in my telegram Vo. 303.

The Prime Minister said that Egyptian Government could not do otherwise than take up the same attitude as Iraqi and Saudi Arabian Governments. His Excellency added that this was all the more inevitable in view of His Majesty Government's decision about the Mafti, which he deplored. He doubted, moreover whether we should be able to maintain it

(Repeated to Jerusalem, No. 57, Bagdad, No. 28, and Jedda, No. 22)

FE 3619 6 31]

No. 141

Sir M. Lampson to Viscount Halifas - (Received May 17)

(No. 339)

hie) R Cairo, May 17, 1939.

(Telegraphic) R
MY immediately proceding telegram.

Following is text of Saudi Arabian Government tolegram .

"Saudi Arabian Covernment is of opinion to resume exerting efforts with both Palestine Arabia and British Government with the object of bringing closer together the two view points and of arriving at an equitable and satisfactory solution

"Saudi Arabian Government in of the opinion, too, that the reply to British Government should be to the effect that it is not possible to convince Palestinians of the advisability of accepting British project unless it is modified by interpretations suggested in Carro."

Following is text of Iraqi Government telegram -

be exerted to bring closer the point of view of people of Palestine and British tovernment in order to acrive at a just and satisfactory solution. A reply should be sent to British Government to the effect that we cannot advise people of Palestine to accept British proposals unless they embody the interpretations communicated to the British Government with Cairo proposals.

(Repeated to Bagdad, No. 29; Jedda No. 23, and Jerusalem, No. 58.)

E 3518 6 31]

No. 142

Viscount Holifax to Sir E. Phipps (Paris).

YOUR telegram No. 289, Saving [of 18th May . Desire of Jewish organisa

It may be expected coor some tot puller. If the white paper on Parest of Zienist organisations in many countries will wish to send delegations to His Majesty's representatives to protest against the decisions of His Majesty's Government. If His Majesty's representatives refuse to receive such delegations, this may tend to confirm the false impression that His Majesty's Government have disregarded their obligations to the Jews and are concerned only to placate Arab outplot

2 Provided therefore, that you see no objection, I shall be glad if your Excellency will agree to receive the suggested delegation.

20168

L 4

3. You may, however, remind delegation that the Jewish Agency for Palestine are in direct touch with His Majesty's Government and have constant opportunities of making the views of the various Jewish organisations known to the competent British authorities both in London and in Palestine.

If the members of the delegation should in future feel impelled to put forward to His Majesty's Government some particular point of view, the appro

through the British Embassies and Legations abroad

E 3560 6 81)

No. 143.

Viscount Halifax to Sir M. Lumpson (Cairo)

(No. 401) (Telegraphic.) Foreign Office, May 17, 1939 YOUR telegram No. 333 [of 15th May : Forthcoming declaration that Mufti atthe extel Telegrapher I -

You should at once explain confidentially to the Egyptian Prime Minister that His Majesty's Government fully understand his concern on this matter, but that it is not practicable for them to act as he suggests, viz., while keeping the Muster out a Palastr of the first Majesty's Covernment are bound to be pressed in Parliament to make their intentions clear. There is, in fact, a question down for 17th May asking whether it is the intention to aslow the Mafta to return to Palestine. His Majesty's Government could not refuse indefinitely to answer such questions.

2 You should explain that, in these circumstances, His Majesty's Govern , or the feels that an auntil purpose will be arrest to the account

and they intend to reply to parliamentary question on 17th May accordingly

3. Reply to question on 17th May will be as follows -

"His Majesty's Government cannot lose night of the facts, not only the profit of it for the partial of the algebraichten which they held responsible for the campaign of terrorium and violence against British forces and civil officials and against Jews but also that he is the head of a faction which has for many months past pursued persistently a worder compage account to by the of alicela potents it is have decided therefore, to exclude him indefinitely from Palestine "

4 Y . is other explaint 1 year on it at three, that the British authorities in Polestine do not agree with Egyptian Prime Minister's view that such a declaration would have a bad effect on the internal attuation in Palestine. In the view of the British civil and military authorities, it is most important to make it clear that the Mufts will not be allowed to return for an indefinite period It is not be to be be a soft in the beauty of a discussion when me tered of rebellion and violent methods, can feel free to co-operate in efforts to restore law and order. If, on the other hand, no such announcement is made it will be generally felt that methods of terrorism have been successful, and the establishment of normal conditions and of confidence between the various communities in Palestine will become impossible

5 H Majesty a Government very a read of the circum to point should differ from those of the Egypti + 1 - a. M. -tr.

(Repeated to Bagdad, No. 199, Jedda, No 87, and Jerumlem, unnumbered ;

E 3814 6 31

No. 144

) occount Halsfax to Mr. Haustonn-Boswall (Bagdad)

Vo. 200)

(Telegraplac) Foreign Office May 17 1939 YOU'R telegram No. 189 [of 14th May Forthcoming declaration regardin. the entantion to be left the Most, to feel to be to be

You should immediately explain position in great confidence to Iraqi Prime Minister on lines of my telegram No. 401 to Cairo.

2. You should add, in reply to Iraqi Prime Minister's enquiry recorded in partiamentary statement which is books than on area old, on calula dilinonof His Majesty's trovernment towards the Mufti, and their reasons for tha attitude. General Nurs will appreciate from this statement that His Majesty a Covernment regarding the future of Palestine. General Nurs will remember that Has Majory at a series of the first of Mr. 1 1- 1 delegate during the recent conferences in London, owing to his record as the leader the factor of the second of the factor of th and the second leading to the contract of the my on all to him to the man and approved to the to we i to come to ling Remarks No. 402 of a Now a horiston mundered

E 3801/6/31)

No 140

United Kingdom Delegation to Foreign Office.- (Received May 23) By Bag

(No. 20. Saving).

Geneva, May 22, 1939

(Telegraphic) En close OLLOWING from the Secretary of State -

" In the Council this evening I made the statement on Palestine, the

text of which is available in the Foreign Office.

"2 M Bonnet (France) said that he was grateful for the statement, which he had noted with interest. The only other speaker was the rapporteur (M. Munters, Latvia), who said that he noted that the white paper would shortly be distributed to members of the League, and that the Permit-Mandates Communicative would have an opportunity of considering it at iforthcoming ordinary assum. The discussion of this item of the agenda was thus concluded

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No. 146

NIRTH HALL ON HALL R & May 21

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Il ash notan M = 23 1939.

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I so that I was to so the fact of the fact

On Sand Mark and the Rel Wash and a Smith of State the rest of the state of the st read the same to the same that the same to the training per and the property of the second property of the s I died see some calculation as portunity of ever iming as bearing on

American rights, and (b) intimate that "the United States Government, on basis of its convention with Great Britain, cannot recognise action taken under white paper in view of propardy created for American interests.

Secretary of State is reported to have confined his reply to explaining that State Department was still studying the white paper

E 8715 6 311

No. 147

Viscount Habifax to Sir R. Lindsay (Washington).

(No. 240). (Telegraphic). R Foreign Office May 24, 1939 YOUR telegram No 228 of 19th May Palestine white paper?

You may inform State Department that in the view of His Majesty's Government, the policy land down in the white paper does not conflict with the terms of the mandate and wid not render it becessary to amend the mandate.

Land to the same of the same o the term of the second of the second of considering and the second sec Council will presumably therefore, have the report o. or leader. Many Commission before it at its next session in September

E 3875 6 31

No. 149

Viscount Halifae to Sir R. Lindsay (Washington).

No 715

Foreign Office, May 25, 1939

THE United States Ambassador called to see me yesterday in order to convey to me a message appended as an annex to this paper on behalf of his Government concerning English policy in Palestine. The Amhassador was concerned to point out how restrained was the reaction of his Government to the policy declared by His Majesty's Government, and expressed the view that we could be very well satisfied with the situation. It was very much more favourable in regard to this matter than he could have hoped

2. In the course of some general discussion of the present situation I toldthe Ambassador of the general policy that we were pursuing towards Russin and Mr Kennedy expressed his strong view that we had been completely right to go an far as we had in order to avoid a break down of the negotiations. In his riow this would have been donotrous.

3. The Ambassador referred before leaving to the discussions on which he had been engaged with the appropriate Departments with regard to the barter arrangements with the United States. He arged in the strongest terms that although he had nover thought much of the idea when it was first initiated, it was essential now that we should move quickly and generously. He made no secret of the fact that the Prondent's personal policy was involved in this question, and that for the sake of larger issues we should be making a great mistake if we failed to chuch matters quickly on broad lines. I told the Ambassador that I would trumsmit what he had said to my colleagues who were more closely concerned

> I am, &c HALIFAX

Aupex

Mr Hull approciates very much the advance information furnished by His Mr Kennedy becaves that Lord Halifax would wish to know informally that there is rather widespread disappointment in the United States, particularly in Zionist circles, at some of the provisions of the white paper, and especially those which envisage a marked reduction of Jewish immigration into Palestine.

E 3886 6 317

No 149 Political Secretary, Bahrein, to Viscount Halifax,-(Received May 27)

155

(No. 79) Bahrein, May 27, 1939 (Telegraphic)

MY telegram No. 74 of 22nd May. Following is translation of letter from Ibn Saud .-

I have be a compacte or in a sed plant nessage to me and for their expressions of sincerity. The most interesting I did not reveal the contents of your previous communication to Jemal Husseint as the British Government desired that they should remain secret. My conversation with Jemai Husseini was of a general nature about convincing the people of all Palestine to be compliant in coming to an agreement with the British Government and stopping host littles

"I believe that the British Government do not harbour any ill intentions towards the Araba, and I realise the difficulties with which they a a series of the Palestinian problem. I hope peace will prevail in that country, and that an agreement may be reached between the British Government and the Araba in a manner which will asfeguard the interests of both. I still do not know exactly how the people of Paloetine view the white paper, but believe if there are guarantees of their interests, then it will be possible to come to an under standing However, I will not weaken the efforts to find an [I opportunity] of bringing peace to Palestine and trust that God may do so." (Repeated to Jedda)

E 4050 6 31)

No. 150

Sir R Bullard to Viscount Bullifas - (Received June 3)

(No. 72) Jedda, June 3, 1939. (Telegraphic)

MY telegram No. 70 of 31st May. Amir Fatual has at last returned to the Hejaz. I think he would like to see me and visit might be useful. I therefore propose to go to Taif after King's Birthday for two or three days.

2 There are no fresh arguments to be advanced in support of Palestina proposals of His Majesty's Government, and I suppose all I can do is to repeat that they represent great advance from Arab point of view to remind the Amir and to express hope that, in any case, Ihn Sand will use his influence in favour of maintenance of order in Palestine I should, of course, use world attuation as be an in these arguments

C von the standard on a structure I should be and to have thus by ath June at latest

E 4077 8 31

No. 151

Sir M Lampson to Viscount Halifas -(Received June 5)

By Bag]

(No. 164 Saving Secret.) Carro, June 3, 1939. (Telegraphic) En clair YACOUB AL-GHOSSEIN head of the Youth party and member of the Arab Committee, confidentially told reliable intermediary here that be are the fall buy the hint is a weather and to a guitage if

co-operation on lines of white book and to urge Mufti to acquiesce or, if he

something in the nature of an apparent concession to show the Arabs.

Intermediary replied that the white book was now the definite policy of His Majesty's Government and could not be modified. Yacoub suggested that certain interpretations of the white book might be given which would help him in raised.

(1) What are the departments which would at first be given to Palestinians? He himself suggested Education, Health, Aukaf, Public Works and Justice, Intermediary pointed out that this was moring too much, and Vacoub more or less admitted that he would be satisfied with less

(2) Approximately when would the Palestroman be given all the

departments?

(3) Would it be possible to give an assurance that the opinions of parties of Supreme Arab Committee agreeing to co-operate would be taken riding the persons to be appointed as heads of departments?

b) Would it be possible to appoint a representative having the confidence of the Supreme Arab Committee parties co-operating to the Census Board or whatever body organized the next census?

(6) Would it be possible to appoint an Arab approved by these elements to an authoritative post in the Department of Immigration and in the department handling land sales?

(7) Could the Palestine Government pay compensation to those persons who had not taken part in the conflict but who had suffered material losses therefrom !

(8) Could an Economic Commission, with autible Arab representatives the period of the disastrons economic actualion erected by the events of recent years? Yacoub apparently had in mind, among other things the organisation of agricultural eredits, &c

(9) The British Government had stated that the ten years' tennuition period might be prolonged if the situation at the end of that time was not satisfactory. If the situation became satisfactory sooner, could the transition period be shortened?

2 Yacoub added that he was in indirect touch with the British authorities in Pulestine

4. In view of the words "as circumstances permit" in section 10 (4) of the words of the departments will be Palestinian.

6. Similarly the words "provided that local conditions permit" in section 10 (5) presumably rule out giving any date for the constitution of the

Logislative Assembly

6. Section 10 (6) states that His Majesty's Government will strive to create an independent Palestine State to come into being within ten years. The word "within" might perhaps enable us to make a favourable response to (9) of Yanuth's points.

7 While Yacoub was most anxious that his approach should be kept secret for the present, he said that, if we were prepared to discuss matters, he was

prepared to get into direct touch with us

8. It is evident from contacts with Arabs in Cairo that there is a decreaming some members of the Supreme Arab Committee to acquisesce in our policy provided they can be assured that method of its execution will not be to exclude them from the participation contemplated by the white book or to rely only on the co-operation of the minority Nashashibi elements. Latter policy must with whom some of the committee would like to break

(Repeated to Jerusalem [No. 5, Saving))

E 4050 6 811

No 152

I secount Habitax to Sir R. Bullard (Jedda)

(No. 92)
(Telegraphic)
YOUR telegram No. 72 [of 3rd June Sir R Bullard's proposed visit to
Amir Feisal at Taif?

diamong according to a distribution of propose to use regarding Palestine. When quarters in London, and emphasising value to Arabs of policy laid down the white paper you are filled. The Majestr's Covernment are firmly determined to adhere to their policy, and that there is no reason to fear its modification as a result of pressure from its opponents.

2. Otherwise I have no observations

E 4408 6 31)

No. 153

Sir R. Bullard to Viscount Habijan - (Recriced June 17)

Telegraphic 1

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I No. 1 | I No.

gration concests studies occasion to contain the fire years with the consent of packed body of unrepresentative Araba. The nort of argument he used will have been heard repeatedly at London discussion

tetween the Sand and Jamal Humannt before the usue of the white paper at represented the Sand as expressing complete confidence in the good faith of Humannt to the Araba At the same time, it is evident from the circumstances reported in my telegram No. 75 of 14th June that Ibn Sand is much more interrested in his position with regard to Iraq than in Palestine, and that he would be a superior of the circumstances and that he would be superior of the circumstances are ported in his position with regard to Iraq than in Palestine, and that he would be superior of the circumstances are position with regard to Iraq than in Palestine, and that he would be superior of the circumstances are position with regard to Iraq than in Palestine, and that he would be superior of the circumstances are position with regard to Iraq than in Palestine, and that he would be superior of the circumstances are positions as a superior of the circumstances.

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(Repeated to Carro, No. 20. Will Cairo please post figures to Jernealem, Bagdad and Damuscua.)

E 4877/6 811

No. 154

See R. Bullard to Viscount Halifax. (Received June 19)

(No. 80)

Telegraphic)

All AlSAL, who paid a sudden visit to Jedda, sent for me to-day. It is sent as had an idea on which he asks for the opinion of His Majesty's Government. How would it be, he asks. If he sent people secretly to try to induce the

Palestinian Arabs to make a truce of a year, during which they could put their views before His Majesty's Government? Emissaries would speak in his name

in my roply to the Amir I said that I saw two great objections, the first that the white paper was the last word of His Majosty's Government, and the second

to encourage extremists. It would be impossible, I urged, to suggest an armistice to the Arabs without raising hopes which would almost certainly be disappointed.

Government, it would not be of much use to suggest that Ibn Saud should urge senting him as siding with us against the Araba, though we might express the hope that he will continue to use his influence for peace in all possible ways

4. The Sand also asks whether it would be useful if his consistion made soundings as to the possibility of bringing about a reconcitation between the French and Syrings. I said that in a matter which concerned Syrin His Majesty's Government would be relactant to offer an opinion, even on a project designed to assist their French adies.

(Repeated to Jerusalem No. 12.)

(Will Jerusalem please send figures by post to Carro, No. 15, Saving Damaseus, No. 1, Saving and Bagdad No. 8, Saving.)

P 2538 120 150

No. 155

The Bustien Policy for Paresters.

A Statement by the Rt. Han, Malcolm MucDonald, Secretary of State for the Colonies, June 1939

I WELCOME this opportunity of giving an account of the policy which His in Palestine. The main burden of responsibility for energing out the mandate naturally rests upon Fiss Majesty's Government. They have not regarded their work in Palestine priminely as a load which it was troublesome to support, but as the fulfilling of a great trust which they, as the original authors of the Balfour The contract of the contract o aubsequently approved it. But undoubtedly the administration of the mailing has brought in its train difficulties, the consequences of which other notions have watched with anxiety, but which Great Britain alone has actually had to face in the practical st here. Only Great Britain has spent her treasure— to the extent of many millions of pourds-in the execution of the mandate, and only Great Hritaen has had sarge numbers of her civilian officers and soldiers killed in defence of it. It is proper that the nation which is entrusted with the duty of fulfilling this international promise to the Jews and the Arabs, and which gains such benefits as may accrue to the Power which administers Palestine, about bear the hardship and loss associated with the work. But that nation is also entitled to receive from the others who have supported the objectives of the paras of all hand on page and a same of the sale standing, and a willingness to give full weight to the practical difficulties which have arisen in the execution of this peculiarly difficult task

After the enquiries following the serious disturbances of 1929. His Majesty's Government proposed to make another more in the direction of giving a measure of self-government to the people of Phiestine, and they announced their intention to set up a Legislative Council generally on the lines indicated in the white and 1922. It was then hoped that the participation of representations of the community in a Legislative Council would begin to introduce apprix of co-operation between the Jews and the Araba. In 1935, after a reformed system of municipal government had been given a trial, a detailed scheme for a Legislative Council was produced. The plan was laid before Parliament early in 1936, and, after severe criticism in the House of Commons, withdrawn. The Araba interpreted this withdrawal as due to powerful pressure from the Jews.

who had bitterly opposed the proposal for a Legislative Council, and the

which broke out again in the spring of 1930

A Royal Commission was appointed to enquire into the underlying causes of the disturbances, to sicertain whether, upon a proper construction of the terms of the mandate, either the Arabs or the dews had any legitimate grievances as to the manner in which the mandate was being implemented, and to make such recommendations as they might think necessary for the removal of grievances and the prevention of their recurrence. The report of the Royal Commission. made it clear that the main cause of the trouble was Arab fear of Jewish domination due to uncertainty about the extent of future Jewish managration, and as a remedy for the situation which had arisen the commission ununipiously recommended a scheme of partition which would have divided Palestine into two sovereign independent Arab and Jewish States, whilst other areas of the country were to be retained under mandatory administration. This proposal was approved in principle by His Majosty's Government, subject to the working out of a practical scheme. But it involved the abrogation of the expiting mandate, and therefore required the approval of the League of Nations. And so, following pactiamentary delates in London, the partition proposal was discussed at meetings of the Permanent Mandates Commission and of the Council and Assembly of the Longue two years ago, when His Majesty a Government received authority to explore the practical application of the principle. Last year a commission under the chairmanship of Sir John Woodlend was appointed for the purpose of ascertaining whether a practicable scheme of partition could be devised but after a careful examination of the economic, financial and other implications of the proposal they came to the conclusion that if they were to adhere strictly to their terms of reference they had no alternative but to report that they were unable to recommend boundaries for the proposed division of the country which would give a reasonable prospect of the eventual establishment of self-supporting Arab and Jewish States. After considering the report His-Majesty's Government announced their conclusion that the political, administrawe and financial difficulties involved in the proposal to create independent Arab and Joursh States inside Pulestine were so great that this solution was impractical le. Therefore they would have to devise some alternative means of meeting

ention to invite desists and Arab representatives to confer with them in Lead a in an effort to score some kind of agreement between the two peoples in Palestine which would be the heat of all bases for conducting future policy, but they made it clear that if the London discussions did not produce agreement him a reasonable period of time they would take their own decision and

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The second of the term of the term of the term of the free of the dews on the term of the

way her injustice and a breach of the mandate. Also, at each stage of the controversy, documents have been presented by the Jewish Agency and by bodies representing the Palestine Arabs, respectively. Often these rival cases are ably argued. But they are necessarily as parte statements; however conscientiously the Jewish leaders may argue the Jewish case and the Arab leaders argue the Arab case, they must each tend to place special emphasis on those factors in the history of documentation of the matter which support their own particular claims. The arguments so presented are often logical and impressive, but they leave out a part of the picture.

The British Government and people as a whole are impartial as between the claims of the Palestine Araba and the Jews. They are sympathetic and friendly been abundantly shown in the decisive help which we have given them, in war and prace, in attaining their prized object of freedom over a large part of Arabia of treatment with other British citizens invariably accorded to large Jew. it support both in word and deed of the cause of the Jewish National Home in Palestine. In Palestine we are sympathetic to the position of both peoples. The Araba and the Jews have different characteristics and gifts, they each have distinct contributions to make to the well being of their common lands, our paramount desire is to deal fairly by both peoples and to help them to live in peace and concord together.

duties towards the Jews and duties towards the Arabs, each of equal weight cannot have supposed that those duties would be in conflict, but that they would be mutually reconcilable. They cannot have intended that these two sets of obligations should contradict each other, and meet only in a violent chick. What then are these obligations? On the one hand was the promise of "the entablishment in Palestine of a National Home for the Jewish people", and on the other worths are the contradictions of the contradictions of the contradictions.

undertakings of the Balfour Declaration were afterwards enlarged upon and given more practical interpretation in the articles of the mandate

The term "National Home," which is used throughout the declaration and the mainlate, is somewhat ambiguous and has been open to various interpretations. It has been claimed that it meant that I'nlestine should ultimately become a Jowish State. There can be no doubt that the possibility of a Jowish State was statemen who were familiar with the intentions of those who deed up the Balfour Declaration. Thus President Wilson spoke early in 1919 of laying in Palestine. "The foundations of a Jowish Commonwealth," and General Smuta towards the end of the same year forefold an increasing stream of Jowish immigration into the country and "in generations to come a great Jowish State rising there once more." This Majesty's Government accept that the possibility of Palestine becoming a Jowish State was not precluded.

Yet in the Balfour Declaration and the mandate the terms Jewish State and Jewish Commonwealth are not employed. Instead, a term which was without precedent in constitutional charters, a term which lacked clear definition, the term 'Jewish National Home" was used. It was deliberately used. For clearly statesmen sugaged in waging war still uncertainly situated in the middle of At a life of the off the one a container of a feet Geneva, attempting to create a new world-could not forciell with any confidence the result which would flow from the Balfour Declaration and the mandate-That must depend on others; it must depend in the first place on the response made by the Jewn themselves to the historic opportunity offered to them. The Jewish effort might be small or it might be great. It might meet with unforcsecable difficulties. Those responsible for the Balfour Declaration and the mandate were aware of these uncertainties hidden in the future, and so they chose deliberately to describe this part of their objective in Palestine a phrase-"a Jewish National Home"-which might mean either a Jewish State or else something very much less,

If the extent of the effort which the Jews would make in re-establishing a National Home was one of the main factors which would determine ultimate

developments in Palestine, the attitude of the existing Acab population was the other. When the mandate was framed there were only some 80 000 Jews settled to the country , but there were already more than 600 000 Arabs, whose forefathers had been in occupation of the land for many centuries. From the beginning the Balfour Declaration recognised certain duties to the non-Jewish population Test to the set of the protection and the second of the second o , r go r to at a greath of the tender of the section I to te to be to the to There the same as I had a fact of the same to the same and th administration of the early r . The same to rest In reserve of the transfer of the transfer of the second of the secon lacing and the rest of the text of the text of the end of the second section of the second to the tax we are all plants and are - I rights which a free people in such circumstances were entitled to retain Id any doubt still remain upon the point there exists contemporary evidence contained in the message communicated to King Hussein, which indicates authoritatively what the Braish Government in 1917 had in mind when they space of protecting the civil rights of the non-Jewish communities in Palestine. The target of the first of the first Declaration itself. That pronouncement, with its promote to the dewish people. came as something of a shock to the Arab world. British advisors in the Near East were even fearful lest it should eripple the great Arab revolt itself. And so the British Government sent a representative, one Communider Hogarth, to explain to King Hussein the significance of the Balfour Declaration. It was a Gitalle Redder to the least with Jewish aspirations in Palestine, nor Britain's determination to do what ever she properly could to help in the achievement of these aspirations. It was an honest and balanced description of what was intended regarding both the lews. and the Arabs in Palestine Commander Hogarth stated that Jowish on ion in the world favoured a return of Jews to Palestine, that the British Govern ment viewed with favour the realisation of this aspiration, and that the Government was determined that no obstacle should be put in the way of the realisation of this ideal. But be stated categorically that this was only to be done "in - a ... - computable with the freedom of the existing population both economic at a political," and he added that the British Government were determined that so far as Palestine was concerned "no people shall be subject to another"

I would point out that it was not a new Government which gave this explanation of the Balfour Declaration. It was the same Government, with Mr Lloyd George in 10 Downing Street, and Mr Balfour at the Foreign Office, There can have been no mounderstanding, there can have been no confusion of thought. The Hogarth message does not add anything to the substance of the Balfour Declaration, it is an authoritative explanation of its content. It does not purport to be additional to anything which was afterwards put into the mandate. It is merely evidence that the words "civil and religious rights" and "rights and position" in the Balfour Declaration and the mandate were intended by those primarily responsible to include the normal political rights of a people

I if assurance to the Arabs must surely mean that Palestine could not one day become a Jewish State against the will of the Arabs in the country

So if either the Jews did not respond sufficiently to the opportunity afforded to their or be and state the conception of a Jewish National Home in Palestine was to be interpreted as specific case to a law of the state and the state of the state of the white paper of 1922, which was drawn up concurrently with the framing of

20188]

the mandate itself, the nature of this less ambitious Jewish cummunity was described. I made the whole passage .--

"During the last two or three generations the Jews have re-created in Palestine a community, now numbering 80,000 of whom about one-fourth the exercise of workers upon the mante. This tourness, was in the party of organs an elected assembly for the direction of its domestic concerns, elected n the towns, and an organisation for the control of its schools. It has its elected Chief Rabbinate and Rabbinical Council for the direction of its religious affairs. Its business is conducted in liebrew as a vernacular language, and a Hebrew press serves its needs. It has its distinctive intellectual life and displays considerable economic activity. This commanity, then, with its town and country population, its political, religious and social organisations, its own language, its own customs, its own life, has, in fact, 'national' characteristics. When it is asked what is meant by the development of the Jewish National Home in Palestine, it may be answered that it is not the imposition of a Jewish nationality upon the subabitanta of Palestine as a whole, but the further development of the existing Jewish community, with the assistance of Jews in other parts of the world, in order that it may become a centre in which the Jewish people as a whole may take, on grounds of religion and race, an interest and . for all the transfer of the first ree development and provide a full opportunity for the Jewish people to display its capacities, it is essential that it should know that it is in Palestine as of right and not on sufferance. That is the reason why it is necessary that the existence of a Jewish National Home in Palestine should be interuntionally guaranteed and that it should be formally recognised to rest upon in tent lastorie connexions."

That was written in 1922. Since then Jewish development in Palestine has proceeded space. The Jews have responded magnificently to their opportunity The state of the s fact that for many of them the mandate was an imspired summons back to their historic homeland. I need not describe their performance, it is well known The mandatory Power has been encrying out its duty. The Jews have been ableto a ser a series of a series and the series of the Administration has facilitated immigration so that over 300,000 new sottlers. have entered the country since the white paper of 1922 was written. The Jewish community is no longer a gould and work minority. It counts some 4 m m ... at 1 amounts to almost a third of the population 1 IN our of reacting to a serie to a series of the series of Alexander the above the state of the AND A STREET TO STREET A STREET STREET 4 1 1 1 56 1 5 26 19 2 A 4 5 2 F a rection Attailler Interested for - established, and given reasonably peaceful conditions, it is necure and will grow as the years go b

But in the intervening years the Araba' attitude to this change has been more and they would recent most bitterly the extension of this Jowish National Home into a Jowish National State. There is nothing inconsistent with the mandate in His Majesty's Government's declaration that it is no part of their policy that Palestine, against the will of the Arab population, should become a Jewish State

I will return later to the constitutional problem in Palestine. First, I will be a supposed that it is a matter to which His Majesty's Government gave most careful consideration before reaching a conclusion, for they were aware of the view held by some people that a breach of the mandate might be involved. It is neged that the mandate is broken when the mandatory Power changes the time-bonoured practice of settling the number of immigrants to be admitted to Palestine according to the country's economic enpacity to absorb them.

is a large transfer of the mandate. The mandate instructs that Jewish immigration is to be facilitated "under suitable conditions," and so long as "the rights

and position of other sections of the population are not prejudiced." Those are the important conditions regarding immigration laid down in the mandate, and they are the sole conditions.

It is true that the British Government at the time of the framing of the mandate themselves laid down that "immigration should not exceed the economic capacity of the country to absorb them." That was in order to give the Palestine istration more precise guidance as to the method by which in the circumstances of the time, immigration should in practice be determined. I may remark in passing that the author of that phrase in the 1922 white paper, Mr. Winston Churchill has himself more than once repudated the suggestion that it meant

other relevant considerations to be taken into account. Nevertheless, it is true that, from 1922 until 1938, the flow of immigration was in practice regulated strictly by the Administration's view of the country's economic absorptive capacity, and Mr Ramsay MacDonald, in his letter to Dr Wetzmann in 1931 stated that this principle should be the sole criterion in considering the admission of immigrants. That principle received the approval of the Council of the League of Nations.

But His Majesty - Gorarnment do not regard any of these just statements as meaning that for all time and in all circumstances Palestine's economic absorptive

in tey. They do not regard the mandate as requiring any such rigid practice. Indeed, in certain circumstances—such as those which have arisen recently—they would regard strict adherence to that practice as contrary to the mandate.

It is reasonable that in one set of circumstances the inspiral adoption of the instances it would be inappropriate. In the early stages of the inaudatory régime, and especially so long as conditions in Palestine were outer paratively pascoful, it was proper that as many Jewish intingrants should be admitted as the economic progress of the country would permit. There was no reason for any other limitation. The task of building up the Jewish National Home was being undertaken. The immigrants were harming no one, indeed, they were helping to develop the country, which was incidentally, in the interests of the population severally. And if peaceful conditions had always persisted in Palestine there would have been un crosses to after this practice.

But there was always some Arab hostility to the dewish immigrants, occasionally it broke out in acts of violence, and throughout the last decade the situation has been tense, until during the last three years a stubbornly sustained movement of creater violence than over has received videspread sufficient

movement of greater violence than over has received widespread sup-In our view, this steady growth of genuine Arab hostility is relevant in considering immigration policy. It may be argued that always, even in the early years, the Arabs have in some form or other protested against immigration. If beed to them now! I would make three positis in answer to that question. First He a way to be the time of the same the rights of the Arab population were not seriously prejudiced if fresh Jewish immigrants were permitted, even in the face of Arah protests. Secondly it was our positive duty under the mandate to facilitate the establishment of a Jewish National Home which would have the strength in Palestine to maintain for ever those national characteristics described in the 1922 white paper. The Jewish community in the early years had not that strength, but to-day, with its vigorous population of close on half a million citizens, it has. Thirdly, we always have that although at first Arab hostility to the introduction of large numbers of Jews into their country was natural and inevitable—the Arab population I depend brought in its wake for the whole population. The industrial expansion, the swollen revenues of the Administration, and the consequent extensum of social services, have had a beneficial effect upon the Arab inhabitants as well as the Jews. We felt justified, therefore, in the interests of the Arabs. themselves, in persevering with Jewish immigration on a large scale, in the hope r - re etilen: william money lite t

But that hope has been desappointed. As the proportion of the Jewish population in the country grew. Arab hostility grew also, and became harder and 20188 i

more bitter, until it has now expressed itself in the movement of revolt which has been maintained for three years. Immigrants who could be economically absorbed examet he politically absorbed. Who will say that, if an immigrant cannot be economically absorbed that is a relevant consideration, and he should be kept out but that if he cannot be politically absorbed that is a matter of no importance, and he should be let in? In the former case some other individual may lose his life. In His Majesty's Government's view, this consideration is a matter of great

What is the reason for this intense Arab opposition! It is not that the Arnbs are incapable of enjoying the material advantages which the development of their country will bring to them. They are human and in other circumstances they would appreciate this. But they are not thinking of material things. They

They are thinking of their freedom. They recognise the industry and the skill and the wealth of the Jews, which are superior to those of most peoples, and they for the first war and a second second

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So their protest has swelled until large numbers of Arabe have about themselves prepared to lay down their lives in defence of their people. Sooner or later the time must come when the insudatory Power, which is charged to nofoguard "the rights and pontion" of the Arabs, is in duty bound to take serious note of this passionate profest. Sconer or later the time must come when to continue ignoring it would be to infringe the specific instruction of the mandate. If the protest had morely been the disreputable action of terrorists and bandits. then it could pass unheeded, except by our soldiers and policemen. But t two sees to misself to the second patriotic, national protest.

The words of the Balfour Declaration on the matter are strong. " Authing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of the existing non-Jewish communities." The mandate says that the Administration, "while ensuring that the eights and position of the other section of the peputatnot projudiced, shall facilitate immigration under suitable conditions. rights referred to are the normal political rights of a people. And normally those rights would include the power to have their voice liesed against a flow of the state of the state of

in their own country. It seems to His Majesty's Covernment that the rights goaranteed to the Arabs in the mandate would be definitely prejudiced as a that unmigration has made the Jewish population a vast proportion of the whole population, and given it a position already of economic dominance, the mandatory Power were to continue to permit indefinitely a flow of further immigration against a strong national protest which is supported by every

articulate section of Arab opinion

Of course, the point at which it is decided that there shall be no more immigration without Arab acquirescence must to some extent be fixed orbitrarily The mandatory Power, who is responsible for administration and the restoration of law and order in Palestine, is the proper and best judge of when that time has come. The Arab representatives have urged upon us that immigration should Decree to the first than the property of the p are Jewish settlements in which more immigrants are required to develop the land. There are Jewish industrial enterprises which have been established in the expectation of a further immigration of money and men. It would be unfair on the Jewish National Home to allow no time for a gradual adjustment to new circumstances. An abript stoppage of immigration new would cause an upin Jawish industry and produce economic and financial results which would Test assembly the welling to the party and a Bot share His Magesty stant to my process or a feet of the war that has properly contract. Il a count is a way to be the transfer transfer transfer was HOLLOW HE FAREL THE LANGEST HE VERY LIBERT TO SEE LINER because to make the A ment is a H rect to a herer have entire delt if the extraore, it present with the tree in ear least to river the or and although it is generally agreed that even in the best cir, unistances I agest a could not provide a home for more than a proportion of

Jewish people who wish to fly from Europe, His Majesty's Government believe that room should be found in Palestine for a further substantial number of h barrs

ewitalta wist la constitute and At- 1 Ive capacity of the country permits, another 75 000 immigrants shou. . details to the second second country, which already supports a population of 14 million people, is to make a bigger contribution to the solution of the refugee problem during the next five as I was S week I will be a

list after the next five years further dewish immigration will take place only if

the Arabs of Palestine are prepared to acquiesce in it.

I would draw attention to some other considerations. Under article 2 of the mandate His Majesty's Government is made responsible for "placing the country under such political, administrative and economic conditions as wissecure the establishment of the Jewish National Home." That is one of the major obligations of the mandate. What is the effect on it of the events of recent

rear to ter a 1 to at parsonate heat, there is no security of life or high for the citizens of the Jawish The second second second sabotage have disturbed and hampered the economic life of the community, which is only being maintained at its present level by an extraord nary expenditure of to by a second of the second o already taken place have not yet been fully felt; and the hostility towards the Jowish National Home is spreading steadily in the countries beyond the Palestine border. These circumstances do not add to the economic or the political security of the Jewish National Home, they detract from it. And if this evil situation were to be indefinitely prolonged and the deep and bitter feeling which it arouses were to become intensified, then, indeed, would the threat to the Jawish National Home be constant. These are the hard facts which we have to face. We are not dealing simply with an argument on paper, but with a practical political problem. If the Arabs of Palestine feel that immigration into their country is to be the test of the section of the section of their fellow Arabs in surrounding countries will become more active. To allow a business of the best of the shoulf It certainly would not provide such political and communic conditions as will make the estab ishment of the Jewish National Home secure

Nor would the danger be confined to Palestrise theelf. The hostilities there threaten to become a cause of permaneut unrest and friction throughout the Near and Middle East. In some ways it is remarkable that Trans Jordan has not before now been directly involved in the disturbances. In countries even further afield there might be evil consequences. Who can tell what the end might be if the bitterness of Arab untiqualuts against the Jews in Palestine were turned against the Jews in Iraq, or elsewhere! His Majesty's Government are compelled to take a most soher view of the consequences which policy in Palestine

may bring in countries beyond its own borders.

facility in people ag Marchael Mar Arab acquiescence to further immigration after five years. It is the policy continuing to facilitate Jewish immigration despite Arab hostility. That means re alestine without the consent of a large proportion of the governed. It n and a long steadily and to an important degree the position of the Arab by the tion in their native country, against their own strongly expressed will P o I i consect to believe that the mandate intended that. Certainly it seems to me to be contrary to the spirit of the League of Nations. The League was brought into being precisely so that political and territorial changes might not be accomplished stre continues of the street o tw consultation, pegotiation and consent between peoples. That is the civilized method, and it is the method that we are proposing in the future in Palestine.

His Majesty's Government have not said that after another five years there shall be no more Jewish ammigration into Palestine. They have said that after that period such immigration will require Arab acquiescence. Perhaps that assurance will gradually accomplish a psychological change in the attitude of many Arabs towards the immigration of Jewish capital and citizens. So far they have not been free to recognise the many benefits which have followed from

[20188]

the remarkable economic, fulancial and cultural development of the country under Jawish sustintive. Their enpacity for appreciating that has been overlaid by their fear that further unminited Jewish expansion would spell for them the was of their freedom as a people. But once that fear of their being forced under Jewish domination is removed, once they know that their wishes in important matters are going to be taken into account, they will be able to judge the issue coorly and more strictly on its merits. Then influential individuals amongst them, and whole Arab communities, may well begin to wish to share the advantages of further dewish development. Even through the worst of the trouble some Arab villages have lived side by side in comparative friendship with their Jewish neighbours. If the dews bestir thenselves, they will not tack friends. The Jews themselves will have bargaining counters in their hands in the political as well as in the economic sphere. Constitutional advance in Palestine cannot reach any very distant goal without Jewish consent and co-operation. As I say, His Mujesty's Government have not said that there shall not be no further Jewish immigration after another five years.

His Majesty's Government are charged by article 6 of the mandate to encourage close settlement of Jews on the land, provided that the rights and position of other sections of the population are not prejudiced. Since 1921 land sales in Palestine have been uncontrolled, and a considerable part of the best agricultural land in the country has come into Jowish lands. So long as this process that not threaten the position of the Arab population, which is dependent on agriculture, the Administration did not contemplate any restrictive logislation.

this view auntimously. They have reported that in some parts of the country the Arab population were so congested that with their present methods of cultivation, there was no room for further land alternation without a loss of livelihood to Arab cultivators, and they recommended that in those places there should be a statutory prohibition of land sales. In other areas they reported that the attented was such that land sales should be restricted if the risk of Arab land shortage on a serious scale was to be avoided. We have to keep in mind the natural increase which will take place in the Arab population.

His Majesty's Government are anxious that the development of the Jewish National Home should be as unhampered as possible by barriers placed in the way of further agricultural settlements. But their duty under the Mandate was clear. They have to safeguard adequately the rights and position of the Arab population, which is primarily dependent on agriculture, and so they had decided to give the High Commissioner powers to prohibit or restrict had sales in any part of Pulestine.

There will be areas where prohibition is enforced, there will be other areas where land sales will be permitted subject to the authority of Government is introlled. But this does not necessarily mean that a region which once conditions permit the Government's policy will be one of dvantage agricultural development. The Government will encourage the improvement of methods of cultivation, so that congested areas may become less congested, and it is not impossible that as the situation develops an area which was at first a prohibited for the congest of the c

I return then to the constitutional proposals in our policy. It is asserted it is a like a line of the line of the

We are charged by article 2 of the mandate with "placing the country in a charged administrative and recomme conditions as will so are the establishment of the Jewish National Home." To place unqualified power in the hands of an Arab majority would defeat that purpose. Let me give one example of the way in which, comly and swiftly, an Arab majority in a Legislature might, if it

for unrestricted rule by an Arab majority. Much of the Jewish economy is concerns, and the Arabs are not directly interested in them but much Jewish capital is sonk in them, and large numbers of Jews are dependent upon them for their livelihood. So they would be a good target for non-Jewish attack. Them industries depend on protected tariffs. It would be possible for an Arab majority in a single legislative act to reduce or abolish these tariffs, and so to render destricted large numbers of the Citizens of the National Home

Critics are apt to report that to withhold from an Arab majority the right principles. But there are many democratic States in which special provision is made to protect the interests of regial and other minorities. And though the Jews may be a numerical minority in Palestine, they are not an ordinary limit of a wish community in one country in the world where it would not miffer the inscinry and disabilities of a minority. Whatever the number of its citizens, January 1972 on behalf of the British Government, laid down the principle that "no far as Palestine is concerned no people shall be subject to another." That principle seemed to be acceptable to the Arab leader them. It is a principle which must be carefully maintained in any constitutional arrangements in Palestine.

His Majesty's Government are bent on preserving it in the developments which they propose. One of our instructions under the mandate is to create "such political, administrative and economic conditions as will secure . . . the development of self-governing institutions." We have endeavoured from time to time to make a start with these institutions, but our efforts have been first the law as a start with the Jewish National Home have barred all progress with the fulfilment of this other obligation, which is no characteristic and the start of the

officially associated with the work of central government. We is the transitional period, and at the end of it the creation of an index.

State. I need not trouble the members of the commission in the end of the safeguards for Jowish interests which will charge the constitutional arrangements during the transitional period. Those are indicated in the white paper.

But I must refer to the proposal for the creation eventually of an independent State. Its constitution is not set down in the white paper. The body which is to be set up to consider the constitution of an independent Palestine will not even meet until some five years from now, when it may be will be happier than they are to-day. Time is needed for hatred and suspice a to be removed, for the Jews and Arabs to accustom themselves to the fact that they have to live side by eide in Palestine, and for tolerance and co-operation to the hetween them. It is too early to speak with any confidence of the form of constitution which will be appropriate when the peoples of Palestine become self-governing.

But the white paper declares what must be the fundamental principle of the independent State. It must be one "in which the two peoples in Palestine, Arabs and Jews, share authority in government in such a way that the essential interests of each are secured." Thus the principle of non-subjection of one people to the other is written firmly into His Majesty's Government's statement of the principle of constitution making, have declared in the white paper that before

[20188] xt 4

they withdraw from responsibility for government in the country they must be satisfied that "adequate provision has been made for . . . the special position in Palestine of the Jewish National Home."

As I say, it would be premature now to attempt even to sketch the constitutional provisions which would be most appropriate to secure "the

be formed on a military basis, it may be that it should be a federal State. It may be that the best arrangement would be to establish a predominantly Arab province, and a predominantly Jewish province or provinces, and to give to these vittical units a large measure of local autonomy under a central government lealing with matters of common concern between them. What is essential is that each people both the Arabs and the Jews, should be free to live its own life according to its own traditions and beliefs and genius. Only he means of that placed upon permanent foundations in Palestine. His Majesty's Government do not claim that the policy which they have announced will achieve its ends in the near future. The animosities of the past few years have gone too deep for that But they have decided on this policy because they believe it is the best calculated to turn events towards the great objectives which all who are concerned for Palestine must have in their minds

E 4494 1809 251

No. 150

Sir R Bullard to Vicenust Halifae (Received June 22)

No. 84)

Telegraphie 1

Jeddo, June 22, 1939.

MY telegram No. 61 of 20th June According to message from Ibn Saud Traqi Government promised, on receipt 3.4 that Nars Pasha showed cortain people the letter in which Ibn Saud tried by threats to prevent Iraq from helping Syria and Palestine. The King says no action has been taken, and be wisl'es to publish a communiqué whose text is given - 15. whether I thought the communique could be broadenst from London. I replied that I would tolegraph to you and Bagdad and hoped some good would come of it, and explained to the bearer of the message that, in any case, we could not publish a message affecting the Prime Minister of Iraq without at least emanding bitt Brit

2. It is some days ago since this serious allegation against Ihn Saud appeared, and his desire to defend humself is understandable

(Repeated to Bagdad, No 27)

E 4495 1809 251

No. 157

Sie R Bullard to Viscount Halifar (Received June 22)

(No. 85) Jedda, June 22, 1939 (Telegraphic) R. THE following is the text referred to in my immediately preceding telegram

"The Sandi Arabian Government are concerned at the publication i throw of the statement that the Iraqi Prime Minister showed certain Syrians and officers of Iraqi army a letter sent to him by King Ibn Saud containing threats and warnings designed to prevent Iraq from helping Syria and Palestine We understand that the Sandi Arabian Government have requested the Iraqi Government to deny this report about threats and WATRIDGE."

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E 4377 6 311

No. 158

Viscount Halifax to Sir R. Bullard (Jedda)

(No. 100)

Foreign Office, June 23, 1939.

(Telegrapiac) YOUR telegram No. 80 [of 18th June . Ibn Saud's enquiry whether he should send secret emissiries to induce Pulestine Arabs to make a truce of one

I think that you should reply to Ibn Saud's enquiry to the effect that His Majesty's Government are grateful for his offer to use his influence with the Palestine Arabs with a view to the restoration of peace and order. They fear however, that an attempt to induce the Palestine Arabs to make a truce of one year would not be likely to lead to the satisfactory result which Ibu Saud and His Majesty's Government hope to achieve. It might arouse the false impression that His Majosty's Government would be prepared to enter into fresh negotiations with the Palestine Arabs, and even that the policy laid down in the receiwhite paper might be changed

the state of the property of a state of the to the Palestine Arabs in rather a different sense, it might be very helpful Ibn Saud could say that he realises that the winte paper does not fulfil all the wes of the Palestine Araba, but it is clearly not going to be changed, and the Palestine Arabs would do well to make the host of it. In point of fact, the white paper does go a very long way to meet their main grievances. There is no need for the Palestine Arabs to express formal acceptance of the white paper, or to commit themselves in any way to agreement with the statements or decisions which it contains. But the point is that there is now not the famout excuse for attempting to secure political objectives by violent methods. The time has undoubtedly come for ordinary constitutional methods to take the place of violence

3. Ibn Saud can I trust, add that he is convinced that His Majosty a Government mean to play fair by the Palestine Araba, and that if the latter will and as we and that every effort will be made to ensure that they - a In a to at a second of the second sec some services and the services of the stills. Michael Carrier and the and the control of the and the and the and the analysis of the analysi Was a to I as the least of early to specificate as the terminal and the part of f I see some a see of the see of th Markey and the state of

or the few of the section that the as conference of the state of the Palestone problem to be a distance of the state of the Government are We offer the sea set of the art to be the offer or are 4 As are about the transfer of the light to know make

as to the possibility of bringing about a reconciliation between the French and the Sand provide to be to the total the Control of not feel able to express a definite opinion on this point, though they are inclined to anticipate that the French Government would take the hat their relations with the Syrian political parties are to be regarded as a matter of internal residers, and that they consequently do not need outside assistance in this matter On the whole Hu Majesty's Government doubt whether it would be worth while for Iba Sand to put this suggestion to the French Government

(Repeated to Jerusalem, No. 456, Carco, No. 462, and Bagdad, No. 226)

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No. 159

Ser B. Newton (No. 30) to Ser R. Bullard (Judda) (Repeated to Foreign Office, Received June 25)

(No. 229)

(Telegraphic) R.

Bagdad, June 25, 1039

YOU R telegram No. 84 to Foreign Office Following official communiqué from Presa Bureau is published in press here thus morning :

"Al Alean, of Egypt, in its insue of 17th June, published a telegram from its special correspondent in Damasons under the beading. Syria and Palestine and Attitude of Arabs Towards Them. Strange Story about an Alleged Message from Ibn Saud,' The contents of this telegram are not true. Relations of affection and friendship existing between the King of I-aq and Saudi Arabia are established on a common policy in all matters, and particularly in regard to all that concerns the Arab cause."

E 4603 1809 251

No. 160

Sir R Newton to Viscount Halifas (Received June 28)

(No. 230. Secret.)

Bagdod, June 26, 1939

(Telegraphic) Ji, DDA telegram No. 84 to Foreign Office Information from a special source available to you in London indicates that report to Ahram was deliberately inspired by Iba Sand himself. His object presumably was to obtain ground for demanding public denial of the stories which, so he nileges, Constal Nurs has circulated privately

(Repented to Judda, No. 31)

E 4582 t809 25]

No. 161

Mr Trott to Viscount Hulifax.-(Received June 26)

No 80) Jedda, June 25, 1939 Pelegraphie) R FOLLOWING is text referred to in my immediately preceding telegram.

contatives of Arab countries a note which he had received from Ibn Saud, the note was said to contain warnings and threats to Iraq Government in connexion with their efforts to assist Palestine and Syria. According to particularly in the army-and in Moslem and Arab circles generally, and is rumoused to be cause of Iraq's withholding certain assistance which it was hoped to obtain from her in connexion with Palestine and Syrian

' Iraqi Government has broadcust an official communiqué declaring that minds that there was after all something in it, and that Iraqi Government merely published its denial out of courtery to the Sandi Arabian Government for the sake of friendly relations existing between the two countries. The Saudi Arabian Government, therefore, bolding as they have always held, that their efforts to teach agreement with the Iraq and Arab countries and to achieve the unification of Arab nation in general should take precedence over any other consideration, and desiring to acquaint the Arab public opinion. with the true facts of the announcement, know that the note referred to by the

Damaseus correspondent of the Al Ahram was, in fact, sent to the Iraqi lovernment and a similar note was sent to the people of Syria and Palestine The notes were designed to acquaint the people with the facts of the present position, and to urge the necessity of co-operation. They contain no sort of threat whatever directed against the Iraqi Government's efforts to assist Palestine. On the contrary, they called for co-operation and mutual under

"Naturally, Iraqi Government have not informed the Saudi Arabian Government that they have offered any unlawful assistance to either Syria or resolution that the south the south of ever heard that the Iraqi Government had done so, there could, therefore

be no point in making threats.
"It follows then that the fraqi Government deviced that the message

published by Al Ahram was properly ma .

"The Sandi Arabian Government, desiring that all men of adhience in the Arab world may be acquainted with the notes addressed by the Saudi Arabian Government to the Iraqi Government and the people of Syria and Lie to a control of labor the consulates in Damascus to make these notes accessible to any Arab who wishes to see them. In this way the Arah world generally and Iraqi nation particularly—especially Iraqi army, which was said by Al Ahrum correspondent to have taken particular offence at the rumours about threats-may realise as the it is transported by the con-Arabian Government are constantly directed to furthering the interests of the Araba and Arab nation."

Repeated to Bagdad, No 29 and Carro, No. 20. Saving)

CHAPTER IV .- SYRIA.

E 235 5 891

No 102

Consul Much ereth to Viscount Halifax .- (Received January 1.)

No. 1						
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2. At the end of a six hours' session the Syrian Chamber passed, with a large majority, a motion of confidence in the Government and of condemnation of the French attitude. This moderate outcome was very largely a result of the provious deliberations of the Nationalist bloc which, under the astate guidance of Jamil Bey Mardam, decided that there was nothing to be gained by forcing the pace of opposition to the change in French policy believed to be implied by the adopted by the Syrian Parliament.

3. I am sending copies of this despatch to His Majorty's Representatives in

Aleppo, Borrut, Jerusalem and Poris.

I have, &c. GILBERT MACKERETH

Execusare in No. 182

Extract from La Chronique of January 3, 1939

Ordre du Jour coté par la Chambre syssenne à la Séante du 31 Décembre 1938.

LA Chambre, poussée par son désir d'amitié avec la France, demeure attachée au traité rainfé par elle le 26 décembre 1936 et considère que les droits de la Syrie, prevus par cel acte, doivent être recommus

Si le Parlement français ne desire pas l'amitié de la Syrie, il ne peut refuser de lui reconnaître son droit naturel à l'independance consacré dans le Pacte meme

de la Socii té des Nations.

2 Aucun autre accord ne lui ayant été soumis, la Chambre ne prand en considération que le traité de 1936 et ne reconnaît aucun accord on annexe non

connu par elle

3. La Chambre regrette que le Gouvernement français ne respecte pas les engagements pris sans qu'il ait le moindre motif à cet effet, et regrette les afermonements mis à la ratification du traité et le retard mis à exécuter les accords intervenus en même temps, elle demande au Gouvernement syrien de sauvegarder tous les droits inhérents à l'indépendance de la Syrie et à son unité et de décider les mesures immédiates pour prendre en mains les pouvoirs dont il n'a pas encore pris possession, et ce sans aueun retard.

4. Le Parlement enregistre la déclaration du Président Mardam qu'il se considere délié de tous les angagements pris, lesquels sont devenus puls et de

mul effet

5. Le Parlement sent représentant légal de la nation, dénonce tout procédé qu'emploiera le Gouvernement français pour connaître l'opinion du pays. Le l'ordinaire par partie de la distance de la distance de la distance de la toute extrem groupes et individus, pour refuser de répondre à tout organisme et à toute pars pe dont le but est de diviser les rangs en vue de faite perdre au pays son unité et son indépendance

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6 La Chambre regrette les actes de rébellion contre la loi et la république dans le Djebel Druze et à Lattaquié, venant après la Djézirch, et encore plus que des fonctionnaires français soient à la base de ces actes

Elle demande au Gouvernement syrien de prendre les mespres nécessaires

pour y mettre fin au plus tôt

7. La Chambre prend acte que le Gouvernement syrien est en plein avord avec elle sur tout ce qui est mentionné dans cet ordre du jour

[B 478 5 89]

No. 103

Consul General Havard to Viscount Halifar -(Received January 18.)

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My Lord	B . I
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Immediately after his arrival at Beirut's new aerodrome where he was welcomed by the Secretary General the General Commanding the French Arms of the Levant, the Admiral Commanding the French Naval Division and the Air Officer Commanding, the new High Commissioner, accompanied by these officials and exceeded by a squadron of spulies, went in procession to the Grand Serail—his official headquarters—where he inspected the guard of bonour. After a short interval he drove to the Roudency, where he received M. Eddé, the President of the Lebancer Republic.

4 O , 13 T , t | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1 C | 1

who do a few to the first of th

French Minister at Vienna at the time of the Dollfuse murder, he had protected the murdered Chancellor's family, and M. Punux himself made use of the radio station at Beirut to broadenst a most friendly message to the Lebanese people on the evening of his arrival. His dignified demandar and his courteous and

friendly nature make a favourable contrast with the character of M. de Martel, and in so far as externals of F. has a set of the large of H. de Contrast with the character of M. de Martel, and in so far as externals of F. has a set of the day of the large of

The sending copies of this desputch to His Majesty's High Commissioner for Provide H. Mars & Villagoli, a Print H. M. S. & Consult at Out 1812. A Consult

I bave, &c G T HAVARD

E 470 284 65

No 164

Consul MacKereth to Viscount Halifaz. (Received January 18.)

No. 5.)

Damaseus, Jonnary 13, 1939

My Lord, I AM happy to be able to report, with reference to your Lordship's despatch No. 224 of the 20th December, that my relations with the French

authorities in Syria are more than friendly: they are cordial

2. It may, however, be regretted that the close and cordial contact between this consulate and the French delegation when sninslated into results has left much to be desired in the matter of obtaining that effective collaboration which the troublens state of Palestine would appear to demand from a particularly friendly Power responsible for the exercise of the mandate over a neighbouring country. I have had occasion during the past fourteen months frequently to draw your Lordship's attention to the liberty allowed in Syria to the notivities of Palestinian agitators. Even since last September, when the relations between His Majesty's Government and the Government of France became especially intimate, there has been a ceaseless flow of the vitest anti-British propaganda emanating from Palestiman and pan-Arab organizations in Byrn and the Lebauen. This propaganda has, I have little doubt, penetrated deep into the souls of many Araba and has done much harm to Angle-Arab relations. It has cortainly tended to retard the re-establishment of pescoful conditions in Pulestine, if only on account of the effect it has had in drawing money from abroad for the continuance of disorders in that unbappy country. Ever since last October I have used all the powers of persuasion at my That they have not done so has not been due to any lack of willingness or friendliness on their part. It has been due, as I have reason to be able to see at a tag to be a first best can in Paris to their imbordinates in Syria to take no action that might disturb the deliente relations existing between the French and the Syrians. But from a very friendly Power I believe we are entitled to mak for more than this Entirely without French assistance I was able, during part of 1938, to get the My I am it or , and all the training to

Palestinian agitators in check, which he managed to do by his own methods in a fairly satisfactory manner. After he left for l'aris in August the Syrian attention in respect of Palestine came again under the complete domination of the Palestine Defence Committee and the National Arab Propaganda Bureau Admittedly the position accuss to be little better in the friendly States of Egypt and Iraq where the general freedom of expression and setion allowed unti-British elements is equally distressing, but that provides no excuse for var stars to see the first and I have be to be a first I flud it difficult to escape the conclusion that bitherto the authorities in Paris harmon a harmony have a new part ordered says tion which in the event they have been unduly reluctant to implement. So far as I am aware, the local French officials have acted with promptitude and energy immediately they have obtained authority to do so

from the Quat d Orsay 3. I um sending copies of this desputch to His Majesty's Ambassador in

Paris and His Majosty's Consul-General in Berrut-

GILBERT MACKERETH

[E 614 63 89]

No. 165

Consul Daris to Viscount Halifax - (Received January 24, 1939)

No. 61) Aleppo, December 23, 1938 My Lord. WITH reference to my despatch No. 58 of the 19th December, 1938, ngthang a statistic to the transfer all noted and part that as from the 15th December last the Government of the Hatay has been 175

a set to allow your favors 11. seems of or sanjak on the same basis as foreign goods, that is to say, at the rate of 15 per cent ad calorem

2 On the occasion of my last visit to the saniak on the 20th December last, I was impressed by the almost complete constion of traffic on the Aleppo-Alexandretta road, formerly the busiest in Syria. Where some 300 vehicles per day used to pass through the control post at Am Delfi, it is now rare for more t of the first of the

buses. Motor formes transporting goods between Syria and the sanjak are now rarely seen. This diminution of troffic is undoubtedly due to the customs burrier, ed with the restrictions on the use in the saniak of motor vehicles registered th Syria and electories, and with the passport and laisses passer requirements

3. The almost complete severance of commercial traffic between Aleppo and Alexandretta has so far had little effect in Aleppo, whose merchants have taken to sending and receiving their goods via Lattakia, Tripoli or Beirat; but in Alexandrotta its effect is already severely felt. Ships calling at the port are point which agricusly embarrasses the linguees of the sanjak. I am informed that the Minister of Finance, Cemal Baki, tendered his resignation to the President of the Hatay on the 16th December on finding that the reserve funds were exhausted, and no serious thought had been given by his colleagues to the mately £500 sterling) to its credit. His resignation was, however, not accepted It remains to be seen how the salaries of State amployees for the current month are to be paid when they fall due

4. Copies of this despatch have been sent to His Majesty's representatives at Paris and Angora and to His Majesty's consular officers at Beargt and

13. 11 100 1

I have, &c. A W DAVIS

E 622 284 651

No. 166

Sir E. Phipps to Viscount Halifan, (Received January 21)

10 110 Ms Lend

Parts, January 23, 1939

I HAA received from His Majesty's consol at Damaseur a copy of his dispatel Sent a live by the read is as a Armed Board of the

2. In his interesting analysis of the attitude of the French authorities in regard to the activities of Palestinian agitators, Colonel MacKereth expresses the opinion that the failure of the former to take steps to stop this propagands. has been due to the overriding decision of the French authorities in Paris, who the transfer of the transfer o the delicate relations existing between the French and the Syrmans. And he goes on to say that he finds it difficult to escape the conclusion that hitherto the authoraties in Paris have been inwilling to go beyond giving your Lordship s department warm promues of co-operation which, in the event, they have been anduly reluctant to implement

3. This embrasy is in close and constant pe sor the with the firm Government are more or less in the same position and are confronted by similar difficulties in the Near East, and that, consequently it was in the interests of both to collaborate as closely as possible. At the same time M Lagarde has always explained very frankly that the French authorities found the greatest difficulty in doing anything to disturb Arab feeling in Syria at a time when (i) over riding considerations concerning the general international situation, especially in the Eastern Mediterranean, led them to conclude with Turkey an agreement in regard to the Sanjak of Alexandretta, which was highly distasteful to Arab opinion in Syrim-they conceived, incidentally, that an improvement of French relations with Turkey was in harmony with the wishes and interests of His

Majesty's Government and (ii) the French Parliament was opposing ratification of the treaties with Syria, and thus further irritating Arab opinion. The promises made by the Ministry for Foreign Affaits were nearly always made subject to the need not unduly to sundy Arab feeling, a consideration which they suggested was in the interest of His Majesty's Government also.

4. It is possible that the local French authorities have blamed the Ministry for Foreign Affairs in Paris, while the latter have blamed the local authorities for reductance to act. But I have hitherto un ferstood that it was regarded on our side that it was M de Martel, the late High Commissioner in Syria, who made difficulties about implementing the promises made by the Ministry for Foreign

Affairs to this enbassy

3. As an indication that the destre for close Anglo-French co-operation overseas is not confined to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, I would add that the breach Minister for the Colonica and the officials of his department were particularly pleased at the virit which Sie Henry Moore, Under-Secretary of State at the Colonial Office, recently paid to them. M. Minudel sent me a personal in the colonial Office, recently paid to them. M. Minudel sent me a personal in the colonial Office, recently paid to them. M. Minudel sent me a personal in the colonial office of the co-operation between his Minustry and His Majesty's Government, the better pleased he would be, and I understand that in the colonial office is a lateral of the co-operation. On the military appear I would invite your Lordship's attention to the report by the military attache which was enclosed in my despatch No. 78 of the 17th January.

6. I am sending copies of this despatch to His Majesty's Consul-General at

Berrut and His Majesty's Comul at Damascus.

There &s PHIPPS

E 751 5 891

No. 167

Consul General Havard to Viscount Halifus.-(Received January 30)

No. 13.)
My Lord,
WITH reference to my despetch No. 71 of the 2nd November last. I have
the honour to report that the Cabinet presided over by Maitre Abdallah Yan

Ministers, notably over the question of the suspension of a prominent Arabic file of the G veriment, to use the words of the decree of suspension. The Ministers, however, had agreed to remain in office until the new French High Commissioner should have arrived and taken over his duties. This, in fact, they did and since a limit week, however, mother Berrit newspaper violently attactive and the control of the Government issued a decree of suspension and led to Mattre Yafi placing his resignation in the hands of the President of the Republic.

3. After the usual consultations, President Eddé again turned to Majtre Yaft to form a second Cabinet, this time, however, on party lines since it was evident that a Cabinet composed of different parties had proved a failure.

4 Within twenty four hours Maitre Yafi had formed a Cabinet of seven Ministers, which, it is said, will dispose of at least forty out of sixty-three votes in the Chamber. The new Cabinet is composed as follows:—

President and Minister of Justice Mattre Absallah Yafi Laterior and Defence Habib Abi Chahla.
Finance Mosa Nammour.
Public Works and National Economy Gabriel Kabbas Agriculture Ibrahim Haider
Posta and Telegraphs. Hikmat Joumblat.
Education and Public Health Maitre Roukos Abon Nader.

5. All of these Ministers with the exception of Gabriel Kabbaz have held office before in one or more of the many Ministries which have come and gone with monotonous regularity since the reinstitution of the Lebanese Constitution in January 1937. Gabriel Kabbaz figures as No. 32 in Lebanese Personnlities for 1938.

the public that a Calinet of seven Ministers, a Chamber of sixty three Deputies and some 4,000 Government officials employed to run the administration of a diministry, the population of which is less than that of the city of the course to his Government. The result may well be another revision of the Lebinese constitution, this time with a reduction of the administrative and legislative parapherentia to an extent more in keeping with the country's real needs and capacity to maintain

Paris, His Majesty's High Commissioner for Fulcatine and His Majesty's consulate Aleppo and Domascus

I have, &c G T HAVARD

E 1535 8.89

N 110

Consul Macketeth to Viscount Halifax (Received February 28)

(No. 16)

My Lord,

WITH reference to my despatch No. 12 of the 14th February 23, 1939.

With reference to my despatch No. 12 of the 14th February, 1 have the honour to inform you that consequent upon the French delegate's pointing out to the Syrian Government that it had not competence to annul or suspend the expectation of the High Commissioner's rescripts, Jamil Bey Mardain and his retexting an affront, resigned on the 18th February

2. After some jockeying for position among the politicians, the President of the Republic found Luth Rey Haffar withing and able to form a Government with himself as Prime Minister Mazhar Pasha Redan takes the office of Minister of Interior, hair Bey Al Khoury, Minister of Economics The man burst. Minister of Economics The

for the little of the Sente Committee in Part of the Government were departments to consider the decrees of the High Commissioner concerning the privileges of the religious communities as having no effect in Syria. The French delegate at once challenged this attitude, the Government accepted the challenge by resigning

4. The French authorities may have decided that the growing unpopularity of the Nationalist is a second at the political power of the Nationalist is a tester of the Nationalist is a tester of the Nationalist is at the roots of Islamic dogma, could not but make a favourable appeal to the Liberal sentiments of the French left wing politicians, hitherto the principal animators of France's 1936 policy of disinterestedness and possible opponents of more conservative doctrines regarding Syria.

5 I am sending copies of this despatch to His Majesty's representatives

in Paris, Jerusaleis, Beirut and Aleppo.

I have &c GR BERT MACKERFTH No. 169

Consul Davis to Viscount Halsfax (Received March 14)

My Lord.

I HAVE the honour to report that, on the 2nd, 3rd and 4th March, his limit the States of the Levant under French mandate, paid his first official visit to the provinces of the Jezirch and the Euphrates forming the eastern part of this consular district.

2. In preparation for the visit of M. Pinaux a consignment of 1,000 Systam flags was sent by the Nationalist bloc from Aleppo to Kamechlié a forth ght ago for use in decorating the town. The consignment was, however, seized on arrival by certain militant Separatists, who publicly burned the Syrian flags under the eyes of the unprotesting French officials charged with the maintenance of public order.

3. M Phank flow to Hassetché on the 2nd March but owing to bad weather was forced to land at Palmyra and did not reach his destruction till 3-45 cm. He was enthusiastically welcomed, and found the town aplendidly decorated well-brench and Jeziriot flags. Only two Syrian flags were to be seen, one at the Scientific other at the gendarmente headquarters, where they were protected from assault by French troops. The High Commissioner went on foot through the cheering populates to the Serail, where he received the officials, notables, religious chiefs, Separatist and Unionist leaders, and the representatives of the Kurds and American

4 After passing the night at Hassetché the High Commissioner proceeded on the morning of the 3rd March to Kamechlié, where he arrived at 8.50 a m and was given a transmissioner welcome. He announced that France was pledged to of heattation the moment had come to decide on a definite and durable policy, and the second of the continuing friendship and protection of France, the demand for the maintenance of French armed forces and the necessity for some form of decentralisation or local autonomy in the region. He premised them all that he would lay their case before his Government, and told them they could rest assured of the netive sympathy of France.

5. His Excellency left Kamochhé at 2 r.m. and proceeded by air to Deir ex Zor, where he arrived at 5 to r.m. He found the town completely closed and himself systematically beyonted by the Arab population. After staying the night at Duir-ex-Zor, he returned on the 4th March by air to Palmyra and Damasous.

6. The Jerreh Bag, the first recorded public appearance of which is alluded to in the third paragraph of this despatch, is understood to consist of two small French tricolours, a cross, a crossent, and two cars of wheat on a white ground

7. A copy of this despatch has been sent direct to His Majesty's Ambassador at Paris and to His Majesty's consular officers at Berrut, Damascus and Mosul I have, &c

A. W. DAVIS

[\$ 1932/5 69]

(No. 181)

No. 170

Consul Mackereth to Viscount Halifax -(Received March 15)

My Lord,

I HAVE the become to transmit become the second of the 14 ch C. measurement are a few of the 14 ch C. measurement are a few of the 12 LR of the 18th February, 1939, transferring to himself the powers of government formerly exercised by the Syrian Government in the Mohafaza of Lattakia.

2. I am sending a copy of this despatch and its enclosure to His Majesty's Ambassador in Paris.

I have &c GILBERT MACKERETH Arrêté No. 22 LR du 18 Férrier 1939 relatif au Maintien de l'Ordre dans le Mohafazat de Lattuquis

LE Hant Commissaire de la République française.

Vu le décret du Président de la République française en date du 23 novembre 1920.

Vu le décret du Président de la République française en date du 5 décembre 1925

Vo l'Arrêté No. 34 LR du 8 février 1936 reintif au ma nimen de l'ordre,

Arrete

Article 1º Les pouvoirs appartenant au Gouvernement syrien pour le maintien de l'ordre et de la sécurité publics dans le Mohafazat de Luttequié seront exercés par le Haut-Commissaire à partir du 18 février 1939 à 12 beures

Art. 2. Conformément aux dispositions de l'article 2 de l'Arrêté No. 34 LR du B février 1936, le Haut Commissaire délègue ces pouvoirs à son délégué à Lattaquié.

Art 3. Les forces de police et de gendamerte du Mohafazat seront placées à compter des jour et heure indiqués et-dessus sons les ordres du délégué du Haut Commissaire à Lattaquié.

Art. 4. Le Secrétaire général du Haut Commissariat est chargé de l'exécution du présent arrêté

Art. 5. Vu l'urgence et conformément à l'article 3 de l'Arrêté No. 96 L.R. du 14 avril 1925, le présent arrêté entrera en vigueur par voie d'affichage à la porte du Haut-Commissariat

Le Haut Commission re G. PUALX

Beyrouth, le 18 féorier 1980

E 1892 284 68)

No. 171

Viscount Halifax to Sie & Phipps (Parts)

from Colonel Mackereth regarding the policy of the French Government in Syr a

2 You will see that Colonel Mackereth points out that the policy will

the French Government are apparently following conflicts with the policy which it would be desirable that British and French policy should be further co-ordinated.

I are conscious at all times of the advantages of close co-operation between His Majesty's Government and the French Government, as well in the Near East as elsewhere. The difficulties with which His Majesty's Government are faced in Palestine are however, so great already that it is hardly feasible to add to them by assuming an obligation to keep strictly in line with the policy of the French Government in Syria

werious opposition, to reverse to the series of the series

(1) Not printed.

conflict with the line followed by His Majesty's Government in Egypt and Iraq, and, as a closel Machareth has observed, in conflict also with the efforts which they are now making to reach some settlement regarding Palestine which will not be altogether unacceptable to the Arabs. It is also likely to cause a certain amount of mistrust and resentment among other Arab States, to whose friendship this Majesty's Government attach great importance.

5. For all these reasons I view recent developments in Syris with some misgiving. At the same time, I realise that, just as it would not be feasible for His Majesty's Government to after their policy in Palestine in order to bring it into the with French policy in Syria, so it would hardly be reasonable to expect that the French Government should deviate from what they consider to be the most practicable policy in Syria in deference to any considerations based on the policy of His Majesty's Government regarding Palestine, or any other part of the Middle East. Furthermore, it appears that suspicion has been aroused in certain

to the effect that His Majesty's Government are auring at a federation of certain of the Arab States, including Syria, in which British influence would be to These articles do not, in fact, reflect the policy of His Majesty's (which is, in brief, that while they think it would be both useless and number to appose the trend of Arab nationalism towards federation, federation is a matter for the Arabs themselves, in regard to which His Majesty's Government have no intention of taking may initiative). Still less is it the case that His Majesty's Government are siming at the weakening or elimination of French influence in the Levant. Nevertheless, the existence of such suspicious makes it particularly difficult at present for His Majesty's Government to express to the French Government any criticism of French policy in the Near East

Syrin. I consider, however, that the French Government might well be asked in considerate if there is any indication which they would be prepared to supply degree of success which they think is likely to attend their plans for consuming more direct control over the mandated territories, if this is indeed their intention of an opening were then offered you of expressing any opinion on the matter, you might express, but as your personal and preliminary observations, such of the considerations advanced in the preceding paragraphs of this desputch as you consider describle. You should at the same time make it clear that you do not

Tyour Excellency should add that the French Government will be kept in these are decided. In pursuance of this policy an opportunity is being taken to inform the French Ambassador here of the final proposals which are to be land before the Arab and Jewish delegations at the Palestine conferences.

Curo, Bagdad and Jedda and to His Majesty's consular officers at Beirut and

Tam. &c. HALIFAN

FE 2144 5 691

No 172

Consul Mackereth to Mr. Baster-(Received March 22)

Confidential)

My dear Baxter.

Domascus, February 24, 1939

It is shifting. Lagarde, in the rôle of Eiron, described to Campbell (see E 390/5/59)

the 18th January from the Paris Embassy) with uneasy obliquity the state of Franco-Syrian treaty relations in a way that does not agree with the alant we get on them here. In Syria the French are pretty obviously trying to get back into the saddle. It may be an elegant trick to stop the Palais du Luxembourg clock and so enjoy the fiction that the 2nd January is only the end of a

though last day of the year before for the purposes of financial acts, but the purposes of financial acts, but the experiment in Syria with interest, and may offer up a prayer that M. Puaux will have more luck than Lord Lloyd had in Egypt

2. That the French are determined to take over the reins may be judged

from the following bare recital of facts:-

(1) M Phanx' declaration to the Temps before he embarked for Syria and Lebanon, when he end: "...c'est à Damas que brille l'un des fevers de la civilisation arabe, à l'action duquel la France du Maghreb ne set rester indifférente. Tout nous commande donc de rester au

2 M la viente per en la construir Parit and service de la construir per en la construi

(4) M Phanz' speech in the Jebel Drum, when he ancouraged the revival of separatism, which M de Martel had helped the Syrian Government

to extraguish

(5) M Punix in Latakia formally received Suleman Murshed, the Alawite rebel against the Syran Government, who, during the previous two months (with more than anspected communice of the French political officers), had held the Alawite territory to ransom and committed many acts of highway robbery, and who, to everybody presented some 5,000 armed ruff and as his followers at review before the High Commissioner. Thus sounds incredible, but I have the account from the designts himself. I had hatherto not be gived the tale.

(6) The publication at the present stage of the France Syring treaty relations of decree No. 146 LR, making it lawful for Moderns to change their religion and for Modern women to marry non Moderns. These liberal ideas touch Moderns on the raw although in the past Modern man and women have violated the laws of their faith its such matters when it has suited them without being called to book in the courts. The time when Syrians were getting over the shock of the reconstation of the 1936 treaty by the French seems ill-chosen for the stirring up of religious fanaticism. It looks uncomfortably like an attempt to pick a quarrel.

3. The French appear fully confident of being able to deal with any disturb abees and of carrying off their change in policy. But I feel uncasy of the eventual outcome, for the present is coarcely indicated as the best occasion for the gratuitous cultivation of Arab hostility, when so many enounce must be longing for chances to create trouble. Trouble in Syris may draw off some of the Arab hatred of us over Polestine, yet I can the Trouble in Syris may draw off some of Polestine again becoming a background of result to the first and the condustity of Anglo-French relationship in the latter of the condustity of Anglo-French relationship in the latter of the Condustity of Anglo-French relationship in the latter of the Condustity of Anglo-French relationship in the latter of the Condustity of Anglo-French relationship in the latter of the Condustity of Anglo-French relationship in the latter of the Condustity of Anglo-French relationship in the latter of the Condustity of Anglo-French relationship in the latter of the Condustity of Anglo-French relationship in the latter of the Condustity of Anglo-French relationship in the latter of the Condustity of Anglo-French relationship in the latter of the Condustity of the latter of the Condustity of Anglo-French relationship in the latter of the Condustity of Anglo-French relationship in the latter of the Condustity of Anglo-French relationship in the latter of the Condustity of Anglo-French relationship in the latter of the Condustity of Anglo-French relationship in the latter of the Condustity of Anglo-French relationship in the latter of the Condustity of Anglo-French relationship in the latter of the Condustity of Anglo-French relationship in the latter of the Condustity of Anglo-French relationship in the latter of the Condustity of Anglo-French relationship in the latter of the Condustity of the Condustity

Yours ever,

GILBURT MACKERETH

No. 173

Consul MacKereth to Viscount Halifus - (Received March 22)

(No. 21.) My Lord, Damaseus, March 18, 1989 WITH reference to my telegram No. 15 of the 15th March reporting the resignation of the Syrian Government, I have the henour to transmit herewill newspaper extracts(') from the Echos do Syrie giving (1) the text of the ministerial decaration of the 14th March, setting forth the reasons the Prime

Minister gave for resigning, and (2) the text of the High Commissioner's broadcast address to the "Syrian Nation" following the resignation 2 Luth Bey Al Haffar, although subservient to the Nationalist bloc, took the step that the Mardam Calunet could not, of withdrawing the instructions

transfer to the second of the commission to discuss the opportuneness and modification of the arretes in question. Following this defente the mandatory authorities maintained their pressure to recover the administrative authority they had heatly trainquished on the against of the 1936 treaty. Moreover, it became obvious that the High Commissioner was lending a ready ear to the separatists in the Jebel Druse, Jezirah and Lattakia districts, and was unwilling to use French forces to majutain the rapidly dwinding authority of the Syrian Government, child of the Nationalist bloc. The Syrian Nationalists, aware of international rumblings, and oneouraged by Iraqian politicians and, it is rumoured, by Turkish agents, decided that the present was a mutable moment for a show down and resigned

3. The political aituation is at present chaotic, with considerable division,

personal racial and religious, growing on all sides.

4. I am sending copies of this despatch to his Majesty's representatives in Paris, Jermalem, Beirut and Aleppo.

> I have & GHIBERT Mackierfill

(9) Not printed

E 2322 284 68]

No. 174

We R 1. Campbell to Viscount Halifas - (Received March 29.)

P 10 34 25 1036 W I receive to the territory of the Manager and the second of the second H CONTRACTOR a c a A a in the Simistry for Foreign Affairs the French Covernment would be prepared to supply regarding the line of pointy which they are intending to follow in Syru.

2 M Lagarde said that he would speak very frankly. In November last an agreement had been reached between the French and Syrian Governments. Opposition had, however, developed both in the French Parliament and also in Syris smong the minorities. The French Government had therefore decided to at a many the territorial transfer to

High Commissioner had been able to examine conditions on the spot and prepare a report. When M Punux's report had been received and examined the French Government would take a decision as to their future policy in Syria. That was the position at the present moment.

3. In view of the above explanation, it did not seem desirable to develop to M Lagarde any of the considerations in regard to a possible change in French. policy involving more direct control over the mandated territories, which were advanced in your Lordship's despatch under reference

4. M Lugarde was, however, informed that the French Government would be kept informed of the intentions of His Majesty's Government about Palestine as soon as these were decided. He expressed his gratitude. He remarked that there was a currous difference between the Hritish position in Palestine and the French position in Syria owing to the fact that in Palestine the administrators were excellent, while the military forces did not know the country well, whereas ria the administrators were much inferior to those in Palestine, but the ry forces had the advantage of having spent a long time in the country and Knowing it well. It was due to the latter factor that order could be kept in Syria I have. &c

R I CAMPBELL

E 2235 63 89]

No. 175.

Viscount Hulefax to Sir E Phipps (Paris).

(No. 785.) F . (10 , 4 11.39 I TANAMITE TO THE TENED OF THE PERSON OF THE a decorate la Maria de la constante de la cons table A was a state of the state M s , re w , es r sing first to see a single to the total and a sent to fear the agree and a secret court to the second of the professional and a portion of the second of the seco such a resolution being part of the the transport to the situation would then devel-L on &

HALIFAX

н 4

Embience in No. 175.

Consul, Aleppo, to His Majesty's Ambuseador, Angora.—(Received March 23) Aloppo, March 23, 1939

YOU'R telegram, upnumbered, of the 18th March

General Officer Commanding French Forces in North Syria, whom I naw this morning, told me that formal demand for union of sanjak with Turkey in expected at any moment and that in present circumstances be cannot foresee any alternative to complete abandonment by France of major portion if not the whole of sanjak if such demand materialises

Repeated to Foreign Office. No. 13, and Saving to Paris, Betrut and Damaseus)

E 2578 63 69]

No. 176.

Str E Phipps to Fiscount Hulifax -- (Retriced April 11)

(No 416. Confidential.)

My Lord, Paris. April 5, 1939 1N accordance with the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch

No. 785 of the 3rd April, His Majesty's Minister enquired unofficially of the Director of the Africa-Levant Department on the 5th April whether the Ministry for Foreign Affairs had information similar to that given to His-Majesty's Consul at Aleppo by the General Officer Commanding the French troops in North Syria to the effect that the Hatay Assembly was expected in the immediate future to pass a resolution in favour of union with Tuckey

2. M Lagarde stated that the Head of the State and the President of the Council of the Hatay had become members of the Turkish Parliament. The first had been a refugee from Syria in Turkey, and, while there, had carried on pro-Turkish activities in respect of the Sanjak of Alexandretta before returning it is the political test from The world retailmed it the sanjak and had acted on behalf of Turkey on the spot. They both exerted a certain influence, and there was imdoultedly a pretty strong movement in Turkey in favour of the union of the Hatay with that country. Rumours had recently been current to the effect that the Hatay would, under Turkish instigation, declare its muson with Turkey. The French Ambassador had enquired of the Turkish [20198]

Minister for Foreign Affairs whether the rumours were true, and had been told in reply that they were not. The Franch Minister for Foreign Affairs had received the Turkish Ambassador in Paris on the 3rd April, and and raised this aestion with him, M. Honnet had said that the French Government would have the strongest objections to any such development. M. Davaz said that no action of the kind was imminent, and that if it could be stated that negotiations with regard to the Hatay were in progress between the Tuckish and French Governments, bothing mure would be heard of the matter. M. Bonnet had replied that he saw no objection to this. In the circumstances the Ministry hoped that the question had now been postponed until a later date. It caused them, however, considerable preoccupation, and it was being studied closely. M. Lagarde was not able to tell Mr Campbell what action it was likely that the French Government would take if the union of Hatay with Turkey were in fact to be declared M Lagarde said that what he had told Mr Campbell was for the strictly confidential information of His Majesty's Government.

I ha e & FRIC PHIPS

E 2830 68 89

No. 177

t until Daris to Viscount Habfor -(Received April 12)

(No 22 Lord, Aleppo, Maech 18, 1939
W. H. F. F. S. 12 att 1 Mr. 1 . March 18, 1939 the situation in the Sanjak of Alexandretta, I have the honour to report that

the process of assimilation of the Hatay to Turkey has now proceeded so far that the Hatay may now be regarded for all practical purposes as Turkish in all lat boone

2 A measure epacting the adoption of the laws of Turkey in the Hatay to positive to the first of the state of the and. All previous legislation, including the Shari law, the Ottomati codes, and the decrees of the French High Commissioner, were declared to be hence forth inoperative in the Hotay. The power of determining the date of enforce ment of the Turkish laws was however, reserved to the Ratay Conneil of Ministers, as it was thought that some measures, for example those relating to military service, international agreements, and the position of women, might, on examination be found not immediately applicable in the Hatay

3 It has also now been announced that Turkish nationals are benceforth authorized to enter and leave the Hatay freely, without passport or visa, on

in the sanjak, particularly in the towns of Antioch and Alexandretta and fresh

contingents are continually arriving

4. On the 18th March last the Hatay Chamber of Deputies adopted a further measure, making the Turkish currency legal tender in the Hatay, and must henceforth be in Turkish, not in Syrian, correctly This was followed by an announcement that as from und day on the 16th March the Turkish system of exchange control would be put in force in the Hatay. This autouncement was followed by a run on the banks, depositors being anxious to withdraw their the contract of the contract o rate of 47 Turkish prastres to the Syrian pound, which compares unfavourably with the free market rate of 106 Turkish prastres to the Syrian pound. Hatay business circles were also greatly perturbed at the announcement, the ultimate effects of which on British and other foreign firms in the Hatay it is as yet too early to forecast. It is anticipated that the Turkish clearing system will also be inaugurated shortly in the Hatay, and that customs duties and other taxes will also be assumilated to the Turkish model

I with the many; I I william at this at Paris and Angora, and to His Majesty's Consular Officers at Beirut and

> I have, &c A. W. DAVIS

I woound Halifax to Ser E. Phrype (Purss)

No. 907 Very Confidential)

Foreign Office April 15, 1939

I HAVE received Mr Campbell's despatch No 367 of the 25th March which be stated that, according to M. Lagarde, the French Government had the state of the s The second section plants and the second section is a second section of the second section is a second section in the second section is a second section in the second section in the second section is a second section in the second section in the second section is a second section in the second section in the second section is a second section in the second section in the second section is a second section in the second section is a second section in the second section in the second section is a second section in the second section in the second section is a second section in the second section in the second section is a second section in the second section in the second section is a second section in the second section in the second section is a second section in the second section in the second section is a second section in the second section in the second section is a second section in the second section in the second section is a second section in the second section in the second section is a second section in the second section in the second section is a second section in the second section in the second section is a second section in the second section in the second section is a second section in the second section in the second section is a second section in the second section in the second section is a second section in the second section in the second section is a second section in the second section in the second section is a second section in the second section in the second section is a second section in the second section in the second section is a second section in the second section in the second section is a section in the second section in the second section is a section section in the second section in the second section is a section section in the second section in the section is a section section in the section section in the section section is a section section section section section in the section sect until the new High Commissioner had been able to examine conditions on the

spot and prepare a report

2. I welcome the information that no final decision has yet been taken by the French Government, since this means that an exchange of views between His Majesty's Government and the French Government may still not be too late to affect the usue. At the same time I am bound to note that, since the arrival of M Process and the second of th proposed to proceed with the 1936 trenty, even as amended by the supplementary agreement signed in November last. For instance control of the police in Syria has been resumed by the French authorities. French officials have taken over the offices of Governor in the Jebel Druse and Latakia, and M. Puaux has made a

tour through the Jezirch on which he appears to have given open encouragement agoration attended as

3 His Majostv's Government have never felt entirely happy about the decision of the French Government not to proceed with the ratification of the 1936 treaty, even after the negotiations for its amendment in certain admittedly. necessary ways had reached an apparently successful conclusion. They have hitherto hesitated to give expression to their misgivings for various reasons. meluding relictation to interfere in what the French Government may well regard as a question for themselves alone, fear of reviving the old misapprehension that this country distrusts and resents the position of France in the Levant and consciousism of the fact that their own experiences in Palistine do not add to their qualifications for playing the colo of adviser

4. More recently however the situation has been affected by two new factors, namely, the fresh deterioration in the international aituation acree the

middle of March and the attitude of this country's allies

5. In Iraq in particular recent developments in Syria are regarded with ster tool of the transfer of the series to the series of t entry into force of the 1936 treaty, but His Majesty's Government have never given the Iraqi Government any ground for thinking that they would do so Recently the first range of the time to be a read and on the add Morely the late King Gluzi asked Mr Houstonn Boswall to unavey a message to The King (see Mr Houstonn Boswall's telegram No. 88 of the 23rd March) King Ghazi pointed out that if war broke out the Iraqi Government would find Thermoretype to the tenant shi to be for a to , & I to the 1 - was a y or engaged in represeive measures against the Arabs in Ibn Saud, also, has told His Majesty's Minister at Jedda that if King Ghasi were to send a message to The King on the subject he himself would oute to do so for See the Ver II Bear of as reported one one to No 99 of the Sist March) that public interest in the situation in Syria is likely soon to develop into serious agitation and he feeds that if disturbances break out in Syria, men and arms will be despatched surreptitionsly from Iraq and persistent pressure be put upon His Magesty's Government by the Iraq Government to persuade the French Government to entify the 1936 treaty. He further fears that a bitter compared of propostade will also be waged against France in which Great Britain, as France's close associate, will certainly become

6. I recognise that this question does not directly con series and the tes, and that the French Government have already on wars a series terribated from well may be an root beginning a fill to a maget But less Marty - to serious many mare and to make the years of the after the same and to the line to serement to continue will be if the apprehensive of the side in the floors on the side of the present process of the present pr and they are count in take these of prenensions into account. Microson should

war break out, the fate of France would depend quite as much as the fate of this country upon the loyal co-operation of Egypt, Iraq and other Arab countries

7 His Majesty's Government therefore feel that a point has been reached where they are entitled, on grounds of high policy and in view of the close friendship between the two Governments, to make their position clear to the French Government

8. I request therefore that your Excellency will, unless you see strong objection seek an interview with the French Minister for Foreign Affairs and

speak to him on the following lines -

9. You should begin by saying that you have been instructed to raise with him a question closely affecting the interests of the two countries, that is to say their joint position in the Middle East. In raising this question His Majesty's Government desire to make it clear at the outset that whatever policy the French Covernment may be reafter pursue in the Middle East, and particularly in the Approvise of Syring Law Sales 1 1 1 1 11 best of their abuity, even though it may not be the policy which they think that they themselves would be likely to pursue in similar ejecumstances. His Majesty's Government say this because they recognize that the fates of the two con a the land there at I that is operation in any part of the world according to the contract of t They hope that this unreserved assurance of on-operation will be taken as proof were proof needed that, in making the suggestions which follow. His Majosty's Government are concerned for French interests quite as much as for their own.

10. You should then my that His Majosty's Government understand that, pending the receipt of a report from M. Frank, the French Government have not reached the service of the state of the state time certain administrative measures have been taken in Syria which imply that the French Government do not now intend to adhere to the 1936 treaty settlement, even as amended in 1938. His Majesty's Government would not be frack if they pretended that this apparent change in policy has not from the start lifted them with mingiving. They are as desirous as the French Government that conditions should not be created in any territory under French control in the Levent in which white the street of the street of the street

by a retreat from the 1936-38 settlement

11 So far as the immediate needs of public order and good government are concerned. His Majesty's Government do not presume to question the present policy, as this policy is doubtless based upon considerations of which His Majesty's Government are necessarily ignorant. Moreover they recognise that it will enable the French Government to take a stronger line with any agitators from Palestine than has been possible while the Syrian Government were in direct con les per personal breast con a calping that the day has passed when the clock can be put back in a country like Syrin, which was, moreover the first home of Arab nationalism. It seems to them mevitable that, unless the people of Syria can soon be assured that they are not and the today be extended by the part of the party of gray pleased by the It, not but the second of the se they are likely to afford a far more profitable field than otherwise for the propagands and intrigues of Germany and Italy with consequences which may eventually prove disastrous to both France and Great Britain

12 Moreover Great Britain is the ally of two countries, Iraq and Egypt. in which sympathy for Syria is widespread. His Majesty's Government are well aware that the French Government do not regard the Iraqu Government as having any status in regard to Syria, and consider that their attitude falls httle short of one of interference in the internal affairs of a neighbouring country. But this does not after the fact that the loyalty of Iraq, as well as Egypt, to the alliance with Great Britain is quite as vital to the interests of France as

to those of Great Britain

13. In this connexion you should say that His Majesty's Government have re redly pointed out to the Iraqi Government that it is in the best interests of S.r. to c. Son. T . Il as of the cran energy with From what a the only well-disposed Power able and willing to afford her that measure of protection which she unquestionably requires at the present time. They have warned the Iraqi Government not to encourage extremust claums on the part of the Syrians, but to exercise their influence in Syria on the side of modern tion. His Majesty's Government believe that the more sensible Iraqi statesmen resisted the soundness of this advice. Nevertheless, agitation in Iraq is already The season of th tragi Government may be compelled by public opinion to take certain ste; We a state of the the free partition but also eventually with His Majesty's Government

14. In normal times, such a situation might be viewed without undue disquiet, particularly in view of the large and efficient forces which the French Government retain in Syria. In the present world conditions, however, His Majesty's Government regard it as essential for both France and Great Britain to remain on terms of close friendship with the various Arab States, and the Iraqi Government have already expressed to His Majesty's Government their apprehensions regarding the difficulty which they might have in keeping the people of Iraq loyal to the alliance in a war in which His Majosty's Government were also the aires of a Power which would very likely be engaged in

repressive measures against the Araba in Syruc.

15. So far as concerns Palestine, which has been hitherto, and for the moment no doubt remains, a far more serious cause for dissultsfaction in the Arab world than Syria, His Majesty's Government are now risking unfavourable. Jewish reactions in America and eliewhere, which might in themselves have an appreciable effect upon the international aituation in an emergency, by making a to telement of the second extension as that this settlement, while safeguarding the position which the Jews have created for themselves in Palestine, will be acceptable, if not to the Araba in Palestine, then at least to the general mass of opinion in the neighbouring Arab States. The French Government may think this a somewhat believed move, and His Majesty's Government would not for a moment wish to minimise the seriousness of the situation which has prevailed in Palestine during the last two years. But lawer the man a The Man a ment teen ter dear with the section of passes of the proper passes of the proper passes of the property of WALL FILLS CELL DE TOTAL

16. His Majesty's Government are aware that, in view of the lack of natural unity in Syria, a settlement precisely on the lines of the Angio-Iraqi Treaty may not be advisable, and they are certainly not anxious that the French Government should do anything which would lead to political insimbility in any part of their mandated territories, since this might also, in present circumstances, have dangerous repercussions in the Middle East. They trust, however, that, when the French Government come to decide what their policy in Syria shall be the Ferri Governation and the second of the separation of the friendship, both to themselves and to His Majesty's Government, particularly in time of war

17 You should conclude by asking the Minister for Foreign Affairs to hoppy the even real way to term in all the even declared and even to dear

id to Min as to vicine, a fine expression report on will be the course and it so but to the fift rib you are not ille process which the more a fe-

Material

18. Copies of this despatch are being sent to His Majesty's representatives. at there, Bignet are and bedon and the Mr. tys who ar official at Beirut and Pathionis.

I am, &c HALIFAX

E 2792 5 89

No. 179

Ser M. Lampson to Viscount Halefax .- (Received April 17)

No. 381 Mr Lar. faces dyest 5 195ct I II AVE the ser a mit a grant published a performance as aterer for the pre- react report 1 to a Markeren tracean 1. 10 of he sat Mare and for halfred and relatived treet in Exper to take par is I was a see at med a attach . . I the Paked reprot on I proved the un on of Palestine and Saria

at the Iraq Legation, and, although Dr Shahbandar aired his views about Syria at considerable length, he never once referred to any scheme for uniting Palestine and Syria

3. Dr Shahbandar told Mr Smart that he had intended to come and see him in order to explain the danger which French policy in Syria entailed for England. He said that he himself, who had been thrice condemned to death by the Turks and had had his property confiscated by them, was now unable to prevent Turkish propaganda going on in his own house. The diagnat of the Syrians with French solicy was so great that they were turning to Turkey in desperation. The Turks, he maintained, definitely intended to get hold of Syria, not by annexation, but by treaty arrangements with Syria aimilar, on paper, to those of England with Iraq. It was certain that Turkey, once she had Syria, would not stop at the Palestinian border, and we should find ourselves with a powerful military State menacing the British position in the Near East.

4. German and Italian propaganda, he said, was now extremely active in Syrta, and the attitude of the French was making the Syrians ready to turn

to anyone who held out hopes, however fallacious, of independence

5. Dr Shahbandar said that the French confidence in being able to overcome all apposition in Syrus was ill founded. At the present moment certain elements were playing the French game because of their difficulties with the Central Government. Once, however, the French again became the responsible control anthority, these elements, which previously had been at odds with the Damaseus Government, would soon have reason to complain of its French successors. In a few months all the discontent against the Syrian Government

would be directed against the French. 6. Mr Smart gave Dr Shabbandar no hope that His Majesty's Government would be likely to interfere with French policy in Syria-a course which He Slaubhandar obviously had in mind. His opinions must be taken with reserve w of his Nationalist and anti French sentiments, but I share the misgryings Confidential, of the 17th March to His Majorty e Ambassador at Paris, regarding the dibious expediency of the new Franch policy in Syris. This policy must it would seem have the same results as British policy in Palestine, namely, to drive the inhabitants into the arms of the entities of France and England. It is true, as your Lordship points out, that the immediate requirements of the Majesty's Government in Palestine may be served by French suppression of Syrian liberties. A number of the anti-French Syrian Nationalists were also actively sugaged in supporting the rebels in Palestine, two at least of the leaders of the Pulestine revolt have been arrested in Damasons, and perhaps now that the French have taken over the administration, there may be a stricter control over the activities of organisations in Syria promoting the revolt in Palestine. Bu to The street of the Same while Palestine hostile and ready to welcome our enemies at the first opportunity, however dangerous the latter may ultimately be to the Syrians and Palestinians to describe I are that a series to be a first to reach to be French Government regarding their policy in Syria might be answered by "To quoque arguments not easy to rebut

7 The idea of solving the Pulestine its to the information of as seems a rection of the second rest the event of track of the first that Date in the season of the British B. C. A. C. St. Ca. Lact Past - Itan Olas contact server visited of the new total descent when the pro-

- copies of this despatch to His Majesty \ v. rs.a. Paris ... b r ad His Weet's Minister at Jedda, His Majesty's Consul-The Ber of Ha Maren a Corner & Day was

> (for the Ambassador), C. H. BATEMAN

[E 2916/284 68]

No. 180

Sir E. Phipps to Viscount Halifax,-(Received April 21)

(No 488. Very Confidential) My Lord,

Paris, April 20, 1939.

I HAVE the bonour to acquaint your Lordship that I to day carried out the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch No. 907, Very Confidential, of the 15th April in regard to Syrin.

2. I spoke to the Munster for Foreign Affairs as directed, and, in order to make sure that there should be no possible misunderstanding. I left with his Excellency a copy of paragraphs 9 to 17 inclusive of your despatch under

reference, making it clear that this must be considered as a very confidential verbal communication

3. M Bonnet promised that the French Government would take into the must curnest consideration the views of His Majesty a Government. He hopes to be The spot of man THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T

tions with M. Puaux, who is now here, have taken place 4. His Excellency remarked, however, that the French military view was that the Syrians were far too weak and impractical at present to be able to govern themselves. Their weakness would be a constant incentive to the Turks to invade Syria, and this, of course, would cause a highly dangerous estuation to develop.

5. As for German and Italian propaganda, that, M. Bonnet feels, would always be altered to suit an altered situation. Now it consisted in telling the Arabs that France was not keeping her word and would not grant Syria her promised independence. If that independence were granted the propagandists went are not see the Clause to the M. Beauch agree however, that the disadvantages of both systems must be esrefully weighed. I have &

FRIC PHITPS

E 3001 284 681

No. 181

Ser E Phopps to Viscount Halifas .- (Received April 27)

(No. 530 Very Confidential)

My Lord. Paris, April 20, 1939 WITH reference to my despatch No. 488, Very Confidential of the 20th April respecting Syria, I have the bonour to acquaint your Lordship that the French High Commissioner at Retrut called on me this morning.

2 I asked M Pugus whether M Bonnet had informed him of the verbal communication that I had made to his Excellency on the 20th April. M Punus

replied that he had done so

3 I found M. Puaux in a somewhat depressed state. He remarked that the Syrian problem seemed to be "insoluble," and that in any case the bringing intoforce of the 1936 treaty, even with the amendments of November last, would

certainly not be the way to solve it

4. M Puaux spoke bitterly about the "Damascus politicians" and the folly that it would be to sacrifice to so effete a crew the interests of the fine, fighting Christian importation, who were, moreover, very well disposed to the French They would consider that they had been betrayed by the French if the treaty were beaught into force without several further drastic amendments. Nothing I said could shake him on this point. He clearly does not think that Syria is as ripe for undependence as Iraq.

M Puanz leaves Paris on the 3rd May for Bennt, where he will arrive on the 10th May, and I gathered that nothing could possibly be decided until some

time after his return.

6. The High Commissioner said that he greatly hoped that we had not told Il's frage Government that we were approved in the Test I Gerrament the take matter, as that would have a very had effect in Iraq I reassured him on this

I mentioned in the course of our talk the question of the meursion of seemed briefly from Series to T 12 th fee in four Lordeniges despatch No. 949 of the 19th April, and expressed the hope that the High

E 3243 284, 65)

Ser E Phipps to Viscount Hatefax .- (Received May 2.)

191

No. 183

(No. 558, Very Confidential)

My Lord,
WITH reference to my despatch No. 530, Very Confidential, of the to be lunching next to M. Bonnet on the 29th April, I took the opportunity of the control of the

I saked M Bonnet what, in these circumstances, the French Government proposed to do in the matter. His Excellency replied that, as reported in my despatch under reference, the French High Commissioner would be returning to Burut, where he would arrive on the 10th May, and he would soon afterwards repose to the Syrians further indispensable modifications in the 1936 Treaty be principal modifications in question will be —

(i) The further safeguarding of the rights of minorities in Syria and
 (ii) The right for France to retain, for a certain number of years, her troops in Syria.

thus modified had been brought into force, appoint an ambassador at Berrit The world be given the right to appoint their own diplomatic representatives abroad

6. M. Bonnet indicated that, in the present disturbed state of the world, it was to the advantage of Great Britain, as much as of France herself, that a fairly strong French force should remain in Syria.

6. My impression is that the French Government have definitely decided to

7 I shall take an early opportunity of speaking to M. Bonnet in the same series a Time of the Control of the same bands from Series and the same forms of the same bands.

I have, &c FRIC PHIPPS

E 3857 5 69]

No 184

Consul Davis to Viscount Halifax.-(Received May 9)

WITH reference to my despatch No. 29 of the 31st March 1939, on the WITH reference to my despatch No. 29 of the 31st March 1930, on the state of the

Commissioner would use all his authority to prevent the recurrence of such raids. M. Punak promised that he would do so, but he affected to make light of this danger.

danger.
8. I propose to mention this to M. Bonnet next time I see him, as well as the

thruer question of the treaty.

I have, & RIC PHIPPS

[E 3199 5 69]

No. 182

Consul Davis to Viscount Halifax-(Received May 1.)

(No. 29) My Lord,
WITH reference to my telegram No. 14 of the 28th March, 1939, on the subject of the situation in Aleppo. I have the honour to report that on Thirisday the 23rd March the Antionalist bloc at Aleppo decided that all shops and offices in the town should be closed until further notice as a general protest against the

policy pursued by the French Government in Syria and a special protest against the arrest of certain prominent Nationalists in Damascus

2. Owing to the relative loss of prestige and popularity by the Nationalists during their two years of office, this decision was by no means generally observed. especially by Christian merchants and shopkeepers. The Nationalists therefore called up their stalwarts from the bloslem quarters, armed with sticks and daggers, and ordered them to force the recalcutrants to close down, using threats " to violones if necessary. This they proceeded to do under the benevolent eyes on the Sycam paints, who is not a reason at the good work of intimidating the obdurate Putil Sunday, the 26th March, there was not much actual disturbance, but on that night a bomb exploded about 9 30 2 st. in the Azizich quarter of Aleppo, and the following day bands of Moslem youths and children circulated in the streets throwing stones at transcars, breaking the windows of any shops found open, and obliterating with black paint the French augus on banks, shops and offices. The French delegate and general warned the Muladiz of Aleppo that he must keep order or they would intervene. He objected that he was not accustomed to being spoken to in that tone, to which the French replied that he would have to get used to it from now on Thermspon the desirable attend between in an art and made to Serve but at police, Nucleat Boy El Mamfortk On Tuesday at midday another bomb exploded pear the Banque de Syrie et du Grand Liban whersupon the patience of the French was exhausted and the delegate called upon the military authorities to restore order in the town. This was done quietly and without meident, but despite the insistence of the French authorities only a few shopkeepers ventured is open up of a present to produced that he to 1048 the bran is proquested protection to those that opened and then turned round and made a treaty with the Nationalists, leaving them to the mercy of the bloc's supporters, so in 1939 they have no assurance that the French policy will remain stable

3 On Tuesday, the 28th March, a further bomb exploded at 9 30 rm in the Jernitich quarter of Aleppo, and on Wednesday the 28th March, another one went off near the French general's bouse. Although so particular damage was done, a curfew has been imposed in that quarter of the town from 7 rm to 6 am, and the duties of the Syrian chief of police, who has been granted one month's leave of absence, but remains here for the time being as Acting Muhafiz have now been taken over by Colonel Bringuier, the French officer in command of the Mission for the Reorganisation of the Syrian Gendarmerie

4. Very few shops and offices in the town have yet reopened, and it is a quest a will be seen be age of a polar and as bread ment and see to the may not more as a constitute. In the meantime all kinds of rumours are circulating to change their attitude. In the meantime all kinds of rumours are circulating taxonomy of the large to be first the large threath lave attends negotiated an agreement at Angora to hand over Aleppo together with the sample and the lazarea to the large circles of the large transfer of the large circles of the large transfer of the large circles of

5. A copy of this despatch is being sent direct to His Majesty's Ambassador at Paris and to His Majesty's consular officers at Berrut and Theorems.

A. W DAVIS

the town open and in ensuring an almost normal supply of the necessities of life. Disorders have almost ceased, except for occasional stone throwing and window breaking and there is some evidence that the balance is now turning its favour of the French. There is even some talk by the Nationalists of calling off the strike, which has obviously not influenced the French Government at all, and which has, on the contrary undermined the influence and popularity of the Nationalist bloc, the first by evidencing to all who have even to see that the population is no longer solidly behind the bloc, and the second by inflicting annuary losses on the bloc's supporters who have observed the strike, while its opponents, going about their business as usual, have suffered no losses

Khalil Mudarres, in the Ministry of Finance, and Salim Djambart, in the Ministry of National Economy, are both prominent industrialists and men of substance, whose nationalism is definitely of the more moderate and reasonable variety. Their presence in the Cabinet is taken as an omeu that the new Government, if it does decide to intervene in affairs here, will follow counsels of prudence, but up to the present it has not given a sign of life so far as North Syria is concerned.

live at Paris and to His Majesty's consular officers at Beirut and Damascus

I have, &c A W DAVES

E 3858 5 89

No. 195

towat fire , to Viscount Halifas - (Received May 9)

My Lord
WITH reference to my despatch No. 34 of the 15th April, 1039, on the subject of the situation at Aleppo. I have the bonour to report that the Nationalist strike cause to an end here on the 25th April, when all shops and offices were reopened and the life of the town returned to normal

2 The decision to end the strike was taken by the Nationalist bloc estensible to permit the population to make necessary purchases in view of the strained strintion in Europe. The real reason was however, that the Nationalists, conscious that they were fact losing their influence and popularity by attempting to prolong the strike against the wishes of the population, decided to call it of before its gradual and automatic collapse had completely mixed their prestige.

3. Though the strike has lasted one month and has at times caused some embarrassment to more banks and traders whose business has been more or less seriously interfered with, its general effect has been nil.

A copy of this despatch is being sent direct to The Majesty's representative at Paris and to His Majesty's consular officers at Beirgit and Damasons

I have & DAVIS

TE 8248 284 681

No. 186

Viscount Hubbar to Sir E. Phipps (Puris)

(No. 1153. Very Confidential.)

Foreign Office, May 10, 1939

I HAVE received your Excellency a despatch No. 558. Very Confidential, of
the 1st May, and I request that you will take an opportunity of expressing to
M Bonnet my appreciation of his courtesy in supplying me with the information
contained therein as to French policy in Syria.

2. I welcome M. Bonnet's statement that the French Government are proing to enter into negotiations with the Syrian Government regarding the most at the first title 1330 from we in these related as and spensalize. In the that the withdrawal of the French troops in Syria might in present circumstances be dangerous, notwithstanding the fact that their withdrawal from Syria would not mean their withdrawal from the Lebanon where, even if the Franco-Lebanese Treaty were brought into force, France would apparently be able in effect to keep an unlimited number of troops for an indefinite period. Indeed, I had assumed that the "further arrangement regulating the relations between the French army and the Syrian army," which was negotiated with Jamil Mardam last nuturn user your despatch No. 1380 of the 24th November last), already provided for the retention of French troops.

3. I note that white M Bonnet stated that once the desired modifications have been negotiated and the treaty brought into force, an ambassador would be appointed at Beirut instead of a High Commissioner, he did not give any indication that the French Government are considering the establishment of a kingdom in Syria. You will, however see from the enclosed copy of a telegram from His King Abdul Aziz with enquiries as to his willingness, in certain circumstances, to allow one of his cons to be appointed King of Syria. Such a development would be effect which it might be expected to have in neighbouring Arab countries. I which the French Government are able to communicate to His Majesty's tovernment.

4 I am sending copies of this despatch to His Majesty's representative

I am. &c HALIFAX

Enclosure in No. 188

Sir R Bullard to Vercount Halifas - (Received April 18)

Jedda, April 15, 1938
ACCORDING to 1bn Saud, French High Commissioner of Syria naked han
the dilev whether he would agree to the appointment of one of his sons
Syria on the basis of independence and of protection of misorities.

personal, but High Commissioner thought French Government would not be against it. Ibn Saud and "Yes, provided Syria were not less free than Iraq to now."

(Repeated to Carro, No. 14 Bagdad, No. 20, Jerusalem, No. 10; and Damoscop.)

E 3599 284 65]

No. 187

Sir E. Phippir to I iscount Halifan - (Received May 17)

(No. 648. Very Confidential)

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Lordship that, in the course of conversation with the Minister for Foreign Affairs this morning, I took the portunity of speaking to him as directed by your despatch No. 1155 of the 10th May, marked "Very Confidential" resembling French policy in Survey.

[20188]

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Moanwhile, as he remarked rather sadly, the Syrian Government had resigned,

3. I threw a fly over his Excellency respecting the report that had, I said

E 4391 63 69]

No. 189

real History to as the first the transfer of the First Government to establish a monarchy in Syria. M Bonnet did not deny that this might eventually be done, but he was boutonn's on the subject, declaring that No. 42.1 all this was very vague at present. Nor would be admit that the French My Lord, Government had any particular candidate in view to occupy the future throne

and some time must clapse before Franco-Syrian affairs were satisfactorily I have, &c FRIC PHIPPS

E 4246 (809 25)

mettled.

No. 158

Ser R. Bullard to Incount Huttfar - (Received June 13.)

No. 75) Jedita, June 12, 1930 (Telegraphic) VAR 1 Vest 1 1 months to 1 mm Is and declaring that he can no lot a real approver product ave for object either to effect we of the real start, and the receipt family to him, and that it are har a to the way is and next goal will be the Here is a little of the state o I was a second that it is a second that is the

asserie, is quite as powerful as theirs

Faisul says that King is very angry with Nurs, whom he accuses of have g shown many important persons in Iriq gardied version of personal lotter whitel the King cont him in April about Arab attitude to Great Britain and France, to order to convence than that the King is working with Great Britain against Arab 24 14 1 t it would be easy for the King to raise revolt in Iraq immediately. Notiber to Kee to the test to the party of this is doubtless one of the causes of their auxiety.

I thought it well not to begin by saying that the King must not take any netion which might cause trouble in Arah world since he would in any case await vour raply before taking a decision. Obviously he would like an assurance that the Throne of Svens will not be given to a Shereef I told Paisul that it seemed to that they would not consult us if they wished to give the throne to a Shereef Adj T of the same of the state of the first total that the French would surely inform us beforehand, and the King relied on us to

It wit telegram from Bagdad shows that the King is right about Nuri's wish the second section of the last second sound him as they sounded the King I do not know. If his fear of addition of third Shereefian ruler to the existing two could be dissipated, the risk of quarrel with Iraq would be postponed, if not entirely removed. Perhaps you have some u diention from Paris about French intentions.

Note that the property of the second for unknown destination. General belief here is that Amir Saud is in the capital but in any case there is no need for anxiety on Iraqi side so long as the King is consulting His Mujesty's Government.

(Repeated to Bagdad No. 25) Addressed to Foreign Office (1) (Tail). Repeated to Bagdad and Saving to Carro, Damasens and Jerusalem, all unnumbered)

Consul Dams to Viscount Halifax,-Received June 20.1

Aleppo, May 18, 1989. WITH reference to despatch No. 231 of 2nd May 1939 from His Majesty a Ambassador at Angora to you on the subject of the situation in the Hatay, I have the bosour to report that the declarations made in such glowing terms to the Turnish press by the President and Prime Minister of the Hatay State appear grossly to exaggerate the unanimity and joy with which the introduction of the new regime based on Kemanist principles has been received by the population of the Hatay. As a matter of fact, certain aspects of the new regime liave provoked considerable discontent not only among Arabs and Christians but among the Turks of the Hatay also. The introduction of Turkish currency and exchange control in place of the Syrian currency based on the franc with free buying and selling has thrown the commercial community into confusion and less embarrassed t many persons who were accustomed to make payments abroad for life assurance, holidays, medical cures, education of children, &c. The introduction of the It is the state of the set of the prevent the competition of merchandise imported under the former Halay tariff (the Syrian tariff less 40 per cent) a very beavy consumption tax has been im. see on all such goods. The rates are given in the list enclosed herewith.(1) As a result the cost of living has gone up snormously. Imported goods have tripled in price, local products, such as fruit, vegetables, &c., have doubled in proce, and many cammodities have become absolutely unobtainable. This last feature may possibly pass, as supplies bitherto received from Syrian and Lebanese sources are gradually reptaced by goods from Turkish sources, but the other features are likely to prove permanent, and as there is no sign that salaries and wages will be increased, the result in likely to be a sectious decline to purchasing power and in the general standard of living of the population of the Hotay. This aspect of things is already beginn ng to make itself felt

2. Opposition to the Government appeared openly in a recent session of the Chamber of Deputies at Antioch, when a Turkish member, Hundi Salue. president of the Halkeri at Alexandrella, protested that the Hatny Government, wethout cancelling the Chamber, had introduced many measures which the Deputies did not like. After an angry scene between members of the Hatay Cabinet and Turkish Deputies, the Chamber voted against the procedure of

preency demanded by the Government.

3. Another enuse of discontent is the number of Turkish offer deals there. invaded the Hatay to the exclusion of local candidates for Government employ at The second se it is felt that, when that event takes place, the whole top heavy superstructure of the autonomous Halay, with its President, its Prime Minister and Cabinet, its forty Deputies and innumerable officials, will doappear overnight to give place to the very reduced organization of a furkish viloyet or katmakajalik, in which but few local people will find a place. This and the prospect of conscription in the Turkish army is leading many even of the pure Turks of Antioch, not to montion CTRE THE STREET mandate were after all so had for them as they were led to believe.

4 A copy of this desputch is being sent direct to His Majesty's representatises at Paris and Angora, and to His Majesty's consular officers at Beirut and Damascus.

> I have &c. A W DAVIS

(4) Not printed.

E 4893 8 89)

No. 190

Consul Dame to Viscount Halifax .- (Received June 20) No. 45.)

My Lord. Aleppo. June 10, 1939. WITH reference to my despatch No. 18 of the 6th March, 1939, on the subject of the situation in the Jezirch I have the honour to report that some disturbances of a political nature occurred at Kamechlie, the chief town of that district on the 7th June tast

2 From the information available here it appears that the Separatist leaders, disappointed at the continued postponement of the measure of decentralisation which they had been fed to expect, called upon their followers to demonstrate in force on the morning of that day. The demonstrators proceeded to the Serai, where they pulled down the Syrian flag and housted the Jexireb flag while the crowd shouted "Long live France" and "Long live the Jezusch!" They then repaired to the house of the knimakam, where a meeting of officials was in progress, and demanded that all Sycian Government officials who are not natives of the Jezirch should quit the province immediately, without even waiting to take their families with them. Obliged to comply with this request, they left accordingly for Rus-el Ain, where they are now awaiting thetractions. The Separatist leaders then sent a telegram to the French High Count majoner at Beirut declaring their mubility to submit any longer to union with Demisseus, and asking for immediate application of the régime of

3. Later the same day a force of gondarmerie occupied the Serai and and the Qr of the property of the transfer and the control and

seven persons. The town was thereupon closed and a general strike proclaimed 4 A copy of this despatch is being sent direct to His Majestr's Ambassador. at Paris, and to His Majesty's Consular Officers at Berrnt, Damascus and Mosal I have, de

A W DAVIS

E 4446 1800 25

No. 191

Sir R Bullard to Viscount Halifax .- (Received June 20.)

(No. 81) (Celegraphic)

Jedda, June 20, 1939.

MY telegram No. 75 of 13th June On receipt of Bagdad telegram No. 225 of 16th June, I informed Amir. ha sal that the impression gained by His Majesty's Ambassador from French Mounter was that conversion of Syrian Republic into a mountrhy was not a very live question. If Faisal received this news without enthusiasm, that might be "greatest while is bould its I form I was his works

According to a telegram received by Faund from Egypt, newspapers in which Ibn Saud threatened him for assisting Syrians and Palestinians. This letter was summarised in my telegram No. 48 of 8th April. Faisal is confident that the version shown by General Nurs was falsefied, since actual text, if published, could do Ibn Saud no borm

to the wife the second of the considered should not engage in propagands on his behalf? I suppose that the first two alternatives in paragraph 1 of my telegrom No. 75 mean that Ibn Saud would axe His Majesty's Government, if not to belp him to secure Throne of Syria for his family, at least to try to exclude any Shereefian candidate are confident that be would do nothing which might cause strife between Arab States or create internal trouble in any of them, but that, subject to that proviso, they consider he is the best judge of his interests and of those of his country. We might add that we hope that visit of Iraqi Prime Minister will discipate the availaderstandings, though Faual seems pessionstie on that point

(Repeated to Bagdad, No 26 Saving; Cairo, No. 16, Jerusalem, No. 4, and

Damascus, No 2)

E 4248 1809 25]

No. 102

Viscount Halifax to Sir R. Bullard (Jedda,

(No. 99)

(Telegraphic.) Foreign Office, June 23, 1939 YOUR telegram No. 75 of 12th June 1bn Sand's letter to Sir R Bouned

objecting strongly to Iraqi policy and propaganda, especially regarding Syria] I have no further information regarding intentions of French Government or E. Phipps's despatch No. 648 [of 16th May] shows that French Minister for Foreign Affairs, when asked about the rungured French intention to establish a

admit that French Government had any particular candidate in view to occupy the throne. I doubt whether French Government have yet come to definite decision. to have a monarchy at all, still less to adopt a Shereelian candidate.

2 Question is, in any case, primarily one for decision by the mandatory Power and the people of Syria. If, however the Iraqi Government were to make it known that they favoured some particular candidate, it would be delicult for His Majesty's Government to take exception to their action on the ground that it amounted to improper interference with Syrian affairs, and still less to improper interference with Saudi Arabian affairs, seeing that such action by itself would seem to constitute no threat to any part of Saudi Arabia

3. I presume that Ibs Sand's real fear is the formation of a comparatively strong and influential bloc of the northern Arab States, which might rapids, overshadow Saudi Arabia in political importance, and dispose, once and for all, of Ibn Saud's claim to be regarded as the political leader of the Arah world. It would, from the Soud's point of view, he worse still if Iraq, Transpirdus and Syria were all ruled by members of the blorcefinn family, who might possibly even attempt to stir up revolt in the He az or other parts of present Saudi territories. Principle of the present against Saudi Arabia. There can presentiably be no fear on his part of fraquattempts openly to arize his territory

4. His Majorty's Government have themselves recently taken strong exception to Iraqi propaganda, especially regarding Koweit, but it is obvious that no activities in which the Iraqi Government have been engaging could possibly be regarded as justifying any violent action by Ibn Sand, such as tribal raids in Iraq, and any such action might obviously lead to most acrious consequences.

5. I think that, subject to your observations, your reply might be on the following lines -

6. I have learnt with regret that anything said or done by the Irani Government should have led Ibn Sand to think that the Iraqi Government are pursuing a policy contrary to his interests.

7. His Majesty's Government have themselves found it necessary recently to take exception to certain aspects of Iraqi propagands, reportally propagands directed against Koweit. His Majesty's Government have made their views regarding the objectionable nature of this propaganda clear to the Iraqi Government. There is no reason why Ibn Saud, if he shares the views of His Majesty's Government on this point, should not also point out to the Iraqi Government that such propaganda is open to strong objection.

8. At the same time, it does not appear likely to His Majesty's Government at Iraq has aggressive intentions towards Saudi Arabia or the Persian Gulf. Sies Even if such ambitions were entertained in certain quarters in Iraq it would still be doubtful whether they would constitute a real threat to Iraq's neighbours. No one can foresee the distant future, but so long as Ihn Snud and his successors rule what is now Saudi Arabia, and so long as His Majesty's Government maintain their position on the shores of the Persian Gulf, as they have every intention of doing, it is clearly beyond the power of Irng to achieve any territorial expansion in that direction

9. As regards Syria, I understand that the Iraqi Government hope that eventually there may be some form of closer union between some of the Arab States. But so far as Syria is concurred this must depend upon the end of the

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French Mandate. These Iraqi hopes, therefore, are not likely to be realised in the near future, and need surely not affect Iraq's present relations with other

10. As for the question of the Syrian Throne, His Majesty's Government think that this is primarily a question to be decided by the people of byris and the mandatory Power. They do not believe that any decision has yet been reached, even whether there is to be a king at all. His Majesty's Government had not heard that the Iraqi Government wished to support some particular candidate for the Syrian Throne, and they are not aware who this candidate may be, but of the bond holds different views on the suitability of certain possible candidates, it would seem desirable that a friendly discussion should take place between the Saudi Arabian and Iraqi Coverimenta with a view to reconcile any difference

11. In general, His Majesty's Government believe that there is no question affecting the interests of the two neighbouring Arab monarchies, which enunct be solved by the normal methods of friendly and confidential consultation. I hope that Ihn Saud will find, in the course of such conversations, that the Iraqui Government have every desire to take full account of his position and to treat ontstanding problems in a spirit of goodwill. It would meanwhile, he less to refram from any action or public statement which might morely sublitter Sandi Iraqi relations. Hasty action of this kind by Ibn Sand would certainly not be the best means of inducing Iraq to modify her policy towards Syria in such a way as to take more favourable account of his interests. Perhaps, in order to A STATE OF THE STA General Nurr, or some other leading Iron; statesman, to visit him to Sandi Arabia, or alternatively be might send one of his own sons to Raplad. A full and frank the expension of the expension of the expension of STREET, SO

12 Foregoing was drafted before recespt of Bagdad teleg \ 22 have a mitable reply to 1bn band.

A TOTAL TOTAL OF A CONTRACTOR Saving (by post) Damuseon, No. 3, Saving (by post), Jerusalem, No. 452a (by post), and Paris, No. 278, Saving (by bag))

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No 193

Sie E. Phipps to Viscount Halifax - (Received June 20)

(No. 814.) Paris, June 24, 1939 My Lord, WITH reference to my telegram No. 392, Saving, of to-day, reporting the signature simultaneously in Paris and in Angora of agreements between France and Turkey I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith copies of the texts, as printed in the Temps (semi-official), dated the 25th June, of the following documents --

(1) A Franco-Turkish declaration of mutual assistance

2 A umlateral declaration by the French Government concerning Syria and

) at the said to M. Bert at the Tirket A. 4 An encountries of the present to the Menter of p Foreign Affairs.

(5) Reports from Augura of the signature of the Franco-Tuckish agreements

2. I am sending a copy of this despatch to His Majesty's Ambassador at Angora, I have, dec 1 RIC PHIPPS

(1, Not printed

Enclosure in No. 193

Extract from the Temps of June 25, 1939.

LA SIGNATURE DU PACTE FRANCO-TURC D'ABBISTANCE MUTURLES.

Le Pacte d'Assistance mutuelle

LA déclaration commune assurant l'assistance mutuelle de la France et de la Turquie, au cas d'un acte d'agression dans la région méditerrunéeune ou dans les Balkans, est ainsi concue:

Declaration.

Le Gouvernement français et le Gouvernement ture sont entrés en étroite consultation et les discussions dans losquelles ils se sont engagés et qui sont encore en cours ont révélé leur identité de vue habituelle.

2. Il est convenu que les deux Etats conclurent un accord définitif de longue durée comportant des engagements réciproques dans l'intérêt de lour sécurité

nationale

3. En attendant la conclusion de l'accord définitif, le Gouvernement français et le Gouvernement turc déclarent que, dans le cas d'un acte d'agression qui conduirait à une guerre dans la région inéditerranéenne ils seraient prêts à coopérer effectivement et à s'accorder mutuellement toute l'aide et l'assistance en wur pouvoir

4 Cette déclaration, ainsi que l'accord envisagé, n'est dirigée contre suc il

assistance réciproques dans le cas où celles-ci s'avéreraient nécessuires

5. Il est reconnu par les deux Gouvernements que certaines questions, y compris la définition plus précise des diverses conditions dans lesquelles as declerobasent to see dec engagement, then the little of the country of it to be see it the the country of the second of the second

6. Les doux Gouvernements reconnaissent qu'il est également nécessa re d'accorrer l'Alabi on at le l'a de dates les la la la el mi et constitution

afin d'attendre ce but le plus rapidement possible.

7. Il est entende que les dispositions et dessus énoncées n'empéchent ni l'un ni l'autre Gouvernement de conclure dans l'intérêt général de la consolidation de la paix, des accords avec d'autres pays,

Paris, & 23 juin 1939

BONNET

SUAD DAVAZ

Voici la déciaration française relative " à la pérennité de la mission assumée par la France cu Syrie et au Liban " :

Le Gouvernement de la République déclare qu'il n'entre aucunement dans les it e trans de la Ferrie de l'indiat et et faveur l'un tiere, à la mission qu'elle fine tablet in the et al although

Paris, le 23 juin 1939

BONNET

0 4

Les signatures échangées, M Georges Bonnet a prononcé devant le micro les paroles survantes :

Allocation de M Georges Bonnet.

La déclaration d'assistance mutuelle franco-turque reprend exactement les termes de la déclaration anglo-turque du 12 mai

Elle est destinée à rendre strictement parallèles les obligations qui heat la France et la Grande Bretagne et celles qui lient déjà la Grande Bretagne et la Turquie.

l'ile prévoit, en effet

"(1) Que les deux Gouvernements, français et ture, s'accorder et pritoche ment toute l'aide et l'assistance en lour pomenir dans le ces d'un acte d'agress, n qui condu tutt a une gavere mus la regrat meinterimmenne 50[88]

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"Et (2) que cet engagement sera précisé dons un accord définitif qui aura egalement pour but d'assurer l'établissement de la securité dans les Balkans."

"Tels sont les deux points essentiels de cette déclaration. Il convient, d'attieurs, de souligner, à ce propos, que, comme elle l'indique expressément, elle n'est dirigée contre aucun pays.

Replique exacte de la déclaration anglo-turque, la declaration francoturque a été élabirée en meme temps que celie-ei, au cours d'une négociation qui a associé Paris, Londres et Ankara et dont le succès marque une solidarité essentiello au maintien do la paix

Jo suis tout particulièrement houseux de voir ainsi resserrés les liens qui unissent la France et la Turquie, dont l'étroite entente se manifeste ainsi à la fois sur les problèmes particuliers et sur le plan plus élevé de la politique génerale."

Reponse de M. Sund Daraz

L'Ambassadeur de Turquie à Paris a pris ensuite la parole, et s'est exprimé 34530

Votre Ministre des Allaires étrangères, mon ami Georges Bonnet, vous a donné à l'instant même les renseignements nécessaires sur ce que nous faisons

de no puis ajouter que ceci je rondrais dire combien je ressens une grande

joie de voir sentée aujourd'hui l'umion franco-turque.

Les deux pays, en signant les accords d'anjourd'hut, l'ent fait pour consolider la paix. Ces accords de sont dirigés contre personne: ils ont été con au dans le but le plus paetfique. Notre idéal est la paix et c'est de cette manière que nous cullaborous à son maintien. Ce faisant la France, la Turquie et l'Angleterre feront tout ce qui est en leur pouvoir pour maintenir cette paix qui est obbre à l'humanité tout entière

La Retroccenan à la Turquie du Sandjak d'Alexandrette

LES documents signés bier, à Ankara, savoir un arrangement, un protocole et deux lettres annexes, sont analysés et commentés dans la note survante qui a été remise à la presse sprès la cérémente du Quai d'Orsay

La France est guidée par le souci d'affranchir les relations mutuelles de la Turquie et de la Syrie de la lourde équivoque dont les grevait le persistance, sous des formes plus ou moins nettes, de prétentions turques. Les rapports des deux pays sevent désormais fondés sur la confiance réciproque. La Turquie reconnaît le carnetère immusble de sa frontière avec sa voisins. Elle s'engage à se rien entreprendre qui soit de nature à compremettre l'intégrité territoriale on la contracte, dans ce domaine, une obligation unilaterale en vertu de laquelle elle s'interdet de s'engérer, de quelque manière que ce soit, dans les affaires de la Syrie et, même simplement de chercher à y exercer la moindre influence.

Tant par leur portée que par leur solemnité, ces engagements libèrent la Syrie d'une menace morale et matérielle qui pesait sur sa vie politique. A l'in plus encore en Djezerch et à Alep, l'opinion mesure, à sa juste valeur que présente pour le pays un assainssement qui, a'il cet payé d'un ; that his year of a first of ar ar 1 "otherware traits et fui ouvre, sur con patrimoine définitivement consolidé, la perspective d'une

existence passible.

La France a saisi cette occasion de dégager de toute incertitude et de tout doute sa propre politique au Levant. C'est à cette fin que tend la déclaration par laquelle elle affirme qu'il n'entre aucunement dans ses intentions de renoncer, en favour d'un tiers, à la mission qu'elle assume en Syrie et au Liban. Spontané et unilateral, cet acte a une valeur eran omnes. Il vaut à l'égard des tiera, ce terme étant pris dans son acception la plus large. En même temps, donc, que la Syrie aasure son avenir, la France proclame la pérennité de ses objectifs au Levant.

La rétrocession du sandjak ne pouvait être grevée de conditions qui cussent tendu à retourner contre la Turquie, au profit de la Syrie. l'hypothèque dont la négociation avait pour objet de préparer la mainlevée. La Turquie, plus que tonte autre l'unssance est jalouse de ses prérogatives. Tout ce qui peut parutire limiter se souveranceté lui est suspect. Faisant désormais partie intégrante de la

Torquie, le sandjak perd sa personnalité propre ainsi que, par vote de respected l'autonomie dont il jonissait à l'intérieur des frontières syrieunes. C'est ce principe qui forme l'assise du système.

Les relations contractuelles des Puissances avec la Turque s'étendent automatiquement au territoire réintegré. Il n'en pouvait être autrement. Quant aux groupes ethniques de sang autre que ture, il a était pas moins clair qu'Ankara écarterait résolument toute tentative de leur assurer une protection externe. Il a fallu ainsi éliminer des textes toutes les dispositions par lesquelles cussent été

conférées aux éléments en cause certaines franchises ou garanties.

Il n'en reste pas moins que les individus qui désireront ne pas acquérir la nationalité turque auront, pendant un délai de six mois à dater de l'entrée en vigueur des accords, la faculté d'opter pour la nationalité syrienne ou peur la nationalité libanaire. Ceux qui agiront de la sorte devront, dans les dix huit mois suivants, transporter four donneile hors du territoire après avoir liquide leur avoir immobilier. Ils seront libres d'aliener on d'emporter leurs effets. mobiliers de toute nature, ainsi que feur elieptel. Le produit de cette liquidation sera bloqué à un compte spécial de la hanque centrale de la République turque à Alexandrette. Les modalités de transfert seront réglées par voie d'arrangement cutre les parties contractantes. Quant aux étrangers, ceux qui le demanderout aurout la latitude d'être admis au bénéfice du meme régime,

Les accords règient les conditions dans lesquelles les intérêts moraux et matériels de la France sont dédommagés. Les biens fonciers et les droits incosporels de nos nationaux sont cedés contre le versement d'une indomnite giobale et forfaitaire dont il incombera au Geuvernement de la Republique de rtir le montant entre les œuvres en entreprises dépossérées ou évincées. De même, en ce qui concerne les dépendances du domaine privé de la France dans le

BUIG JAK.

Le cimetière militaire dans lequel nous avons regroups, an 1935, les cendres de nos soldata morts au cours de la campagne de Cil, ne continuera d'être propriété française. Nous en assurerons le gardienninge. Il ne sera pas interdit aux fêtes d'usage, d'y célébrer des cérémonies commémoratives selon les rites que la décence et la piété ont consacrés. Quant aux édifices culturels églises el parousses latines, ainsi que leurs dépendances, tous ceux qui relèvent de congregation for the contract after the landest track

Telle est l'économie des accords qui fixent désormais le statut des relations franco-turques au Levant. Depuis 1036 ces rapports étaient tendus. Le retour du sandjak à la Turquie doit avoir pour effet de dissiper l'atmosphère irritante

qu'entretenait la question d'Alexandrette.

Encore cat il que, de la province en cause, une portion non négligeable reste Cette rectification lausse à la Syrie une contrée dont la population autoritone est de race armémente el assure au pays une frontière orographiquement mieux decise.

Aucun obstacle ne n'oppose donc plus à l'établissement de rapports confiants deux Punsances ont tenu à faire coîncider la signature des actes relutifs à la Syrie avec celle de la declaration par laquelle elles s'engagent mutuellement à se préter assistance en cas de conflit

E 4552/1142 44]

No. 194

See E. Phypps to Viscount Halifas (Received June 26)

(No. 392. Saving) (Telegraphic) En clair Paris, June 24, 1939 MY telegram No. 378, Saving for the 22nd June Franco-Turkish nego-

A France-Turkish declaration of mutual assistance was signed in Paris by the Munster for Foreign Affairs and the Turkish Ambassador on 23rd June Copies of the text which is identical with the Anglo Turkish Declaration of 12th May, are being sent by despatch

 A unilateral declaration was also signed by M. Bonnet in the following terms.—

"The Government of the republic declares that it does not enter into the intentions of France to renounce in favour of any third Power the responsibilities which it has assumed in Syrin and the Lebanon

3. An agreement, a protocol, two annexes, a procede-cerbol and two letters, establishing a new régime of confidence and appeasement on the Franco-Turkish frontier, and providing for the return to Turkey of the sanjak, were signed simultaneously at Angora and are to be published shortly. According to semi official statements, they lay down the compensation which France is to receive for her moral and material interests in the sanjak. An indemnity of about 30 million france is to be paid by Turkey for the French interests ceded and is to be distributed by the French Government. The military cometers is to remain French and the status of the French religious addition to be unchanged. Kassab is to remain affairs of Syria.

4. Although the cession of the sanjak has given rise to certain criticisms from Right Deputies, such as M. Morin, who dislike any alienation of French territory both in itself and as a precedent, the conclusion of the France-Turkish Agreement as a whole is generally welcomed by the Right Centre and Left alike Newspapers regard it as further evidence of the raise of the co-operation of France and Great Britain and as a micross for their diplomacy for the policy of the panet front. There are numerous tributes to Turkey and to the value of her translation.

(Copy sent to Angora)

CHAPTER Y GENERAL

E 729 729 65]

No. 195

Sir R Bullard to Viscount Habijan - (Received Junuary 29)

(No. 17) (Telegraphic)

Jeida, January 29, 1939

MY telegram No. 16 of 29th January

After talking about the Yemen, Iho Saud spoke about the world situation He was rather optimistic about Palestine. The main thing was to easure that the Jews should never dominate that country. He repeated his conviction that interest of His Majesty's Government and the Arabs were identical. If only the Palestine question could be got out of the way, all would be well. He had recently talked to men of importance from India, Egypt and Syris and other Meslem countries, and whatever their stitude towards His Majesty's Government, they were all entirely opposed to Italy and Germany. If His Majesty's Government ever abandoned their position in India, the Persian Gulf and Red he had would know how to look after himself, but "so long as there was on a biguishman in the Persian Gulf," our interests were his, and he binted that in case of a world struggle we could count of his goodwill.

2 Ibn Saud mentioned as a good joke that Italian Memster, when reporting between Saudi Arabia and Great Britain at any time, Ibn Saud had only to

tell hun

S German Minister, who has not yet presented his letters of credence, seemed surprised and I thought somewhat put out on learning that the King who is also waiting to present his credentials. Only other person be received was Hamilton, London director of group undecypherable) Arabian Standard Oil Company, whose departure was fixed for the following day

(Repeated, Saving, to Catro, No. 5, Jerusalem, No. 3, Bagdad, No. 4, Political Resident in Persian Gulf, No. 1, Government of India, No. 2, and

Aden, No. 33

[E 748 61 91]

No. 196

Ser R. Bullard to Vincount Halifas.-(Received January 30)

(No. 10) My Lord,

Jedda, January 9, 1939

I HAVE the honour to transmit berewith, in translation, the Sandi note on the Anglo-Italian Agreement whose receipt I reported in my telegram No. 7, dated the 9th January. I regret that I was not able to induce the Sandi Government to abandon their intention to make a communication to the British and Italian Governments or, at least, to limit their communication to the brief formula which was suggested in the mixth paragraph of your despatch No. 253, dated the 29th June, 1938, but in spite of a long talk with Fuad Bey, in the course of which I and it is not to be a long talk with Fuad Bey, in the course of which I and it is at the set forth in the above-mentioned despatch, the Sandi Government have found it becomeny to send identic notes to my Italian colleague and myself, and to embroider the proposed formula. But it will, I hope, afford partial entisfaction that they have at least avoided criticisms of detail and have not asked any questions such as those indicated in the enclosure to my despatch No. 220 of the 4th December last.

2. My Italian colleague regards the note he has received as a rather absurd statement of the obvious. I have, however, not discussed the matter with him and shall not do so without instructions.

S. I am sending copies of this despatch to His Majesty's Ambassadors at Home Carre at I Baylaid and a Home Water vis consultational it Be rut and also to His Majesty's Consultat Damascus.

I have, &c R. W BULLARD

I nelesure in No. 198

Saudi Minister for Foreign Affairs to His Majesty's Minister (Jedda)

1 HAVE the honour to inform your Excellency that His Majesty's Government, since learning of the terms of the Anglo-Itahan Agreement of the 10th April, 1936 have been studying its terms with the greatest care and attention because it contains some points affecting them and their Arab neighbour, the Yemen. They have been very careful in studying it and in considering what the agreement may imply and, after this continued and careful study, they have come to the conclusion that they are obliged to forward this present note to their two friends, the British and Itahan Governments, in order to express their

ment to which they are not parties. Therefore they do not consent and cannot consent to any condition or term which may limit their freedom or to any stipulation, whether in the Anglo Italian Agreement of the 16th April, 1938, or in any other agreement, which may affect them, and they make all reserves in regard thereto.

opinion and define their attitude towards the said agreement.

Further His Majesty's Government cannot be bound except by the treaties concluded between them and Great Button and Italy respectively. They do not admit that their relations with them can be governed by anything except the provisions of International Law as recognised by independent States or (the terms) of the treaties concluded between them.

FAISAL, Minister for Pareign Affairs.

E 1109 1108 251

No. 197

Set R. Bullard to Viscount Habifus - (Referred February 18)

N .9.

I divide the second of the land of the second of the Egyptian Government in promoting this scheme was purely humanitarian and without any political motive whatsoever

of interference in the internal affairs of his country, not merely by Europeaus, but also by Moslem countries. Indeed, perhaps he is more suspicious of Moslema, who have a right of entry which to dented to Europeaus. His suspicious are directly in the suspicious will be appeted that his deepent suspicious would attach to the ambition attributed to Egypt of becoming the seat of a caliphate—a subject to which I referred in my despatch No. 43 of the 9th March hat, and I have no doubt that Azzom Bey acted wisely in making a bold attack on this suspicion instead of pretending that it did not exist.

3. According to Azzam Bey, he followed this line of argument. He had not come to 'negotiate' about the roads, as Fund Bey had invited him to do on his arrival. The Egyptian Government offered a handsome present, and it was for the Saudi Government to say whether they wished to accept it. To have any

Government, as a one-eyed person in the kingdom of the blind, had offe afforded assistance, often at considerable cost to themselves, to several Moslem countries which happened to be less advanced in material development. To Afghamstan, for instance, Egypt had offered to accept in Egyptian schools and

colleges a considerable number of Afghan students at the expense of the Government of Egypt, and the help given to Iraq in the matter of education was well-known. As to the suspicion that Egypt wished to set up a caliphate, it was fantastic. To attempt such a project would defeat the object of the Egyptian Government, which was to draw Moslem countries, and particularly neighbouring Arab countries, together by moral and cultural bonds. It had been suggest that the Royal marriage between the Iranian Heir Apparent and an Egyptian princess had been arranged with one eye on the camphate, but did anyone with any knowledge of Islam between that a Shi'ah State would accept such a camphate! Not a soul in Egypt was in favour of such a scheme—no statesman, or politician nor the Sheikh al Maraghi, and when the young King showed some

in return for such help as she proposed to give in the matter of the Hejaz roads, and in humanitarian and cultural projects in other countries, except the satisfaction of having accomplished work of public utility and the knowledge that in time of war, if war should come, she would have neighbours who were well-disposed towards her—the help of those neighbours she did not expect to secure

4. Azzam Bey says that his arguments eventually convinced the King who withdrew all the objections which had been raised hitherto, and even accepted without difficulty the clause which provides that when the cost of the improvements now contemplated has been paid off they shall never be the subject of any charge to the users beyond those necessary for their maintenance.

5. I am sending copies of this despatch to His Mayesty's Authorsandors at Cairo and Bagdad, and to the Secretary to the Government of India in the

Faternal Affairs Department

I have do

R W BULLARD

B 1334 8 311

No. 198

Viscount Halifax to Sir R Bullard (Jedda)

(No 43.)

THE Emir Fessal called to see me this afternoon accompanied by Fuad Bey and the Saudi Arabian Minister. The Emir began by saying that be had come the spirit of full willingness to help over the Palestine problem but be was rather concerned at the possibility of the introduction of other and wider matters into the discussions, which might possibly have reactions on Saudi Arabia and the other Arab States. What he had principally in mind was the various suggestions that had been unofficially made in the press as to the possibility of some form of Arab federation. Such a development, it was suggested, might take one of several forms, which might comprise—

Palestine, Transjordan, Iraq, Syria and the Lebanon, or Palestine, Transjordan and Iraq, or Palestine and Transjordan

His Royal Highness had not been disposed to pay much attention to newspaper reports because he knew that these did not emanate from His Majesty's Government, but he and his delegation had been rather more concerned with the standard put forward by Nuri Pasha that he should write a letter to me aponsoring the general idea. This letter in draft the Emir Feisal proceeded to show me emphasising its confidential character, and I read it through. In the letter, which I said I had not received, and which the Emir Feisal fold me that he had persuaded but to suspend, but Posha argued for the independence of Palestine, subject to suitable guarantees for minorities and also, so far as I remember, for the early catablishment of some system of confederation, adherence to which Iraq with the put to me was whether there was any likelihood of His Majesty's Government desiring to bring in the establishment of an Arab federation as part of a bargain for a l'alestine settlement.

2. In reply to this I eaid that His Majesty's Government had never entertained any such idea, if only for the reason that they regarded the settlement of the Palestine problem as urgent and any future establishment of an Arab federa

the development of feeling among the Arab States themselves. If and when were strongly in favour of some such plan and agreed upon the method of its practical execution, I had no doubt that His Majesty a Government would be very willing to consider it, but it did not at present appear to them in the field of practical politics.

3. The Emir expressed himself as reassured by my reply and concluded

present personally to the Prime Minister I told him that, subject to the Emir Feisal's engagements. I would arrange with the Prime Minister what time would be convenient for him to receive His Royal Highness for this purpose

4. The Emir Fersal did not raise any question concerning a possible future

monarch of Palestine

I am. do HALIFAX

E 1304 1804 681

No 100

Sie W. Lampson to Viscount Halifax,-(Received February 21)

(No. 124.) My Lord,

Laire, February 8, 19

I HAVE the honour to report that the Eleventh Annual Congress of the Egyptian Medical Association and the Second Pan-Arab Medical Convenient opened in Carro on the 29th January, has now concluded its sound Son delegates from Syris, Iraq, Tunis and other countries of the Near and Middle East attended, besides some 200 Egyptian dectors

2. The chair was taken by Dr Ali Ibrahim Poshs, the eminent Egypt armargon. The discussions autumity dealt largely with purely technical insternation of an the international organisation of hygiene, the standard of hying at Eastern countries and the special discusses prevalent in those areas. The congress further considered the question of a universal medical terminology in all Amb countries.

and Middle Eastern countries to meet together in Cutro, which is becoming more and more the positival and cultural centre of the Near East. It is not astronomy, therefore, that the delegates' thoughts were not confined solely to matters of purely to bacal interest. At a reception given by the Iraquel Shawkat, who was the president of the Iraquel delegation to the congress, enlarged, according to a press report, on a propect for a greater unified Arab Blate. With this end in view he advocated a strict control over all schools, universities and the press in the Arab countries, and initiated that an Egypto-Iraque committee would be constituted to promote the idea. According to the press the speaker envisaged a Greater Arabia on the linear of Hitler's Greater Germany.

4. This proposal of a muffed, as opposed to a federated, Arab State in a new one, and shows httle approportion of political realities obtaining in Arab countries. But it is of interest in that it indicates the influence which the technique of the totalitarian States of Europe is now having on the Near East. A shrewd observer recently remarked a propost of the various meetings of Arab delegates which have recently taken place in Care that they would lead, not so much to a measure of co-operation, but to a rapid spread of advanced and novel ideas amongst the young men of the Near East.

1 have, &c.

MILES W LAMPSON.

[E 1675 687 91]

No 200

Str R. Craigie to Viscount Holifan-(Received March 6)

tNo. 18.) My Lord,

Tokyo, January 10, 1980

WiTH reference to my despatch No. 388 of the 5th August, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that Prince Serf al Islam Hassem of Yemen and his party left the Tokyo Imperial Hotel on the 6th January after a stay in Japan of more than seven months. The Japanese military authorities ar 100 for them to fly to Shanghai, but it is unlikely that they will remain in China for long, their aim being to return to Arabia, making abort stays at ports of call on the way

2. The Prince seemed to be as rejuctant to leave Tokyo as he had been to leave London, one rumour current locally being that in view of "recent events to the Yemen" (of which, however, I have no details) he had no desire to return home in a harry. There was consequently a considerable amount of packing a spacking and repacking of trunks. The undue prolongation of the Prince's visit was a source of embarrassment not only to M. Choukey, his Egyptian secretary (who dared not press the Prince to go and ultimately left in advance himself), but also to the Japanese authorities, under whose suspices he originally came to Japan. He began to run short of funds, but these fortunately arrived and, as far as is known, be left no debts behind him.

3. I may add that Mr. Berlin, teacher of Hindustoni at the Tokyo Foreign School of Languages, told a member of my staff the other day, in the course of conversation, that at a farewell dinner given to the Prince early in Discember

of the impressions he had obtained during his stay in Japan. He had said that affirm the towards Islam, but that he was puzzled to know what he would tell his co-religioussia on his return home. He felt that the Japanese were merely paying tip service to the Mahamatana and that they would accomplish nothing disloss they were prepared to back up their words by action.

4. The dinner, it sector, was attended by about 200 persons, the chair being taken by General Hayashi, formerly Prints Minuster, who is now, it appears, president of the association. There were according to Mr. Burins, a number of Som, a well known reactionary. No report of the proceedings had appeared in

5. Mr. Berlan added that both the Prince Hassem and the Saudi Arahian Minister in London had been very disappointed to find how little there was behind Japanese protestations of friendship for Mahametans, and expressed the had not only failed to achieve their object but had disclosed to the Mahametan world the insupcerity behind their professed friendship. He attributed this religiously minded. It would have been much better had they not invited such distinguished persons to the opening of the mosque in Tokyo.

R L CRAIGIE.

E 2946 61 91]

No. 201

No R Is are at an Manner for barrian Affairs (Mecca). (Enclosure in Jedda Despatch No. 53 to Foreign Office, dated Murch 22, Received April 24)

(No. 55

our Excellency, Jedda, March 22, 1989
UNDER instructions from His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for present Affairs. I have the honour to acknowledge recent of the note which

Foreign Affairs, I have the bonour to acknowledge receipt of the note which His Royal Highness the Manister for Foreign Affairs was so good as to address

to me on the 5th January, 1939, on the subject of the Anglo-Italian Agreement of the tier American to the following raply.—

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the property of the state of the property of the state of

I a a w BULLARD.

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EASTERN AFFAIRS

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CONFIDENTIAL

Further Correspondence respecting Eastern Affairs.

PART XLV. -JULY TO DECEMBER 1989.

CHAPTER L. ARABIA.

[E 4585 4585 25]

No. 1

Personalities in Sa'Odl Arabia.- (Enclosure in Jedda Deepatak No. 98 of June 10 Received in Foreign Office, July 1)

INDEX

hote on Titles, &c.

the direct male descent from Hasan, the son of the Caliph An. There is, wer, much confusion as to the exact meaning of this and the following term

2. Seyvid.—Said to apply in Arabia, though much abused in some other countries, only to persons recognised as being in the male descent from Huseys the son of 'Ah

3. A mir. -- Given as a title to all princes of the blood and describes the office of practically all provincial governors

4. Sheykh.—Applied very widely, but not indiscriminately, not only to tribel personages, but to townsmen of consequence, especially, perhaps, though not exclusively, to those in official positions, s.g., Sheykh Yusuf Yasin

5. Bey.—Still used sometimes in preference to Shevkh, by persons who would have been so called by right or couriesy in the Turkish system and who may dislike the association of "Sheykh" with age or desert life in q. Final Bet II was

6. Hajji.—Convenient, in a country where every Hejazi adult has made the algemance, for certain persons not otherwise easy to give a title to, e.g., Hajji have fixens.

or anything equally honorific, e.g., Muhammad Effendi 'Ali Ridha.

8. 16a, &c Means, like its variant, Bin, "son of," or by extension "descendant of "Replaced numetimes by the article "al," which is is not always easy to distinguish from "al," meaning "of the house of "Abdurahman al (son of) Faysal &l (of the house of) Sa üd," and the abbrevated names for Sa üd or bin Sa'üd. The use of the patronymic "Ibn So-and-So is a common as often to make a man a personal name difficult to trace

so common as often to make a man a personal name difficult to trace

9. Abd.—Means "father" Used in combination with the name of an actual son or the name of an object to form a familiar name or nickname, which sometimes becomes an accredited surname. Thus, Captain Glubb is known in the desert as "Abû Hunaik," or the father of the Little Jaw, Similar names are sometimes formed from other terms of relationship.

10. Composition of Names.—The most normal formation is to build from a personal name by adding that of his father and sometimes names of remoter and sometimes names of remoter and or a family name. It is not necommon to omit at least the

11. The following index gives, except in two cases, the first name of all fiving Arabs mentioned otherwise than incidentally in the report, but where Mchammad appare to be no more than a refix it is reduced to M. and ignored for purposes of alphabetical order. S. Lary entries have been made in many but not in all, cases, where a patronymic or a family name seems likely to help to trace particular individuals :-

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Abbles der Yeard Quitées. 77 (2) Abdul Axix the thesiam 1 Sard Abdul Aste ibn Mo ammar. 0 Abdul Aziz ibn Bluhummad al Idrisi. 53 (5) Abden Aufe ibn Mund'id ibn Jiliem ibn fie ud ----Abdu Azla ibo Shubeyt. 5 Applied Arts ibn Ze d 6 About Hamid at Small be Alator Kerli West obs. 11 Aqil family 27 Aqil Abbis Heringhash, 37 (6) H, c Arabi Bes Abdul-M of Diche 48 (7) ---Arelo 1 Armf (Branch of Royal Family) 1 Aund al Front 110 M Annula out " Vana " 94 _____ And the House 108 Awarm at 40 F 9(4 tes (Englidadi). 3(t) 1. 48 behaveh Khases he 102 Add-fish on N Batishe the Parad of Danish 33 (1) And bile on Science St. 15. Abdullah M. severani al Phicalah M. severani al Phicalah etc. 25. In the T. cks. the Marth. Be Sibt foody 30 I convert Shorth BR (18) and (10) Buylol, day 8 Bopiel family 21 5th I facili Abdul Julil - Dic-Child Majel the All Haydar, Shortf 600 (1 A (7) 7 Disagt Zeyd 60 Fisher Sept 100 Sept 1 10 Favor do Abdul Asis. Amir 1 Panal ibn Huseyn. King 89 (8) 'Abdar Rahman the 'Abdal 'Arts. Acute. 1 (6) Liem, al 60 'Aorl er Richindin Ba-Naja. 29 (2) Frad Homes 20 Andre Belorde ibn Hasen Quesibl. 78 (2) trhunds of 46 Abolt to Service as februs. 58 (0) Abolt K.ab. 48 (1) Obnimari 51 Halls Washin, 41 Abord Abdullah Arahan, 20 ----Hanstel sher Sules Ma odan. 15 and . Harris I. Atomos obs Abdut-Rahman, Andr I ... 1 and 60 at 31 Black Bey 40 ---y the set that he 4 , Servil 47 h odd a Hasan shu "Alf al Idria. 35 (2)

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1 Royal Family

15 4 5 4 5 4 5 7 R 1 5 da al Fey al 47 Sa'47 King of Sa'1da

Vrab.a, composily known as Ibn Sa'6

its occupation by Ibn Rashid in 1891. Grew up under tutelage of Sheykh Mubbink of Kawatt, who gave asylum to family Seized opportunity in course of local warfare in Eastern Arabia to deliver surprise attack on Riyadh in January 1902 with very small force and retook it. Became recognised head of the family although his father 'Abdurrahman survived until 1928 Extended his authority gradually over whole of Neyd and Quam and in 1914 took the coastal province of Hasa from the Turks, who then made an agreement with him I proved into treaty relations with His Magesty's Government through the Government of India in 1915. Took Hait in 1921 and finally destroyed power of Bent Rashid. Next fought King Huseyn, an old enemy. Took Mecca in 1924 and completed conquest of Hejaz by compelling abdication at end of 1925 of Humyn's son and successor 'All Acquired successinty over 'Asir in 1926. Converted position into one of practical arrereignty in 1930 and later reduced 'Asir to status of ordinary province, following on repression of a rebellion there. Conof the second se which occured his legal title to 'Asir and Najran. Has thus become ruler of territory, scaboards of which extend from just south of Aqaba to just north of Medi in Yemen and from Kuwait neutral zone to north of Qatar Pentasula.

Amir of Nepd and Imam of the Wahhabis; in 1921 Sultan of Nepd and ita Deposition of Nepd and ita Depositioners, and finally in September 1932 King of the Kingdom of Sa hidi Arabia, defined as a single and united State, comprising his existing dominions, though without express mention of 'Astr

6 foot 8 inches in height and handsome except for a blotch across the left eye due to neglected ieucoma. He combines a strong character with courage, much native shrewdness and a charm which, though now a little stereotyped, is still it with a except those of the Shi'a persuasion he imposes at least the forms of Wabhabism. His own Wabhabism is sincere, but tempered by a readiness to compromise when his temporal position requires innovations constrict to the prejudice of extrements or assisting even to the original principles of his sect. On heavise ground he is an efficient ruler and a hard one, a Napoleon of the desert, but too much of

In diplomacy he is normally fairly bonest, but difficult. He is as well disposed towards foreigners as is compatible with his fundamental belief that Islam is all in the first surface. It was reckoned some years ago that he had already had over 200 wives, though never more than the permitted four at a time. He is known to find the natural decline in his powers in this direction disconcerting in 1938 it was observed that he walked slowly and stiffly and Mr Philby stated that he was not only average to physical exertion, but also indifferent to public

affairs, but he subsequently showed great activity of mind in the Palestine

Was made a G C I E. in 1920, but does not now greatly prize an honour which he considers too reminiscent of a past connexion with the Government of India time of the visit to Riyadh of Sir Andrew Ryan. His contions with Great Britain have been mainly friendly and for the last three years or so he has acted as though he firmly behaved in his repeated assoverations, that his interests and those of the Araba in general are bound up with those of his Majesty's Government. In earlier editions he was described as expecting much for love, but his attitude throughout the Palestine crisis of 1937-39 entities him to the cancellation of that description

The King's cidest son Turki died in 1919, leaving issue. The following is a first of the King a immediate relatives, many of whom also have issue. Philby's Arabia is probably the best authority on the issued family as a whole but does not claim to be absolutely accurate.

All Aguzs.

- 'se ild the 'Abdul 'Acts. Born at Kuwart in 1901 or early 1902 of a unit stock. Has for some years been Viceroy of Nejd, and until 1934 seldom visited the Hejaz. Until 1935 he was less travened than his half brother.

Europe and vinted several capitals including London where he stayed about five weeks the received the G B E, on that occasion), and he represented Saudi Arabia at the Silver Jubilee and at the Coronation of His Majesty King George VI

Sa'fid a designation as Heir to the Throne was formally announced on the 11th May 1933. He resembles his father in appearance and physique. Also suffers from eye trouble, but has inherited Ibn Sa üd a "magnetic strule". Said to have had some schooling from Dr. 'Abdullah Damhiji and Sheykh Hañis Wahka but to be in the main unintered. May in other respects be a clap of the old block, Inthanial the said structure from Europe has shown many signs of a broadened outlook and little, if any, of the functions which needed to characterise hum earlier. Had commanded on the Eastern from in the Saudi Yomen war

(3) Fayout ibn 'Abdut-'Asia - Vicetoy of the Hojaz in his father's absence and permanently President of the Council of Ministers, Minister for Fereign Affairs, the Interior, and, in theory, War. Born of a lady of the family of 'Abdul Wahhab in or about 1905. Educated partly by Bleykh Hafiz Wahba. Reported. intelligent and has at least had more opportunity than most of his brothers of all plants and a district or at a pellace years in the comparatively civilised surroundings of Mecca and has travelled in Europe, in 1919, when he was in England, in 1926, when he visited England France, Holland and purhaps other countries, and in 1932, when he headed the Sa'ddi musion which visited London and many other capit metfit er ft firelit i i en en e at the second of $|x| = x^{-1} + x^{$ rather nervous in Furopean company but can rise to an occasion as he showed in 1932 by playing his part in London, albeit that of a figurehead, with a good deal of distinction. His decorum is not known to have broken down until be reached Knwart, where his indulgence in night life scandalised the Shoykh and his subjects. Believed not to see eye to eye with his father and joined in the Abdullah Suleyman, in October 1931 Although 'Abdullah Suleyman had the best of this in the end, the King has continued to treat Fayes! with consideration. Received many decorations during his tour in 1932, including an honorary G B.E. In 1935 showed surprising dash as a horseman in races held at Rivadh on occasion of Sir Andrew Ryan s visit. Reported to have married in October 1935 a daughter of his aunt Nura (see 1 (23)). Represented Saudi Arabia at the London discussions on Pulestine in 1939, and seems to have played the part well.

(4) Muhammad ibn 'Abdul-'Aziz.—Born in or about 1913. Hended the Sa'adi forces which entered Median in 1925. Was made acting Viceroy when the

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E 8

Amir Faysal went abroad in 1932, but got beyond himself and was replaced by his brother Klalid. Met Faysal at Kuwait on his return and shared in the bout of descipation there. Visited the United Kingdom with the Amer Saud in 1937

(a) Khôlid ibn 'Abdul-'Aziz.-Born in or about 1916. Acted as Viceroy of the Hejar in 1932 (see (4) above). Visited the United Kingdom with the Amir

,6) to (21). Sons of 18 and less in 1936 were said to number twenty-two in ail. The names and order of age are not quite certain. The following is an approximately correct list in alphabetical order of the first sixteen, from various sources 'Abdutlah 'Abdul Muham, 'Abdur Rahman, Bandar, Badr, Fahad, Manaur, Mish'al, Musa'id, Mit ab, Nasir, Nawwof, Sa d, Sunan, Talal, Turki I wo of thom, Mish al and Sultan, are said to be adopted mass, of the family of the Bonn Rushed (g.c.)

Brothern All Amira.

22) Muhammad ibn 'Abdurrahman. -Said to be a little older than the King and to be a hard and stubbern man on whom Ibn Sa'nd keeps a tight re-Reported in 1928-27 to be a fanatical Wahlahi, married to a daughter of 1-Bagard (q e), to be in sympathy with the extremuts, whose opposition to That Sa'ild was then growing, and to have left Mecca in anger. Was, nevertheless, in charge at Riyadh in autumn of 1926, and was said to have got increased powers there. Now addom heard of except on the occasion of journeys between Merca and begans Marce of a second of the color and to have nequiewed in preposal in 1932 to make Sa'nd heir. Has several sons. one of whom to married to a daughter of the king. Aged - to the trib the a recent interest in astronoutines expectedly fixed growing. In 1938 his cidest to a series of the heir apparent. s and a sealers

and aprice in appearance and a request in 1926 and H.M.S. Clessalis with King's younger sons in Part 1 the Amir Muhammad (No. 22), whose close companion he is, he takes a keen

where the day of the state of t twenties, the children of the old age of 'Abdurrahman abu Faysal

'Ardif Branch: Also Amira.

Certain of the King's common are dealt with in separate notices, but a general mention may be made of the 'Araif as burng members of a senior branch' of the family by vertue of descent from Sa'ild ibn Faysal, an elder brother of the King's futher and a former ruler at Riyadh. Their generic name of 'Araif is one applied to raided camelo, subsequently " recognised," as the root implies, and recovered by their owners. It seems to have been given to them because they had remained in the hands of the Beni Rashid, but escaped to Ibn Sa'ad in the course of battle in 1904. Some of them rebelled against him in 1910, but the present members of the family form portion of the King's posse of satellite princes. Although meanspicuous, they might produce a claimant, by right of sensor towent, to the throne. Various names are given in the Almanach de Gotha and Philby's Acabis. The most important of these princes, who bear individually the suconme of al 'Arafa, would appear to be-

No to Italy 1 months of the Maria tack to bring to the first of the American secretly bostone to ibu Sa to the ter exercit to a fact of Mar Faysal (q v.) in October 1935.

2 'Abaul 'Aziz ebn Ibrahim.

Governor of Medina (technically Acting Governor cies the King's non Aver-Khalid, who never actually held the post) until May 1938, when he was replaced by Abdullah as Sdayri (No. 86 (1)). Had the reputation of being a severe and arbitrary Governor. Was Governor of Abba in 1926 at the time of the clash hetween the Ikhwan and the Yement prigrim caravan, the 'Usba, in the Wadi Tanuna. In 1936 appointed a member of the Council of Ministers.

3. 'Abdul- Aziz ibn Mu'ammar.

Governor of Jedda until June 1935, when he was appointed Governor of Taif 12 the I vine 1 1 1 - 1 - 1 1 1 1 15 12 Best in or about 1904. Comes of a former ruling family of Nejd, apparently the same Bent Mu'ammar of Ayama, who were prominent in the early days of the Wahhahi movement and are mentioned several times in Phaby's Arabia. Brought up principally at Riyadh. Was Governor of Yanbu' for some time and carned a good reputation there. Was appointed to Jedda in August 1932 with the title of August, on the small of Hage A R 21 . I done leed merchant who had been governor with the old title of Quammaqam since King Husayn's time He is good morning and promined, his part as a part hilly on the some of his blue blood. He is keen on riding and other forms of sport, and seems reasonably the fravous a calsaying of Narabida Data by Mu ammar (q v.).

4 "Abdul "Azie ibn Mued'ed ibn Jiluwi ibn Sa'Od

Second cousin to the King Governor of Hail since 1925 or sarlier Said by the Sheykh of Kuwait in March 1932 to be only 40, but to have aged greatly owing to worry. Was much in evidence in 1929 as one of the King's right hand men at the time of the Akhwan rebellion. Came into preminence in February 1930, when, apparently without the King's authority, he conducted a raid on the scale of a punitive expedition, which it was, in fact, intended to be, into Transpordan. Disavowed by the King at the time, but maintained in his preparence to recove the Aste toka and the principal force Highn, where he assumed supreme command of the forces in 'Astr. Said il be intended for the Governorate-Governi of the whole 'Astr area, but eventually returned to Italy A man for other Sa'udi Iraq frontier in 1936, duties he combines with those of Governor of Hail. In 1930 was said to have accessed suspicion at Riyadh as having dosigns on the throne which he might try to carry out un the death of Ibn Sand

B. 'Abdut 'Axis ibn Shuheyi Governor of Tebuk in or about 1929 Probably, despite a discrepancy of name, the same ibn Shuheyl of al 'Aridh in Nejd who took over that governmente in 1926. Loner environment of Landaux Apple of the Community with the repression of the revolt in 'Asir in November December 1932 and has since been concerned in the arrangements which it was loped would end in the surrender of Hassan

6. 'Abdul-'Asla (the Hamad) the Zeyd Inspector or becomes in Lean portain in the first to the Beni Rashid Said to have bern educated in Constantinople. Sent to 'Amman in summer of 1926 to discuss claims in respect of raids, and attended with two other Sa fidi delegates an aburtive conference at Ma'an in September. Was one of the two Sa'ddi delegates on tribunal which sat at Jericho from February to May 1927 in accordance with

the Hadda Agreement. Was later an Assistant Governor of Jedda. Sent to Amman in August 1930 as Sa'ddi agent at the MacDonnell investigation regarding raids. Appointed Inspector of Beduin in the frontier region in January 1931, and has saled the 3rd June 1931 held meetings at long intervals with Captain Glubb, his opposite number in Transjordan. Personully amiable, but will take no responsibility without reference to the King. From 1938 to 1938 was impressed of the winds Thang that Saids from a sentence for dividing the northern frontier area into three sectors under inspectors with wide

7. 'Abdul Kerim ibn Rummon

Governor of Tenna. Little information is available about this man, whose fam ly is not mentioned in the 1917 volume on personalities in Arabia. Seems to be unportant more as a town Sheykh than as a person having necessarily much influence with Bolinia, according to Stement made by the Shevid of Kuwait in 1932. Said to have maintained the quasi-independence of the Terma casis even against Ihn Sa'ad. Came into some prominence at the time of the Ihn Rifada

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al Idelet to Ibn Sn'od

rebellion in 1032, when he appealed to the Amir 'Abduliah, with whom he appears to have been in correspondence previously, for assistance against the danger of attack by the Akhwan mobilised to repress the rebellion. Reported to be still definit in January 1933, when he disobeyed the King's order to return certain land to a man who had appealed to the King, and imprisoned the man him with the Royal approbation. Was again the subject of similar rumours in 1934, when he was reported to be in correspondence with sympathisers in Transpordan, and to a less extent in 1935.

8. 'Abdullah (bn Blayhid.

A leading figure among the Wahhabi Ulema. Comes from Hail Qadhi of Meera after its occupation by Ibn Sa'ud, and was described in Eldon Rutter's Grand Qadhi of the Hejax in January 1926. Was instrumental in May 1920 in obtaining a faticular from seventeen Ulama of Medina in support of the Wahhabi policy of destroying tombs. Head of the Nejdi delegates at the bloslem Congress of June 1926. Again visited Medina in November of that year in attendance on the King and in the company of 'Abdullah ibn linsan (see 16 (1)), bent on the King and returned to Hail. Was thought at that time to favour the extremists of the Akhwan movement. Still visits Meera at intervals. Thought to be embarrassing in high places owing to his frankness and fanoticism. Signed the pronouncement by the Ulama of Nejd in favour of Jihad at the time of the Ibn Rifada rebellion in 1932

9. Abdullah ebn Jilawi, (Deceased.)

10. 'Abdallah Közim.

A He,azi said to be of Cossack origin. Born about 1987. What employed in the Meeca Post Office in King Hussein's time. Appointed Sa dds Director General of Posts and Telegraphs in 1926 and still holds the post. Went to Port Sadan in March 1926 as one of the Sa'dd's delegates to negotiate about the ETC cable and showed himself an obstructive negotiator. Was again pretivaticky in taking delivery of Marcons wireless in 1931-33, but created a suppression at the time of the cable and wireless negotiations in the spring of 1935.

11 "Abdutlah ibn Muhammad in tigo

In 1926 Governor of Jauf, but had vacated the post by March 1928, when be than it is a state of the state of

12. 'Abdullah ibn Muhammad al Fadhl

horn about 1883. Principal member of the Fadhl family q c. Was formerly a merchant in Jedda. Described in 1917 as "anti-Sherif and pri English" and as going by the sobriquet of "English" in Jedda Put in prison at that time in Merca for some unknown offence. Played no particular rôle subsequently (and was so little valued for brainseer as to be known as "the Sheep") until ex-King 'Ah sent him on a delegation to pegotiate with Ibn Sa'fid at Mecca. Went over definitely to Ibn Sa'dd and acted as his representative at Ralugh for the 1925 pilgrimage, in which employment he is said to have feathered his nest. Attached to the King's son, Muhammad, as adviser when the young Amlr occupied Medina later in 1925 Figured as a Hejazi delegate at the Moslem Congress in Mecca in June 1928 Obtained about the same period, in partnership with Indians settled in Mecca, a contract for motor transport, but lost it. Did better at purveyor to the Government. Sent on an unsuccessful mission to Eritrea in 1927 in connexion with negotiations for the recognition of Ihn Sa'dd by Italy and proposed treaty remay to ta. Also had some part in the treaty negotiations with Great Britain. Became assistant to the Vicerov at Mecca and so on to appointment to his present in or before 1979. Went in that year on a mission to Persia. Alleged in the same year to have done neety in the company of 'Abdullah Suleyman by cornering benzine, &c., just before new duties were imposed. Appears to enjoy the king a confidence in a high degree and to steer an even or waggly course between rival factions. Not impressive in appearance or conversation, still somewhat of a sheep, but wears his recept dignities with an acquired air of dignity, sobriety and sugacity, which may be a part of his success. May still have commercial interests, but has long been dissociated from the business of the other Fadhia. Acting Vicercy during Faisal's absence in 1939

13 'Abdullah an Nafin

Important as being Ibn Sa'ud's agent at Kuwait, where he is established as a merchant and once did a large business in rice, &c. Now elderly and less autico Scenis seasible.

14. 'Abdullah Suleymán al Bassám (Deceased)

15. 'Abdullak ibn Suleyman at Hamdan.

Minister of Finance. Born about 1887 Of plebetan 'Aneyza origin Started life in a small way with the Qusaibia, originally, it is said, as a coffee boy. Spent len years as clerk in their Bombay office. Returned to Nejd some twenty years ago. Said to have gone bankrupt as a broker. Recommended by the Quantitie to replace his brother, who had died, as a clerk in the King's Diwan. Rose to be head of the Diwan, Became Director-General of Finance and had acquired complete control of all financial matters by September 1928, when it was comurked that he travelled in greater state than the King himself between Mecca and But I wanter to the position to be harmone to a make the was strongly assetted to October 1931 by a cabal, which included the Amir Faynal, The Ale of First (perhaps a doubton change and Mr. Paray) Was sent for a time to lend a hand with the Tawil mission in Hasa, but had his place kept warm for him and returned to it. Was promoted in August 1932 from being Director-General of Finance to the post of Minister of Finance for the 11. Nest the last days have been extended the extent constitution of the large to the state of the state of the Part of the Control of Ordinace, Quarter Master-General on A total in 19 5 to the specific additional post of Deputy Minister. o. It is faithful to the King, whose needs he supplies at . se of others having demands on the Treamiry, and who gives him a free d in finance regardless of the effect on public opinion. A man of rather mean rance but emphatiently a "live wice." Ready and energetic in conversation to the last be not pervise of the last year In most and not loved by many. Has of late been at pains to cultivate relations. " th His Majesty's Minister Has enriched himself and is credibly reported to The season of the party of the property of the person posts for a contract of iz, his brother Hamad (q.r.) and Muhammad, Director of the condensers it edda.

10 Abdul-II akhdb Descendants of

The following seem to be the most notable of the descendants of the founder of Walbabism .—

(1) "Abdullah ohn Hasar — Is steed the leading While ab I come in Meson Played a rôle in 1926, with "As all) — But all you in h. While the long of a line of the leading the hand the leading to the Walk with satternists — Signed the property of the latternists — Signed the property of the latternist — I have the l

(2) Muhammad ibn 'Abdal 'Aziz iba Sheykh, meknamed an Sahabi, formerly Governor of Tail, teansferred to Bivadh in 1932 as Assistant to the Amir Sa'ud 3) 'I let 'I f may be the same and a probably e gent so) of a min named 'Abdal Latif were among the ten signatories of the declaration (i) have the same and the rest the Anir Five day relation probably belong to this connexion

17 'Abdul Wahhab, Seggid

Born probably in or about 1883. Holds the post of Aaib-al Haram at Mecca. Was formerly Deputy for Asir in the Ottoman Parhament, but has never been there. Of no apparent political importance, but a familiar figure in high circles.

Of his appearance. Appointed Director of Awquf in 1936

18. 'A bdul- II akháb A bá Malka.

A personage of consequence in 'Asir, possibly of the Shavkhly family of Mallin near Sabya, although this cannot be affirmed. Was described in 1927 as Director of Finance in Asir, and was in that year one of four delegates sent by Ibn Sa'ud to negotiate with the Imam Yahya. Probably still has the title of Director of Finance and commanded the Sa'udi forces which entered Sabya in November 1932.

10 'Abdur Rauf as Sabban

Born in the Hejaz probably between 1888 and 1893. Grandson of an immigrant from Egypt Educated in the Hejnz and in Egypt. Associated with his father, ifaman, and others in what was in 1917 the principal hide and skin , the tar Tay Tol The in life a by his knowledge and European manners. Was made Director of Education in Jedda. but was dismissed and reverted to trade in cotton goods and skins. Edited in 1025 the auti Sa'adi paper Al Umma in Cairo with the help of one of the Dahbaghe. Given a post by the Amir 'Abdullah as manager of his estates in Transjordan in or before 1931. Was an active supporter of the High-al-Abrar-al-Hijisti, and was concerned in 1932 in the press propagands and financial arrangements of the outside promoters of movements against Ibn Sa'ad. Seems and the till the West and of the Amir 'Abdullah in the autumn of 1932 as a result of these political activities, but wont on with them. Excluded from Egypt, Polestine and Transpordan, whereupon he retired to Bagdad, where he was understood to have become a private weretary to the late on King Alt. Returned to the Heins with or at the same time an Ahmad at Mujadid in July 1935, and was appointed in 1936 a member of the Legislative Council In 1938 did some propaganda for Ibn Soud in Egypt.

20 Ahmed 'Abdultah 'Ayshan

Stated to have brought money from Transpordan to Aden in April 1932 for Huseyn ad Dabbagh. Presumably a member of the Mecca family, two members of the subject of this notice), who associated with King Huseyn's sons and was appearedly intimate with the Amir 'Abdullah 'Abdullah 'Ayshan is one of the persons now excluded from Egypt, Patentine and Transpordan on account of other anti-Sa odd netryties.

21 Ahmed Sa'id al-Kurdl.

Formerly Director of Police in Jedda. Of Kurdish origin, from Zakho. Was previously Director of Police at Rubigh and gave offence to the Legation by trying to communideer a car which was taking the Nawah of Bahawalpur to Medica. Was transferred to Jedda in 1932 and confirmed in the post early 1933. Mehdi Bey (q e), and, not improbably, the Amir Paysal and Fund Bey Hamas. A man to writeh but not to judge too hastily. Rides a horse, a thing now anusing in Jedda and apparently reappointed to Rabigh in 1933. Officer Commanding troops in Jedds in 1938, in which capacity he was in charge of aviation during the presence of the Italian Air Musician 1937-39. According to a Russian pilot, showed ability Italian pilot, probably received bribes from him, and learned Italian, Very autit first sh when the Palestine trouble was at its height.

B 'All al' Amari

to the first of a standard the Hatzberg of the Sall suppered it to the first of the tensor of the first of th

to the king, but for which, if the there is necessar to a part of a same of the same of th

23 1 11 1 1 1 2 2 2 we have the tree spell it themselves in hoglish)

of Persian origin. Have very important ness connexions in India and elsewhere, and are agents for the Mogul Line (Turner, Morrison and Co.), which carries most of the pilgrims from India by sea. The best known members of the family were Zeynal 'Ali Ridha, who died vents ago, his son Qisim, formerly an M.P. in Turkey and a man of bidollah 'Ali Ridha, who combined business with the post of or of Jedda from King Hussyn's time until he died in 1932. The principal bers of the family now in Jedda are—

1) Yuenf the Zeynal 'Ali Ridha, a pleasant man, born about 1885 to 1889

ves builf the time in India,

2) Muhammad the 'Abdullah 'All Ridha, a bullet-headed young man, born but 1913, who has latterly come to the front as a man of enterprise in Jedda, and honorary consul for Czecho-Slovakia until 1939. Concetted, and a great ker, especially when in drunk. Was beheved to be pro-German and pro-Italian one moment, but this was when the Palestine troubles were at their height issited Germany in 1938 in connection with the contest of their height hadly and cooled his enthusiasm. A second of the exploited to keep an extra a stand reside of R and it will all a supported to be independent.

(3) Maxied the Queen, who had a Turkish mother, opted for Turkish tionality, but lives mostly in Jedda. He is by far the most intelligent of the

Minger generation

the constraint to the property of the constraint of the constraint

St Ale Take

Amptant Governor of Jedda since 1928, and, in addition, Assistant Undersout 1894. Rose from a small post as secretary to the Governor. Cadaverous and unhealthy. Speaks Turkish well. Well meaning, and not without the first post of the own during the control of t

M Amin Shangiti

parently with the sanction of Ibn Sa'dd. Was a signatory in this capacity of barried in anti-Sa'dd activities in connection with 'Asir Came to notice in that connection in July 1932, when it was reported that he had returned to Amman from Damaccus, whither he had gone on the Amir 'Abdullah's business to be a bone of contention between the Amir and his Government. Seems to we been back in 'Asir at the time of the rebellion of November-December 1932

25. M. Amin Tameni

The second beauty of the second secon

appear Rains se they to the H yand was to up to it to be M atra for Foreign Affairs. Was probably still protected by Fuad Hamza, but test the My and Mary of the state of the transfer to th to at any the a section of the terms along the terms the analysis of the state of th story of street marks for or a great Branch in the terrain at the fire of the transfer of the terrain A transmission of the second second Bel of the rectain and to Brita and represent to

27 'Autil Family of Mecca.

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28 M. July to have

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20 Br Van Family

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Thene Robbins the patracel and a 1938 a heave figure pre-

2 throat, son of (1), had quartened with his et re 1917. Wiswaster was water and for his private a con the right to Egopt but returns to he lie he is 1.332

or of Same for Value and her sea

4 Nations the Vapit, a start of the fart y but loss see primates of the repetty the was trensurer to (2) whilst he was Minister. Is a Jedila notable. have a quiet life and is respected, though he is a slave.

A new rea well known in Jedds, where (4) is concerned in a motor person to beeth. The family a peak 0 clon Carl et alle assour a boar the present régime.

30 Ba Sahi Family of 'Asir.

che proportion as member of this II a Brami family Mid-strongly live power at reportant concat. Asir at the time fills tire. Wir. Illy with a pear to be sta people of in sequence there is three of their were co-cerned a the

arrangements for the proceed gates at or of Asir by the Sand to Is over

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- It is the first them a son the are to San I so a to there I The property of the same of th

of Warm to the vector follow usses settle Merce to a transfer of training in 1500

Il to not in It mayet I may

A leading family in the notoriously fanatical Ghutghut section of the Atrock, tribe I forcefly s real for the aid of parties to a fine of a should be all of the attention of court comes but es and upper a larger to the sent me sente will. This is assumed to WI do the had the

(1) Su an buttom of the Bar Or over (I is Said ast martin an size of the or are a rise a war if we take Mora a 1824. Ita a a thermal terms to be a bis Malaman A admin t 1927 sage and other and western a ten and approximately the first account out so he after bett a no 1 will fine a 1 a med 1 a mile Al sa a of 1020 - a was as a ted excel by the result of flawed to with a War or to a tertorier of the state of the services a condition of get be very April about H cert a tell a tell the att parable of all with the existing of a condition of the day never to proper to a state of the contract when well and the state of all to react to be a war at a continue the wine will be a good to very would be to do not be to the last the I will set of who are something and only a fine to get

a Vertical on How at A portate to the Posts of apost the According to the control of the cont Parent Prince of the and Appendix of the County compared to the construction of the large from george A Mr. a lesse of many of the language was maked by tern the Alano satisficate hard by the citizens into of the stable to a language

2 Dubbugh Family

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of Huseyn ibn 'Abdullah, brother of the axee. Montes to More and The state of the s errarette cante and a service with the cast apport for the High-al Abrar al Hi Tra herr Notices had Sought or cohably enlisted, the support f Stone Al who will be refer a the indepthy of Ingreed profess of 1 a 1726 at to be a said part as a betset an in 1929 Sed to be a sed led I have the research between the larger of 1937 where persons in property and the resence of a vised a product or make the death of the before I H as We some Ada as base courts in 1922 but left in subsuch and truck use it is fire I a continue and supports have see a worker. sinds in France New ex a self from 3 spt. Palestine and Transpolon the ried to tale, a ,4138 are 1 wed to star there. Opened a sense that soon " of t send anti-Red so art, ses to Egyptian papers. Left for the Upper

Yafa' country, where he engaged in anti-British propagands. Probably financed by the Italiana.

another brother Less conspicuous, but also very tual revolt in 'Asir, Reported drowned at Jiza.

Born in 1890. Had some corproyment under King Hasey protected passport at Cairo in 1926 on strength of of Mokalla Author of letter from Lakel to \ 1932 which fell into bands of Sa'd | spiratora. Seems to have from the fell into bands of the first of th

Other members of the family need not be enumerated, but they all was a larger of at 'Amman, was closely concerned in the Ibn Rifada affair and was killed with Ibn Rifada. The family also have offaches with the Idriais, although there is nothing to explain one mention of (3) above as Heavy late Asia.

13 11 mm 1 1 111 4

Day for the sent of the base known nember 1 of a relief against him, at an a State present at an a to be was regarded as more than an ordinary should be a few of the sent of

(1) Bundar ibn Fayad ad Dawish St. A von the St. A von the

of a cr f 1932 was 1 hong we to the affect the reserved to a rest of the state of t

a liberty that hem when Fayes was surrendered to Ibn Sa dd in January a visited by various of them on several occasions in 1932. They included ayan's mother, who hid latter hatred of the King beneath copious praises, sinter whose comouned marriage to a Hark Shorth was a first line of the copious praises.

a rest of a war set of and the Mutaye, but was afterwards a rest to set a weather of considerable charm and humour who at and hold represent to I near the set of the last to the la

34 Doblavi Panuly

An Indian family long settled in Mecca. Walhabits by faith Str. Sett. 1 a recent to own real reserves and so may determine the Merca. I as were

(1) Abdullah Dehlari, elder brother (born and 1876 per 8 r. mo was member of various committees, is a rustil solver of in 8, w. n.i. in separate from beginning. Together with the properties of the second solver of the s

He is an internate friend of species that we have the part of the friend of species the section of the friend of species the section of the friend of species the section of the friend of the first both or the present of the first b

35 Fadkl (al-Fazal) Family

Negdus of 'Aneyza origin long settled in the Hejaz. An original 'Abdullah these had usus. Members of the first and second generations after the original 'Abdullah were concerned in firms doing important business in the Hejaz and India, where they had a high reputation, enhanced by their position as business.

lapse of their business at Bombay and Karachi in that year. The two partners most actively concerned in the business in India absconded to the Hejaz, where a third tried to dissociate himself from the partnership. The affairs of the family have for some years been the subject of very complicated hitigation and have an extension of various British authorities for reasons too long to recapitulate. The family still have influential connexions in the Hejaz, and several members of it have been given employment by 1bn 3a ûd. Apart from 'Abdullah ibn Muhammad ibn 'Abdullah who is the subject of a separate notice, the following deservemention —

(1) Mulammad, son of the 'Abdullah just mentioned. In business in Jedda.

(2) Ibrahim sha Abdurrahman.—One of the two who absconded from India a 1930. Appointed a member of the Legislative Connect in October 1930 be me later a secretary to the Amir Faysal. Was called on to reagu, osterath to grounds of all health, by Amir Faysal. He is now living as Merca and ong in trade in an unimportant way, but is still said to enjoy the confidence of Amir

(3) Mulammad ibn Abduerahman ibn "Abdullah — Wan a partner in the firm which collapsed in India in 1930, but resided in Jedda and tried to dissecute

moolf from the other partners, his brother and consta-

(4) 'Abdullah ibn Ibrahim ibn 'Abdullah — Private secretary to the Amir Favaal in 1926. Afterwards one of the partners who abscended from India to did in 1931 for the post of Chargé d'Afforces in Holland, ander scheme which I not materialise for having a Legation there with the Sa'odi Minister in London as Minister. Appointed Transpirer to the Government later in 1931, as a result of the cabal against Abdullah Suleyman, Later became Director of Finance Jedda. Spraks a little English.

(5) Ibrahim ibn Suleynda at 'A : Son in law of father of (1 1 t taken the place of (2) as Rain i Diwkn of the Amir Faysal. Is at official and enjoys Amir Faysal's complete unidence. Accompanied a to

onder in 1039 for the Palestine discussions

Late Governor of 'Asir Was head of the museon sent to 'Asir in May 1930 to Late Governor of 'Asir Was head of the museon sent to 'Asir in May 1930 to Ly 19 he is a serie, to the late of the museon sent to 'Asir in May 1930 to Ly 19 he is a serie, to the late of the late of the late of the King, complained bitterly of Fahad's rough treatment. The King sexious to placate the Idriu, steered a middle course and sent a commission to invest gate. Before it could reach the spot the Idriu had gone into open revolted Fahad had to escape from his seat of government at Jizan. Was little heard of for some time afterwards, but was appointed Governor of Qualida in or about June 1933

37 Farkan ibn Mashhur. (Deceased)

34 Farrada as Sabiq

Sa'ûdi Chargé d'Affaires in Egypt and consul general in Cairo. Appointed in August, 1936, upon the conclusion of the Sa'ûdi Egyptian Trenty of May 1936. Previously Sa'ûdi agent in Egypt. Born about 1868. Belongs by origin to the 'Uqeyl, the guild, as it were, of recognised caravan guides. Educated in Turkish achool at 'Amusia. Said to have lived for many years in Bombay by profession addition amusia to Iborate and old appears to no time outsiness. Was Ibn Sa 0d's agent in Damascus before 1924. Moved in that year to Cairo there he became Saudi Chargé d'Affaires in 1937. Is described by Mr. Smart a derout Moslein, plain, slow, courteous and old-fashioned, politically rather that possessed of a certain native shrewdness. He is never used by lan Saud for important political work.

39 Fund Bey Hamen.

Deputy Minuster for Foreign Affairs. Born about 1900, he is a Druze of Abeil, in the Lebanon, where the family are less prosperous than they were. One brother Sa id was accused of complicity in the murder of a Christian prior at Abeth in 1930, but was finally acquitted in April May, 1934. Educated in Turkish schools in Syria, the Teachers' Training College, Beirut, and the Syrian I all the list has lisperter to be a still the a strict or Obtained a post as clerk under the Palestine Department of Public Health in 1921 Resigned after a few months and took service under the Department of Education as a teacher in Acre. Transferred in 1922 to a secondary school in Jerusalem as teacher in English and remained until 1926. Studied simultaneously at the Law School, got a Certificate of Legal Studies in 1925 and qualified in five subjects, including Constitutional History and Public International Law, for I had to the spetches are Had and the man to get it I ... tine, but was mixed up in politics and the Druze insurrectionary movemout. May have feared arrest, although he was not, in fact, in danger of it. Left for Egypt on the 2nd December, 1926. Apparently was to go to India on a Syro-Palestinian delegation, but was drawn to the Hejaz, where, after giving English lessons for a time, he was taken into the Ministry for Foreign Affairs by Yusuf Yaxin, then acting for Dr 'Abdullah Daniuji Became Acting Minister in July 1928, whon Dr. Danlûji left on a mission, never to return. Had proworked earlier to undermine Dankija's position. Remained Acting Minister unthe Amir Fayaal became titular Minister with Fuad as Under Secretary, but still effective head of the Ministry in December 1930. Retained his post, with a seat on the Council of Ministers when the latter was constituted early in 1932. Prefers to call himself in English Deputy Minister Visited Europe for the first time as a member of the Sa'ddi Mission under the Amir Fayed in the spring of 1932 and did all the real business. Was made an honorary K B E during the at to London, and for several years carried a passport in which he and his wife appeared as Sir Fund and Lady Hamsa. Visited Europe again in 1934 rather and har are a restriction of property with Antibara to transfer put to Palestine discussions

Final Hamza is alert, intelligent, well informed on matters pertaining to his was to be started to be Taran at a la lack of more than elementary French Equally devoted to his own ambitions a t a sent to part to see all to the type to inclined sometimes to despuir of the system of which he has made himself part Kar ball or cris manstraff have diser, 1 by the King as his instrument for foreign affairs, and makes the most of his position, but probably does not enjoy Ibn Sa'ûd's full confidence, so that his THE REST PORTS OF THE PARTY OF unsuccessful drive against him in 1931. Is a very poor Moslem and conforms to Wahabian no more than he is obliged to. Would like to see Sa'fidi Arabia A THE WAR OF STREET STREET STREET constitutional lines. Likes drafting laws, Would go to great lengths for tcarry to have at eart or to every hours and the service of the transfer of need to dea at the transfer atomal handling I be a see as a Beauty of See price a see Historia that words horse a lowers a tole to be a Ara a control to disthere is some ground to believe, he accepted a large bribe from the Italians at the time of the Ethiopian war it does not follow that this affected his advice to Ihn Sa ad. Possesses a splended villa in the best part of Beirut which could not have been built out of legitimate savings, even supplemented by a sum of £3,000 which Iba Saud is said to have contributed to this object.

laufiq Hamza, Fuad's brother, serves under him in the Ministry, but does but merit a separate notice. Speaks French.

40 trabackum groper orgertly Quest but they use the above as a second

from an extract Jedda family, one of whom owned the father, later a freedman.

The firm consists of the two following brothers —

(1) Suleyman Aman Gabil—born about 1874. Worked up an important business connecton with Medina, India, &c., in his early days. Paid President

of the Municipality in Turkish times, and held the same post under King Huseyn. Had at that time a poor reputation for honesty. Took a leading part in the movement by notables of Jedda and Meoca to compel King Huseyn a abdication in October 1924. Went to Port Sudan in March 1926 as one of the lastes sent to negotiate about the Eastern Telegraph Company cable and was more helpful than his colleague, 'Abdullah Kazim (q v.). Figured as a Hejizzi delegraph than his colleague, 'Abdullah Kazim (q v.). Figured as a Hejizzi delegraph than his colleague, 'Abdullah Kazim (q v.). Figured as a Hejizzi delegraph than his colleague, 'Abdullah Kazim (q v.). Figured as a Hejizzi delegraph than his colleague, 'Abdullah Kazim (q v.). Figured as a Hejizzi delegraph than his colleague, 'Abdullah Kazim (q v.). Figured as a Hejizzi delegraph than his colleague, 'Abdullah Kazim (q v.). Figured as a Hejizzi delegraph than his colleague, 'Abdullah Kazim (q v.). Figured as a Hejizzi delegraph than his colleague, 'Abdullah Kazim (q v.). Figured as a Hejizzi delegraph than his colleague, 'Abdullah Kazim (q v.). Figured as a Hejizzi delegraph than his colleague, 'Abdullah Kazim (q v.). Figured as a Hejizzi delegraph than his colleague, 'Abdullah Kazim (q v.). Figured as a Hejizzi delegraph than his colleague, 'Abdullah Kazim (q v.). Figured as a Hejizzi delegraph than his colleague, 'Abdullah Kazim (q v.). Figured as a Hejizzi delegraph than his colleague, 'Abdullah Kazim (q v.). Figured as a Hejizzi delegraph than his colleague, 'Abdullah Kazim (q v.). Figured as a Hejizzi delegraph than his colleague, 'Abdullah Kazim (q v.). Figured as a Hejizzi delegraph than his colleague, 'Abdullah Kazim (q v.). Figured as a Hejizzi delegraph than his colleague, 'Abdullah Kazim (q v.). Figured as a Hejizzi delegraph than his colleague, 'Abdullah Kazim (q v.). Figured as a Hejizzi delegraph than his colleague, 'Abdullah Kazim (q v.). Figured as a Hejizzi delegraph than his colleague, 'Abdullah Kazim (q v.). Figured as a Hejizzi delegraph than his colle

(2) 'Abdul Quder Amen Gabil, several years younger than Saleyman, in

w) wake he follows at a distance.

41 Hape (Hapah) Wahba

Sa odi Minister in London. An Egyptian born probably between 1885 and ISON (. . at \ \ ear \ \ 1 | \ 1 | \ r m | st her m - r t - s r r s the extent of the event of the extent In you take a fit in factor the said and a business thanks Said to have been in Bahrein at one time. Storted a school at Kuwait at the thence in Ibn Sauda service. Her me there it to And to see the Adequated address of Mark the Mark to 1926 Mark loyed on intentions and The Saind a views and wire the live on yet the Reader and and to your challenge regres to matter agreed the severe of the entry of the for a second of the section of the section market or 1920 tork It to be a distant to the second the a direct of the cultivity of a trivial of the col The state of the s we a report Mean I at I to I for K . 1 . . . with a first with the first to compare t at redease the first raise es la ir sa co, e, a fermi prist pe matri the second cold by the West of the second second the Martin all a strength and a secretary passenter time a la conted has a tiltage he par a he lower 4 24 4 Eym

Principle of the state of the s

42 Hamad Suleyman.

and has worked under him. Once a petty trader in Bahrein and fled a country becade payment of debts. Acted for his brother as Director-General of Finance during his relegation to Hass towards the end of 1931. Was appointed Wakil [21053]

or Under Secretary when Abdustah was made Wazir or full Minister in Au ast 1932. Has been employed on unvisions in 'Asir, notably in November 1932 when he was sent with N') " (, ') " o with vit fact lurist and Ibn Sa ud's Governor They were too late to reach the spot before the Ideist went into open revolt. Went with a Sa'ddi mission to the Yemen in 1033, and was reported to have been detained by the Imam at San's on the situstion with Sa'udi Arabia deteriorating. Returned well before the outbreak of hostilities in 1934. In 1935 was a member of a Sa'iidi delegation which visited Bahrein, to negotiste the Transit Dues Agreement, and to Kuwait, to discuss the question of the Sa aid blockade of that neighbouring state. Whilst at Bahrein he was sued by a local Persian morehant, the Political Agent reported, for an old debt. Fell into disgrace with Ibn Sa'dd in the spring of 1936 (as he had done at least once previously) but was apparently begged off by his brother 'Abda ah

43. Handi Bey

Formerly Director-General of Military Organisation. Born about 1892 to 1896. Believed to be an Iraqi Kurd and to have risen to non-commissioned cank in the Turkish army. Was a colonel in the army of King Huseyn, but passed to the service of Ibn Sa'ad and was officer commanding troops at Yanbu' before 1928. Became Officer Commanding in Jedda in that year. Appointed Director-General of Mulitary Organisation in 1931 in succession to Faudhi Bey Kawok Presents all the appearance of a man who might be good in a rough and tumble neation necessary to create anything serious out of the 1 to the not lost favour I was and a sept of the text o I with a salite to see a week Are a Balas Lancia as a A DC rest and a second as the first of any Now state of a facility A D C to the Amir Faysal. Stated in 1939 that he had resigned and wanted to return to Iraq, but was not allowed by Ihn Soud to leave the count a

44. Hamud al Bagdast.

Officer in charge on the Kuwait frontier, with headquarters at Jariya-Appointed to flav post in August 1932. Fourth person to hold it since 1930. A man of very avil reputation, described as having been chiefly responsible for all the randing and killing in Kuwait territory eight or none years ago. Known in apparently chosen for his present post to righten up the embarge or Kuwast and Nejd, responsibility for which had been transferred to the Jiffiwi

46 Hamud tha Ibrahim

palace man evidently

Appointed Governor of Yanbu' in August 1931, but now no longer there. Known only from the amountement of this.

At a training the figure for I Born B. I Sade Minister

48. Homen al Ghauth of Madani

Bagdad 1938. A Hopasi of Medius, born perhaps 1895 Said to Turkish schools and to have frequented Turkish Huseyn paper at Medina in their interest. Continued to be anti-live after the success of the revolt and fled. Said to have been sentenced to death in default during his absence. Seems, nevertheless, to have been given an important post at Damascas, which he continued to hold under King Faisal's régime there, fter King Hisseyn had lannehed against him an accusation, probably up of having stolen valuables from the Prophet's Tomb. Was in - d's service by end of 1929 and was one of his delegates at the abortive Kuwatt Conference of 1923 24, an appointment which led to a revival by the Traqu delegates of the robbery charge. Became Assistant Governor of Medion after its occupation by Sa'adt forces in 1925. Was later employed in the Palace. Selected in 1931 for the proposed consulate-general at Batavia, to the creation of which the Netherlands Government agreed, but which has never been open a pro . y owing to financial difficulties. Filled in time as a member of the I. slative Council, whence he was transferred to the Amir Sa'nd's Diwan in

Soptember 1932. Came in King's train to Mecca in March 1933. Much of a

47 Hashim Daghestans, colled Sayyid Hashim.

A Hejazi, born about 1885, descended from a family of Mutawwifa who derived their name from the fact that they looked after the pilgrims from Daghestan. This was a fucrative business in the good old days, and Sayyid Hashim was formerly well off. He seems to have lost a great deal during the war big. It is the seems to have lost a great deal during the war with now worthless rootles. Was formerly employed in the Awqaf Department, about the seems to have lost a great deal during the war with now worthless rootles. Was formerly employed in the Awqaf Department, about the seems to have lost a great deal during the war with now worthless rootles. bew regime in January 1926, and was later local Director of Finance in Jedda. Ejected from this post and appointed a member of the Inspectorate of Government Departments in 1930. Has since been employed in various financial connexions and hunts in couples with Sheykh 'Abdullah Suleyman, but his real importance her in the fact that he is said to have an independent position as a sort of personal secret service agent of the King, and to correspond with the latter when His Majesty is in Nejd, about persons and things in the Hejaz. Was on From the total the fit of the state of the s Br I is a second of the second A resemble to the terminal terminal terminates Arabian Standard Oil Company's business with the Government in Hasa in 1935. Appointed Director of Finance there in 1936, on the dismissal of Muhammad at Tawil (q o.) and replaced, as hasson officer with C.A.S.O.C., by his son, Satvid Soltan

42 H thomas Francis

and from the Amin tribe, much concerned in the Nejd revolt of 1029 Its principal member, Dhaydan ibn Hithlayn, was slain treacherously in April of that year The following other members of the family deserve mention -

(1) Naif ibn Hithlays (nicknamed Abd 'l Kilab). Succeeded Dhaydan and curried on the revolt, but surrendered in January 1030 to the British authorities in Kuwait, and was in due course handed over to Ibn Sa'ad. Has since been a State prisoner at Rividh, closely confined

(2) Hazem ibn Hithlays also took an active part in the revolt, and was one strate to all as I s I (1) a - I Kenst I to a not get you a part

Was fighting together with Naif in October. Eventual fate unknown

handsome young warrior Wester for Martin 1 to No. 11. Traq under King Faishl's protection. Visited hand 1942 4 1 1 1 1 16 The Rifada affair, apparently to size up the chances of new anti Sa'udi action Made his peace with Ibn Sa'dd and returned to Sa'ddi Arabia towards the end of 1934. Appointed Amir al Badia or Governor of the Ajman desert, with headquarters at 'Aweyma (90 miles W N W of Al Qatif) in 1936

49 Hueryn al 'Awaynt

A young Syrian merchant established in Jedda. An enterprising fellow, who derives some importance from being a friend of Finad Hamza and Yusuf Yasin and baving connexions in Mapchester; notably with another Syrian, 'Abdul-Gham Ydlibi, the naturalised British head of a small company there. This construction was close early in 1932, when Ydlibi visited Jedda in order to work up business and with great ideas of getting concessions of all sorts. They claimed to have important support in Lancashire, and specifically that of the Calico Printers' Association (Limited). It was understood in 1932 that 'Awayni was leaving Jedda for good, but he still returns occasionally. Now lives principally at Haifa. In February or March 1933 he went to Rayadh on behalf of certain to the first to the to the time property with it of the personal to the terms of th the ex Khedive's group for the creation of a National Bank. A man likely to have ups and downs of fortune ... dealing with whom commercially great care should be used.

50 M Huseyn Nasif

A well known Hejazi of Jedda of Egyptian origin. Born about 1882 Interpt of the lapt servy from his father Chang Nos father a same personner in Investsh times, as well as the agency in Jedda of the Sherifs of the [21053]

'Abaddah branch. Occupies the largest house in Jedda and was once very prosperous, but is now probably less so. Was said in 1917 to have lost favour with King Huseyn, who had previously been accustomed to stay with him when in Jedda. Was said also to be desirons of British naturalisation at that time Described as having been a Wahhabi by conviction, even before the Saudi invasion. Deported to 'Aqaba during King 'Ali's short reign. Figured as a Hejazi delegate at the Moslem Congress in Mecca in June 1920. Was given the privilege of putting Ibn Sa'ud up during the years following the fall of Jodda, but has not done so since the King acquired the "Green Palace" Has not held office, as was expected, under the Sa'udt régime, perhaps owing to doubt as to his trustworthiness. Rather a dark horse nowadays and may both dislike and he disliked by the régime, but keeps quiet. Said to be a good Arabic scholar and possesses what passes in Jedda for a remarkable library. An aldermanic figure. His oldest son Hussin Nasif, has written a book on the history of the Hejaz. A cousin, M Salih Numf was the figurehead president of the Palestine Defence Committee in Mocea in 1937-38.

31 Hirahem at Ma'ammur

Commission of dedda 1937. Identical with the Bonhim al Junath mentioned in the Heart of Arabia and according to the author. Mr Philby has a very doubtful claim to the historic name of Missionar which he subsequently assumed to early life travelled much in India, Persia, Egypt and cloowhere in the East natrador and probably also as journalist and propagandist. About 1936 became head of Iba Sa 0d a diwan, transferred to that of the Amir Sa ud in 1932. In 1933 was appointed Chargé d'Affaires at Bagdad. The alleged undiplomatic activities were the subject of compliant on several occasions, and in 1937 becomitated his removal. An active, able man interested in world affairs and with a great sense of hismoir. Has improved Jedda considerably, is useful in pilgrinage matters, and is helpful to foreigners within the limits of his powers.

in a complet was I S the Bor of the shart State a man and Manager and Agency and Danks the contract of the state of th to the second of Very or the tenth of the tenth Bagdad in 1938 war ne to the Council of 51 . TE H

59. Idelm Family

Founded by Ahmed at Idrisi a native of Fez who become a notable religious teacher at Mecca and created a Tariqa, or school of religious doctrine. Moved on to Sabys, in 'Asir, where he acquired land and died in the edour of sanctity about 1837 and where his tomb is still renerated. The idrisis supplanted the Sherifian family, which had culed at Abû 'Arish in the time of his son Muliammad and Muhammad's son 'Ali. The branch of the family most identified with

'Asir is descended from these two, as appears from the following table, which is not necessarily complete or accurate as regards order of birth —

Almord, film founder

35 44 40

(1) Mulamond, died 1922

(II) House

(8) (8)

Manhan 'Arin, ded 1983

Rabin

or Almed

The numbered members of this branch deserve orther notice

(1) This Muhammad was a notable man in his day. Born in 1870. Studied in Lypt and at Kufra. Organised opposition to the Turks in 'Asir in and after 1904. Made treaties with His Majesty's Government through the Resident at Aden in 1915 and 1917. Came to terms with Ibn Sa'ud in 1920, when he coded to him any rights he might have in the country about 'Ablu'

(2) Displaced (3) in 1926, after complicated events. Accepted in that year the suscenanty of Iba Sa'dd by a treaty signed at Mecca. Accepted in October 1931 the practical annexation of Asir by Iba Sa'dd, retaining a simulacium only of quasi-sovereign rights. Joined in the rebellion against Iba Sa'dd in November 1932, and on its collapse in due course took refuge in 1 amen. After streamons of the collapse in the Sa'dd agreed recently that he should remain in the Yemen under the Imam's supervision, and accorded him a pension Appears to be a man of weak character, very amenable to influence. Was described some years ago as "monkish."

(3) Succeeded his father in 1929. Was upheld by the Maskribs and other tribes in 1924 against an attempt to displace him by his course Mustafa, No. (6) who established himself temporarily at Hodovda, then an Idriai possession. 'All, it is in that the first possession is a like the first possession in the summer of the summer of the summer of the man suddenly arrested and deported to Rivadh in the summer of 1932, under suspicion, apparently, of intending a coup in 'Asir. Recently attempted to escape. Was foiled, but did not die, as was rismoured

I and 5 to a series of the personal conservations of the complete of the compl

and conducting the 'Asir revolt of November-December 1932

The original Ahmed has a numerous posterity through another son, versely eathed 'Abdul Al or 'Abdul Mutal. This descendants are the property of the property o

Sheed, the founder

1 46 1

Mahamad Shortf

(0) Mustafa

Serond

(7) M. Al-Ambi

(8) Mingland

(B) Abid

(6) Was a trusted British agent during the Great War Later played a rôle in opposition to his cousin 'Ali, No. (3). Died in Egypt in 1930.

(7) One of the 'Asir delegation which came to Mecca in October 1030 to complete the arrangements for the absorption of 'Asir into Ibn Sa dd s dominions. [21053]

Concerned in the rebellion of November-December 1932, and left with No. (9)

for Massawa after it collapsed

(8) Has been politically active for many years. Works normally, it is al ____d in the Italian interest, but played an apparently pro Sa'udi rôle in 1926- 27 4 the time of and after the establishment of Ibn Sa ud's suzerainty over And Visited Mecca at least three times from September 1926 to September 1927 Was thought perhaps to aspire himself to the post of ruler of 'Asir Visited His Ma esty's agent and consul in Jedda on the 15th Sentember, 1927 If I were I bet will be a congrue house hand a adviser in regard to 'Astr and Yemen. He found him a man of intelligence and broad views-pro-Sa'adı, but not pro-Wahhahi Accused by the Sa ad Government in 1932 of again serving Italian interests, and of being concerned in the political plot behind the 'Asir revolt.

(9) Much concerned in the 'Asir revolt of November-December 1932. Was at Jizan at the crossal time, and attempted by a letter and a visit to Kamaran to get His Majesty's Government to recognise what he represented as the restoration of Idries rule. Withdrew early in 1933 to Massawa, with his relative M Al-

Arabi, No. (7).

All members of the family have the title of Seyyid. There is a close the original Ahmed al Idrisi. The spiritual relationship has been reinforced by intermarriage at various times. The Idriais have also a connexion with the Megan for ly a manufactor of the Schap a see thetapath Tarique, once powerful and still important,

54. Ismail Ghuznaei.

Of American in India. This Indian Wahlabi has played an important anti British political rôle in India since 1919. No full account of him would be appropriate in this report, but he deserves mention in it because of his frequent Hadith, the Indian equivalent of Wahhabia, at the Moslem Congress in Meyea in June 1928. Was concerned in the arrangements for creating the Dar-al Kinwa, or Holy Carpet bactory, in Merca, and apparently incurred the King's displeasure to entereon with purchases for to 1020. New last cost rentaints with life Na'thd whom he serves as an unofficial agent in India, principally for purposes named with the straightform of the plant of the first also printed by the property of the prop mission to come to the Hejaz, considering that the general danger of his activities most more that the excellent no. A I will be close con they as it is dock about 1860 Claims, perhaps with truth, to have desisted from political activity in India, but continues to act as Sa'ildi propagandist and has strongly expressed the thesis that British authorities should not concern themselves in any way with pilgrups in the Hejaz. The man is apparently devoted in an anti-British spirit to the cause of Islam, which he identifies with Ibn Sa'dd, but as he is paid by Ibn Sa ud and almost certainly receives from the Mutawwife a commission on the pilgrims he recruits, it is not necessary to believe that his motives are pure. In 1939 wrote articles praising Italian policy towards the pilgrimage, but pechaps only as a stick with which to heat the British.

. o I we I what towas (Chazzi)

1 Syrian origin, but born about 1683 at Gaza in Palestine, hater his surname Graduated in the Turkish Staff College. Said to have been a member of a Turkuh Military Mission lent to the Sultan of Morocco in 1910, to have seen service later in Gallipoli and to have been A.D.C. to Euver Pasha, to whom he claims to have been attached up to shortly before the armistice. Went to Basin after the armistice to manage the property of his wife, the daughter of a rich landowner there. Visited India more than once from Basra. Fell out with his wife and applied to Mustafa Kemal Pasha for emit with wind our refused, possibly because of his past association with the city is a little 4. . The Sa aid and commanded the art, rest r of the state of the a Were the a large and was reported ato the vest to a calling the an Allers, a te sawel Armeles was and Martin I as Westerment and to see a finding open trying to nadern a flat said opens of in Asir Romer of other in the He az. Was serving a the Are e Fa alight asse of early in 1331 as a sort of chartoerlain and was then schodalor by speken of as

If he Progueur Accompanied the Turkish Prince Ahmed Tewhid to India, war in gas Mar War S. of the partidian Jerusalem in November 1931 and played an ambiguous part in connexion with the impending Moslem Congress. Whether he eventually attended it or not is da in favour of the pilgrimage which he and Prince Ahmed Tewhid ted in 1931. In a secret report from Ind a of February 1933, he is state to the state of the state

Jemal Pasha is presentable though uppleasantly fulsome. He speaks French, was the second of the second o had of some and untrustworter confined the feech describes in anim good him a certain upportance. He is doubtless rewarded for his propaganda in favour of the pilgremage, but should not be regarded as a responsible agent of

ba Sa'ud for any other purpose. He is a mere hanger-on.

5 Ac. 1111 4 11

1 > 11 or Palestinian, and to have served as an engineer officer in the Target at the section of the section hase of arms, &c. by Ibn Sa dd in Europe, acting apparently a 1 to the same of the . ect of arms appear to have been with German firms, perhaps with Italy and Ath and was I say truet so is 160 Reported. 1927 to have been dismissed, from what post is not clear, but accompanied " Damball in July 1928 to take part in the still born conference at Harfa on In a hour to be so the blown an energy of as a street a second with the proceedings of the Pre as ry the state of the s a to grant and the control of the manufacture of the and the state of t . d'a aute on his visit to Transjordan in August, 1935, on his way back from I was in the autumn of the same year employed in connexion with the d az Railway Conjerence a la a contra librara Bay a 11m u o rector the Arab Bank at Jaffa

W Khalid Al Qurgani (alian Al Hand, alian Abu'l Walid

A Tripolitan, who is said to have served under the Sen and a served in the served in t at retires to exact have we recell a deport a contract that Relian Azon Hartman Control of the c of a rice is Sept. one the last An earl to the Americal appoint the very party the a war the test with the terror her a after words honorary Gorman copsul, de Hans. Was re-employed by the Government accompany the American engineer Twitehell on his tours of survey for water and in morals. Whe sent with Hamad Subsembn (gr) to Asir in November 1992 to see the dispute between the Idrisi and Ibn Sa'fid's Governor. This the accomplished by the two delegates, who, in the following a neth with of the free of the war of the fert Sin Bahrein Transit Dues and Koweit Hockade Conferences of 1935 Was also a Sa'adı representative at the negotiations over the Red Sea oil concession with Petroleum Concessions (Limited) (added in 1939). Acts as buyer for certain German goods for the Sandi Government. In 1938 was found to be on the staff of Amir Sa'ad, but later in the year officially appointed to that of Ibn Sa'ad Said to were the red adviser, and said to be honest in negotiation, though not To use it , at per main fir anoral matters. Accommanded the Wat mad II a mad. 1 ... 4 str. Par ... 19 9 ii connexion with the proposed amendment of the Sanitary Convention.

58. Khatlb Family.

Understood to be a Mecca family. Three of them became prominent in 1932 to connection with the activities of the political organisations behind attempts to [21053] 04

undermine Ibn Sa ud, viz, the Hizb al Abrar al Hijan and the Jami'at al Dif's bil Hijaz. Actively connected with the organisation are—

1) "Abdul Hamid al Khatib, and 2) "Abdul Malsk al Khatib

who appeared to have permanently settled in Egypt, where they have property, in any possibly be identical with a man of the same name who was described in 1917 as a Javanese of Mecca, well educated, who had been correspondent of the Mokattan and had influence with King Huseyn. A third person, viz.

(3) Huseyn Ali al Khatib-

lived at Label in 1932 and seems to have squandered in rictous living at Aden, &c., money given him by Huseyn ad-Dabbagh for the purposes of the plot against Ibn Sa ad.

It is understood that Fuad al Khatib, formerly Foreign Secretary to King Hussyn and now secretary to the Amir Abdullah, is not related to this family

Lámi Familu

A Sheykhly family of the Jiblan section of the Mutayr terbe. Concerned in it, and the Japan Japan in Lami was one of the Akhwan leaders who surrendered to the British authorities in Kuwait in Japanary 1930, and was in due course handed over to Ibn Sa'dd. He has since been a State prisoner at Riyadh, and is one of those who were recently reported to be receiving more lement treatment than before.

00. Lari Family.

Perman Bahaus long settled in Jedda

(1) Muhammad 'All Ldri, the head of the family is a charming old gentlement for the family is a charming old gentlement, having an important connexion with Egypt. Health now impaired, but still in business and highly considered. Has in the past acted as Persian consums did his father before him. Reads poetry and likes to commune with nature

(2) Ahmed, son of the preceding, formerly in the business in Jedda. Was in charge of Fersian affairs in his father's absence in 1925, and was reported to have in a real holds to be a father's absence in 1925, and was reported to have it read in the father's absence in 1925, and was reported to have it read in Sa'id at that time, according to Iba Sa'id himself, to join in a great Eastern Union against the imperialistic Fowers, with Persia and Afghanistan in it and Russia supporting. Has now (1939) settled down. In 1937 was Director of Customs at Ujair, then Inspector of Customs in Jedda, and is now Saudi limited officer with the American Oil Company in Hasa, with whom at one time be worked as interpreter.

the woother sons in the business, one in Jedda, one in Egypt. Unless that a stake in the name, one of these would appear to have been the little of the stake in the name, one of these would appear to have been the little of th

61 Luwsy Family

Enjoy the title of Sherif People of importance in the 'Ateyba tribe, chiefly because of the considerable rôle played by Khâlid ibn Mansûr ibn Luwey, who do to the considerable rôle played by Khâlid ibn Mansûr ibn Luwey, who is 'Aslr in December 1932. He had broken with the Hashimites, it was said, owing to a quarrel with the Amir 'Abdulith, who had slapped him on the month with a shoe. He had gone over to Ibn Sa'ûd some years before 1924, and was one of the leaders of the forces which occupied Mecca in 1924. Although supposed at a later date to be in sympathy with the extremist Wahhabis in Nejd, he continued faithful to the King and was apt to be called on for military service in times of special emergency. The present head of the family is his eldest son.

(1) Sa'ad the Lucery, who, immediately on Khahd's death, was appointed to succeed in the operator of the Americki rusa.

2) and (3) Hussyn and Zdmil.

It was stated at the time of Khālid's death that he had left three minor sons in addition to the above,

02. Mahmud Hamdi Hamuda.

Studied in Heirut and Constantinople. Spent in all sixteen or seventeen years in latter place. Served in Turkish army during and up to the end of war, after which be settled in Syria. Held post in some hospital there under the French and that professor of rhino-laryngology at Damascus. Left Syria, apparently for the professor of rhino-laryngology at Damascus. Left Syria, apparently for the professor of rhino-laryngology at Damascus. Left Syria, apparently for the professor of rhino-laryngology at Damascus. Left Syria, apparently for the professor of rhino-laryngology at Damascus. Left Syria, apparently for the eliminated in August 1927 with other Syrians and was said to have the latter to be eliminated in August 1927 with other Syrians and was said to have the latter than the latter than

Mohmud Shalhub

whom was described in 1917 as controlling the distribution of Zemzem water, a very likerative job. Mahmid, who was born probably not later than 1888, was imployed in Turkish times as a Government elerk in Mecra, and was later chief clerk in Huseyn's fibabonal department. Continued to be employed in Mecca under the new régime and was appointed to his present post in 1830. A decent meming man, but plays no important rôle in a domain in which 'Abdullah later chief in a domain in which 'Abdullah Lakir, in June 1933, and transferred to Mecca as head of the treateral Accountance section of the Ministry of Finance. Chairman of I make Council of the Ministry of Finance.

Mehdy Bey

Director General of Police, with headquarters in Mecca, for several years, in 1838 was made Director General of Public Security, though to change to functions was announced or observed. An Traqt, who has, however, lived little tring. Said to have been a regimental clock in the Turkish army, in which a ser of his is still an officer. Was employed also in King Huseyn's army to appears to be arbitrary and cuthless and to wield considerable authority. A man of organising ability, and the Mocca orphanage, which is under his charge, has been declared by a competent Indian witness to be the best-organised concern in Sn iids Arabia. In 1938, when he had extended the system of regular police to Hasa, he was given by The Sa iid the title of al Mushia (The Reformer).

5 Iba Mubdrai

Formerly considered to be the same as the man of this name who was Governor of Bureyda. If so, he now no longer holds that post.

Von, "Abdur-Rahman ibn Mubarak

Leaver rate of the late and the fact of the property of the post of the rate of the rate of the result of the rate of the rate

98 Huhammad Khan Ghazi Khan.

An actively anti-British Indian, who, like Ismail Ghuznavi, cannot the country to the country to the country of the last through in this report to the resident at the particularly with the Holy Carpet factory

in India, but comes on pilgrimage. Has been at pains to ingratiate himself we the Legation and professorial legislate himself we constitutional arrangements.

machinery set up to Wahhabise public is a set of the se

68. Muhammad at Tured

A native of Jedda of E. ptian origin. Got a small post in the customs in Turkish times and rose to be Director of Customs in Jedda under King Husevn Played a leading part in the increment of the Heart notables to compel Huseyn great influence under 'All, and was in November 1925, after his triumph in a dispute wit \ . Frime Minister who decided to leave to the cause of the Hejaz every penny of the area of the state of the st War d is 1825 to were president of the I can be a bit a set a posses of the set after an absence at per in a recent a so property of a some of a s of the that were a effections body process and fin commission to study and reorganise the financial and consum. Remained for some tor a land .. , in the regulations and trodden on Quantiti to the Hasa Customs as paying as he hoped. a the sutherities at Rahrein but he fell. a NA separa aller to be breated as The sign ter King is no in taken to be the first transfer Сотприму

69 Mahan al Firm

the first of the Eastern Harb tribe in Nejd. Mentioned early in connexion with mids alleged to be in preparation against Tra. However, to have pointed in the relationship to the first of the carrier of the first of the carrier of the first of the carrier of the by Ibn on fid's officials some time before.

70. Mustafa Badruddin

Director of Customs in Jedda. A North African or of North African origin. Born probably about 1802. Was given a small pert in the Jedda custom bouse some years ago, and later became Director of customs at Yanbu. Transferred to Jedda in the same capacity in 1930. A man of little ability, but was reported not long ago to be disconcertingly bonest. If so, he has not seriously infected the custom-bouse as a whole with this malady.

71 Walt war

the second of the late Payed with the late Payed Ruwait in the with the late late of the Pointed Agent to be in passenged with the late of the late of the Pointed Agent to be in passenged with the late of the l

72. Muscaffaq al Aldst.

On the process of will Sa ff Arabia seems to have censed completely. See Personalities report for 1933.

73. Ibrahim an-Yeshmi,

Formerly Amir of Janf. Said to be a Nejdi, to have been originally a maker to be a first or the last of the ensuing years. He became the last of the last of the same time. He was apparently at the end of the year, not, it was explained, because the man was bad, but was the King desired to eliminate causes of quarrel with His Majesty's the last of the l

74 Obendullah, Maulpi.

An indian permanently established in Mecca. Has had a lucid past in India, has a substitution of the Silk Letter comprisely, &c. Was mentioned in March 1927 as a man who attracting modest notice in Mocca as a lecturer on the traditions of the last of migrators apital as "whose thight, a last and as belonging to the last of migrators apital as "whose thight, a last and constantinople." Appears now to carry much weight a chapter to the last of respectively by Indiana. Probably ones has influence in a definitely anti-British apirit, but has not come to notice latterly as a direct participant in conspiracies in India.

75 Othman 'Arab.

A Herner, whose past connexton with the Hejaz is not known to the Legation at 19 2 and their constant in the Bubblich core is a very few dent in Egypt, but in the habit in 1931-32 of visiting beneated a conversations with the Amir Abdullah and Abdur Rauf Sabban. Was and to be conversations with the Amir Abdullah and Abdur Rauf Sabban. Was and to be a conversation with the Amir Abdullah and Abdur Rauf Sabban. Was and to be conversations with the Amir Abdullah and Abdur Rauf Sabban. Was and to be conversations with the Amir Abdullah and Abdur Rauf Sabban. Was and to be conversations and Transpordant.

16 r n ... 3. Educated at Westminster and Trinity, Cambridge. ed . Service in 1907 and had normal career in India from 1905. t when he was detached for service in 'Iraq. Sent on mission to Central tree and 1917 14 stated the Sand and rossed Arabia Paristd from Tagar recentative in Transpordan from 1921 to 1924, when he fell out with His the German and the real and upper reservation from that mat Retired on a pres of transfer to and a rest Strate a 1925 but had a resty embarked on tenest be, water the tota, in Ethickenel (ame to be a fine and 1924 of the extent the angers of Along An by whose to the terms are territed a 1925. We will be 1924 to be seve the community of the Arab word. Was regarded on this arra of I had but a series ber sett of a missed to this Maje- and Government, so much so a think the and detect the me of the value Deacemakers between 'Ale and Dealers in the last two more of 1924 but was repulsed by Ibn Sa aid. Appeared at one moment in 1925 to haver towards the Hashimites, but had long believed in the star of Ibn Sa'fid, whom he visited i wir Meas towards the end of the year and for whom he pumped tradity if the certific and or really heatened after the fat of less a fast are was sted outself to the King's cause in the press, in his books and in every other way. Resided in party is ladde in a 1930. Was prome mover if and not principal a are Islam in August 1930 and has since spent much time in Mecca, but was away from

the Hejnz during most of 1932, when he effected an enterprising journey across

the Rub'a-al Khali and then spent some mouths in Englan !

Mr. Philby has been variously judged and his influence in Arabian affairs variously estimated. He was for some time in and after 1924 a thorn in the side of British authorities and was described in 1925 as chinging tenacionaly to his religion, "a simple dualism in which the spirit of darkness is represented by His Majesty's Government." Need now no longer be regarded as ant? British, that he would still sympathise with Ibn Sa'nd in any quarrel with His M Government, and will still rail on occasion against the British Empire . He would as soon sell British goods as Standard oil or Ford cars a contract for Marcont's in 1931. His influence with the King has been exaggerated by some into a legend, while many sulf ate to be a Branch and the many the terms of the King values his advice on certain occasions, but he presents no appearance of being in Ibn Sa ad a confidence on major political occasions. He is still I the way as about short and a darks but the a way years but conceived doubts of 5a'udi administration, especially that part of it for which A Sactor & represent a d form out 1 th has proved direct his own machine. The preceding note was written in 1934. Since then Mr Philhy has obtained for his company the monopoly for the supply of care (Fords) for public transport, travelled nearly all the way to England and back to the Hejar by car, and in 1936 aroused the just resentment of the Aden authorities by appearing at Shabwa, in the Aden Protectorate, with an armed Sa ûdi escort, without warning. Enquiry shows that he obtained the escort from the Sa'údt authorities for topographical work in Najran and went off with it, first into Yemen territory and then into that of the Aden Protectorate, without the knowledge of the Sa ddi Government. (What follows was added in May 1939). In take up an attitude of open bostility to His Majesty's Government about Palestone, but without success. He has given up the car monopoly which has left tim 260,000 or more to the bad as sum which it will take some time to recover He plans are uncertain. He is believed to have designs on a seat in Parliament.

77. Ootton Family

(1) Yuraf iba Salisa Qatida, and to have been originally a servant in a coffee slop in Mecca and afterwards of the original Qatida family whose name ha took. Became a guide for Javanese prigrims. Rose to be president of the Mecca municipality under the Turks, but was still so inseducated that he was said to be unable to tell " the letter Alif from a telegraph pole". Hecame Minister I have the control of the letter Alif from a telegraph pole " Hecame Minister I have the control of the son No. (2) below. Has also come to notice as one of the agents concerned with the properties of the Sherifian family

himself president of the municipality in Mecca in 1930 and still occupies that post. He is the right-hand man of Sheykh 'Abdullah Suleyman, Minister of Finance, and is chief organizer of the hotels recently opened at Mecca, Jedda and Medina.

78 Qumibi Family

An important merchant family in the Persian Gulf. The Legation is indebted to the Political Agent in Bahrein for an account of them, which was trust up. I make the lead of which the to less he was some any

Said to be descended from a butcher of Riyadh. Composed of the five brothers mentioned below, children of the same mother by two brothers, Hasan a of Practical with more of her saccessives partiers of the sassand property called the control of the same terms of the same and transfer than the same terms of the same and disqualified by Arab least in trong a constructing with women, the explority

content of the state of the sta

(2) 'Abdur Ruhman ibn Hasan, more enlightened and a wonderful fellow for pearl dealing. Possessed of some knowledge of French and English and accustomed to go to Paris on pearl business. Sensible but concerted.

tar. tar. The first beautiful as sed to I. Sold

If the history was and problems as a process of

(5) Soludiba Ibrahim, permanently resident in Hasa. Not personally known to the resident to the second to the second to character to 3 and (4).

When the above information was supplied in 1931 the Quantum had great used owing to their position as agents of Thu Sa'ted in Bahrein and buyers of requirements for Nejd, as well as to their wealth and their hold on many to whom they had lent money. Their most distinguished debtor was the King himself, who owed them in 1930 something like £60,000, and who, although about half of this had been paid off by June 1931, still owed them the balance Abdurrahman was given in the latter year a roving commission to try and raise the wind for the Sa'ddi Government in Europe, but failed completely. The resented the reforms introduced by Muhammad at Tawil (q.e.). They were friven by bad business to press the King for money. He has of late employed their persons to buy for him, but he is not known to have deprived the Quanthm of their general agency for him at Bahrein.

79 Rathid Family

Former rulers of Harl. Little is known of the remaints of this family once to powerful and later so fallen, even before its final collapse, that it was accounted infamous, even in such a land of violence as Arabia, for its record of a market in the second of a market in account. The second of a market in account is the second of a market in account in account in the second of a market in account in account

(1) Sulton and

(2) Misk'al-

after of which corresponds with that of an infant child of the not cating to at disapprent in the 1917 volume of Personalities in Arabia we out a personalities to come to notice, who are said to be related to the Bent Rashid, visc-

- (3) Manair the 'Asaf, who is said to have been taken into Ibn Sa'hd's service and to have served for a term as Governor of Tebuk, and his brother—
- (4) None ibn 'Asaf, who also served 1bn Sa'dd, but was reported to have erted into Transpordan in 1931

As the information about this family is no meaning it is worth noting that the following members of it accompanied that have from Riyadh to Jedda in March, 1934 —

- (5) Muhammad ibn Talâl (a daughter of his was married to Ibn Sa'ûd in 1938).
 - (6) Mash al ibn Mas fid ibn 'Abdul 'Agig.
 - 7) Rashid al Muheysin al Jahr
 - (9) Fahad ibn Hamûd al Jabr

Of these (6) and (8) may be identical with (1) and (2) given above. The Umm "Guro early in 1935 gave a list of the Beni Rashid who came to the Hejāz with 5 Sa'ad in March of that year. This list gave all the names, except (6), unless to name Mash al al Sa'ad in the 1935 list corresponded with the same person other names appear in the 1935 list.

(10) 'Abdullah al Mit'ib 11) 'Ubaid al 'Abdullah

At least one Ibn Rashid accompanied the King's son, the Amir Faysal, to the Yenen front in April, 1934.

The younger princes are greatly in evidence in Ibn Sa ud's entourage, being

treated generally very much like his own younger sons.

The only member of the family outside Sa udi Arabia, and therefore of some importance, is (12) Muhammad ibn 'Abdul Muham ar Rashid, born about 1910. Lives at the Court of the king of Iraq (according to a 1935 report), out of whose privy purse he is said to receive a pension of about £20 a month. Twice stated to have set out, with the cognisance of the late King 'Ah, to raise the Shammar.

It is a said to receive a pension of about £20 a month. Twice stated to have set out, with the cognisance of the late King 'Ah, to raise the Shammar.

With the Shammar and maintains bedown mode of life. Described as ordinarily a rather dull, broading young man, and perhaps not very resourceful, but, presented with a good shough opportunity, he would quickly be off across the desert to recapture his ancestral home.

80. Rifáda Family

Chiefa of the Billi tribe, with an urban establishment at Wejh. The most notable recent member of the family, Suleyman Afnan, played a not inconsiderable role during the Great War, but was killed in a raid in 1916 and left two sons, Ibrahim and Abmed. His brother Salim, who had died earlier left a son, Hamid-The cousins in this generation were at enmity. Hamid made a bid for the Sheykhahip on his uncle's death. He was one of several Hejazi Sheykha who approached the Residency in Cairo in 1924, complaining both of King Humyn's tyrathy and his inability to protect them against the Wahhabia. He came into ground processing the seal of the season to a low the season to the seas to the real attention of the training of Ibrahim, who was Governor there and head of the tribe. After a further period of exist a core ato. Il recter rotates e 1932 h in the Man were killed, but there may be survivors of this branch. At the outset of the revolt Ibrahim visited the King at the head of a loyal delegation. He is still head of the Bills tribe in the Hejaz, but the Governor of Wejh is now the Mubarak (see No. 654) The family have attaches with a section of the Billi established in Egypt.

81 Rushda Malhan.

Was editor of the I'mm of Ques, the more important of the two weekly newspapers published at Mecea and the unofficial organ of the Saidi Govern with newspaper A Palestinian from Nablia are 337 to be a sinted Assistant Director of the Political Section of the Royal D with a wing year had a riolent quarrel with his chief, Yusuf Yasin but retained his position

M2. Ruskeyd Paska

Consult in Syria, stationed at Damascus. Born before 1887. A native for sold a lie resident the Bent has said to have he before the Great Wat said to have removed I chase off restor into the reset the Great Wat said to have removed I chase off restor into the reset the Said to time. Was attached during the Great War to Jenali Pasha in Syria at when play I in 1) and where he have distinct the first into the state of the property of the said to represent the said to the said to be the said to said the said to said the said to the said of 1932. The said of the said of 1932 to the said of the said of 1932.

I'm A provided as the former retended B common Mar 1986 and he find a terral post of the 28th May

83. Muhammad Sadiq (or Siddiq).

The King's chauffeur. An indian or of Indian origin. Born in the Hombar Presidency, in or about 1899. Came with Ibn Sa'dd from Riyadh in 1923 had been in his service succe about 1924. He was probably introduced to Kin by either the Quantits or al Fadhla. Worthy of mention in this strange country, that or, which have carried in buying transactions, which have carried him at least once as far as London. Quite a clever fellow and said to have amassed some

(22) 000. Was recently reported to contemplate the creation of a canning industry at Wejh. Probably holds the speed record for Arabia, as he did the journey of car between Riyadh and Mecca in thirty-one hours a year or two ago, and is say to have reduced this recently to twenty odd. Some feat for a distance of about 600 miles over Arabian " roads."

84. Salih ibn Abdul Wahid

A mon of no great standing, but who came to notice when Governor of Qaf in previously been Governor of Al Tla, whence he was transferred to Qaf in 1931. Removed from Qaf in May 1936 and was succeeded there by Abdul Kerms the Zeyd (No. 101). At Qaf as the nearest Saudi Governor to the Transfordan fractier he proved himself an unpleasant neighbour. Probably identical with man of the same name whose appointment as Iba Sa'ad's representative with Idria was announced in June 1927 and who played an important role in the Tial's entourage, e.g., at the time of the negotiations regarding the Red Sending Company's concession in the Farsan Islands.

85 Salik Ibn Abu Bake Shata

Born probably not later than 1800. Comes of a learned family in Mecca, where he was born. Much employed on committee for Wagfa, grain distribution, for, under the Hashmute regime. Fled to Jedda after the Sa und capture of Tail. Was one of the Hejazi notables who compelled the abdication of King Hamm in October 1924 and raibed in due course to the Sa und. Recome one of two assistants to the Amir Faysal in his capacity as Viverey. Spoken of in 1930 as a possible Minister of Education in a Cabinet then rumoured to be in contemplation, but, if the rumour was true the project was not parented. When the "limet was eventually organised on its present lines early in 1932 and the Amir Bysal was given the Ministry of the Interior, as well as others, Salih Shata was coade his chief assistant in that Ministry. In 1936 was a member of the Lague lative Assembly. Related to No. 110

86. Sdayri Family

Take their name from the district of Sdayr in Nojd. Are related to be Sa'id through the fact that his mother was a Sdayr. He has, moreover, at two wives from the family. Three members of the family have come to notice in recent years, viz.

(1) Abdullah as-Sdayri, Governor of Tebilk since about the beginning of

1821. Transferred early in 1936 to Median (see No 2)

(2) Tarki as Sdayri, appointed at the same time Governor of Jauf or Skaka to which the sent of government was transferred shortly before or after Governor of Asir, with beadquarters at Alha. Succeeded at Skaka by—

(3) 'Abdul 'Aziz as Sdayri, as Governor of Janf Skaka

Little is known of No. (3), but (1) and (2) have been men of might in their setting

87 Sha the Family.

Important in Mecca as the Keepership of the Key of the Kn aba is hereditary that I in 12 to all the Cty mathematical and prove the additing the Kn aba are supposed to make a present to the Keeper according to their means. The family are admittedly descendants of the Quraysh trate, but not of the Prophet. It is claimed that the pedigroe is continuous from pre-lalamic times and that the right to keep the key also dates from that early period. According to one story, there was a blot on the escutcheon in the 19th century, when the male descent, formerly lived in Tunis, but now resides in Mecca. The present Keeper of the Key is

- (1) Muhammad ash Sha ibi, an elderly man, probably the nephew of the late types was died to measts 1934 and was the probably the nephew of the late.
- (2) Abdullah ask-Sha'lbi, next in succession as Keeper of Key. Is member of the Letter the transfer of the Letter the transfer of the first transfer of the largest transfer o

The following two persons, who here come to notice in connexion with the activities of expairmed Hejazis against the Sa ud, are not improbably mem to of one or other branch of this family

(3) M History, Sanda Accompany Harvind Law 10 1027

(4) Hasan Sto. In. More to oil a record from A to a like special or and a second of the special or and a second or an analysis of the special or and a second or an analysis of the special or analysis of the special or an analysis of the special or an analysis of the special or analysis of the special or an analysis of the special or an analysis of the special or analysis of the special or an analysis of the special or an analysis of the special or an analysis of the special or analysis of the

an abragat no 4

the first state of the first sta

The Abadila, a particular branch of whom are the Dhawl 'Aun, and The Down Rerakat

A secret Way (r)7 tor were dreader a from the first rice Secret and secret to be a secret to be

A see he the cost important members of the Sherifian family now have on a de a list Arabia, their connexion with the Hajaz is so close as to justify this general notice. The following but, very incomplete, shows those who have come to notice in recent years.—

(A) Dhasel Zegd

(1) All Hayder — Formerly resided in Constantinople. Worked in with the Young Turks and was at one time Minister of Auqui. Appointed Grand Sherif to supersede King Huseyn in or about 1917, but was naturally unable to assume the post offs. It is a light or it. 1926 for Residual Moved later that year to Berrut, where he died in 1934. Had several sons, the eldest of whom, Abdul Mayid, is the first a later than Turks (who is not be and Mayid), and showed signs of the Residual Res

(2) Jo'ajar Hordar, brother of the above. Also lived in Constantinople 1f a.ive, may be identical with the elderly Shevif 'Ali Ja'far who lived at Lahej 1032 and was described as a descendant of 'Abdul Mutallib

(3) Sharaf "Adada Paska at Ghdlib as Zeyd.—Formerly frequented both I ustantinople and the Hejaz. Spoken of in 1925 as a possible ruler of the Hejaz, if Iba Sa'ûd won the war. Elected president of the Moslem Congress at Meces in June 1926, and was later the vehicle of Iba Sa'ûd's refusal to hold another owing to attitude of the 'All brothers. Represented Iba Sa'ûd in 1927 at conference at Jizân to deal with the Red Sea Petroleum Company's concession in the Farsan Islands. Described in 1928 as "grizzled and doddering". Still resides in Meces, but apparently a back number

A v. R u. usually called Sherif Sharaf tout court.—Appointed to be a trace with the court of the Saud in January 1926. Resides in Mecca trace with the court of the saud in 1936 appointed to be a factor of the court.

the conspiracy against ton Sa ud in 1982 and was set we in and at the AccorPerhaps the same as Sherif Khalid Sadiq Adam.

(B) Dhawi 'Aus.

(6) 'Ali the 'Abdullah.—Formerly Grand Sherif Dismissed by the Turks in 1507 Process of Late 1 Description 1 to 1507 Process of Process of Higher Abdullah

(8) Fayed the Huseys. - King of 'Iraq. Died in 1934 and was succeeded by his son Ghazi.

9) 'Abdullah ibn Huseys. - Amir of Transpordan

well known Grand Vizior Reshid Pasha, and has property interests quite distinct from those of his brothera. Born in Constantinople in 1900—formerly Jraques of his brothera. The property of t

Name, now decoased, who left mx sons and four daughters.

(C) Dadwi Barakat

to the Market of Market Section is a server by gift seys in the control of the Inspectorate of Government is a section of the Inspectorate of Government is a section of the Inspectorate is understood to have been as sed.

(D) Apparently of the Abadila stock though not of the Dhowt 'Aun

12) Shifter ibn Zeyd ibn Fameda.—Formerly Governor of Tail, a post which seems to have been bereditary in his family. President of the Hedinin Introl Board in Transfordan and intenstely associated with the Amir Abdullah with whom he has thrown in his lot. Died at Amman in December 1934. Was a tenselous enemy of Ibn Sa'ild and much less a play boy than his

(13) Hamild the Zoyd, brother of the preceding -Lives quarty at Taff

(14) Sharaf the Rank, a cousin of (12) and (13).—Said to be a few Governor of Tail at one time. Now resides at Bagdod. Identified both to brusalem and Bagdod as being the Sherif Sharaf mentioned by Takir it Dabbagh in February 1932, in a letter which fell into the bands of the Saihdi Government, as a man who might be calleded in the conspiracy against Ibu Baind.

E) Even less easy to place, but perhaps of the Abadila

(15) 'All the Ahmad the Mannir—A younger member of a family, two of a were prominent in King Huseyn's time and had great influence in the Harb tribe. This 'All has only come to notice as having been one of the persons wrested at Mecca and deported to Riyadh at the time of the Ibn Rifâda affair in 1932.

(16) 'Air the Huseys at Haritht —One of the Sherifs of Muda'iq, near Tarf Took part in the Arab revolt and is remembered as one of the conquerors of Described by Colonel Lawrence as having been at that time an sung man, physically splendid and full of courage, resource and Seems to have resettled in the Hejaz, as he was arrested at Mecca and hap a ed to Rivadh at the time of the Ibn Rifada affair in 1932

(17) Muhammad Mohanna.—One of the Jedda family, one member of which was Chief of the Controlling Department in 1917, and was then described as a

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"bottle-nosed hundit," while his brother still alive, was said to have acquired with the was arrested at Jedda and sent to Riyadh at the time of the lbi Rifada affor

Many trace by the supplies by sea to fibr Riffda. It was probably he who was reported killed in the defeat of the rebels.

89. Sulsymán Shafig Parka Kemály

Omitted, as he seems to have left Sauch Arabia for good. See Personalities report for 1633

99. Suwayt Family.

Leaders in the Dhafir tribe. Two members of it figured in reports from Kowart about 19,00 ---

(t) Ju dan, a diagrantled man, hovering between abegiance to King Fass or to Ion Sa'ud and too proud to come to terms with either, and

(2) 'A jems, recognised as chief of the tribe by Ibn Sa ad

11 M Taufig Boy Sh c f

Sycialist a constant for the state of the " I TALL TO THE TENT OF THE TE and the state of t a to a state of the state of th Sa fid during this period. Finally broke with him so acutely that in June 1931. he decataped accretly in a pilgrim slip bound for India. The Sa fidi authorities accused him at that time of being concerned in a lot for circulating forged t and and but did not pursue the et a which may have been is the state of th ter treet, () so that I say the theople in his old age Churpavi (q v). May st we read to be the read we were I to read to el t 1500 by free reports received from India, left for Kashgar in (1) 1933, where he may have had contacts with Soviet representatives, returning to India in early 1935. Believed to have gone later to the Far East

192 Abu Tuqeyga Family

Formerly chiefs of the Tihûms, mainly Heyer section of the Huweytht tribe, with an urban connection at Dhaba. Raß's, their common ancestor, was chief the tribe prior to his death in about 1870. One of his many grandsons, Acrost the Muhammad tha Raß's, was chief in 1917. He came to notice in 1924 as a confidency of the Residency in Carro with a confidence of the Appears to have been Governor of Dhaba in 1927, but in that year the family were apparently in serious trouble with the Government, as it is said that Ahmed and four others were "killed by Iba Sa'dd" and others fied to be Numerous members of the family were concerned in the rebei invasion of the Hejas by I-- Rabes. It has a serious to the said that the rebei invasion of the Hejas by I-- Rabes. It has a serious that the rebei invasion of the Hejas by I-- Rabes. It has a serious to the said that the rebeing serious field to be serious to the Hejas by I-- Rabes. It has a serious to the said that the rebeing serious field to the said that the rebeing serious field the said that the s

more were reported by the Sa'udi commander to have been slain after 1bn Rifada's defeat. Among the survivors was, however—

A light of a state of the later, but whose name is given as Muhammad bin Ahmed.

Another probable survivor is-

2) Makwid sha Akmed sha Raff'a, who ratted on Ibn Rifada early in the

A)though the above summary cannot be verified at all points, it is inserted in the land of the same and the survey of of (1), who seems to have been an active leader and may crop up again.

13. Turki ibn Madk

Was in 1932 Inspector-General of 'Astr and was associated with Fahad the Zu'avr in efforts to make Iba Sa'ûd realise the gravity of the attention preceding the open revolt of the Idria at the end of October. Identical with the Island Abu Malha and two chiefs of Astri tribes, was sent on a mission to the Imam Yahya in June 1927. Took part in further negotiations with the Imam Yearen affairs. Accompanied Khalid at Qarqani and Hamad Suleyman on their fruitless mission to San's in 1933, before the outbreak of the Sa'ûdi lenen war

M II = Leopold alina M Andullah "Fyee." Now in Hyderabad

95. Yahya an Harri.

Principal quarantine dector at Jodda. A Syrian, like most dectors, now coployed by the Sa'údi Government. Born prehably about 1897. Studied in autinopic and Beirut. Previously quarantine dector at Yanbu'. Pleasant with a result in the first state of Fig. 1. W. S. 5ds.

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I to the target of the late a said by his enemies to be of Year and West and the Lemman at 1917 Joined King Parent at I the reach of the branch of the brench at and K at 11 over the attended to the Amir 'Abdulah at Virginia cara was between wareprovolthe THE THE WAY I THE HEALT OF THE WAY, HEALTH THE LA Land, Sand of the sand of the sand of bornatur was art bortas North and Mount by east of law and later detter on the lower of reference every at was so Moral Distance I Day I was a fire great and S. C. aster it 1903 to and 1902 Actual as Alexander of the state of the state of Dr. Aten of Dar on 1226 and 1227 Reserved a 1926 to but, wrespect to others and the same of the sam Martin property as taget a desired again, etc. il Michael tirks the riellings of the bar, wen h I, sw. 1314 2 it as sisona constant por part in print as a De care to high redeleted the dar dar fla Training 1 10 also be a rest to a rest of training Al ve have Aller der 21 calse rect 1 a 11 ... 1934 16 - 10 m West to Play of the of 10 m or other hand long I sel fred out to I have the note of feet a editer trapped I suprolled and a section one and a matern a shelp to and by supriting in the same last no constant to general te and exercise at at in. There I were I't t familiak at self to wear to appears to a grant hi desides and Way on h rough to as you I say to hear the server the old he Sir sat Taped and nore and Water to meet the garden Grand and a so a strong tent anticral star fewer alterior cold cold an terilliman has go supplere notice read our largest at a citie likel.

eyes of a fanatic. Works very hard. Though a very useful factorum to King is rether a best in the total and a second and and without still responsible for contributions to the Umm-al-Qure. Speaks only Arabic well, but can manage a little English.

97 14-30, Fre 4 the man and a second and a second as the sec Meral When the first to the second spile of my 11 the second of the second th to I at the west was a second Prome a to all the transfer to the teach of the te as a movements about that time A . M. War I W. . I C & Mary To Mary Ado associated with another person. Abdul Qadir Hamad be Hamid, and the names may have got mixed up.

98. 'Abdul-Lattf 'Abdul-Jalil.

Comes from Kuwait, where he held to provide the contract of the and was a first to the second of the second A THE STATE OF STATE B. II was a war a car and pass of NA . The set was a second a second a second to I have been the total and the second and all was a set to the state of the state of temportance. Not to d f to e to e a ... I robably of no account from a Sa'ûdi point

99. Hamad ibn Shumay'ir. (Decenned)

100. Muhammad Surdr as Sabban

Administrator of the Finance Department. Son of a day of the william (to freether to to the been disposition) and necessarile more proin their bide and skin business, which was at one time important, but became latterly bunkerept. Was a glard, a share a fire and a dis-As it is the second of the sec above 1929 and was taken up by the Minister of Finance, whose powerful influence got him appointed about two years ago to his present post is nowadays second only to him in the Ministry of France in practical importance. and district that the total and abute ide to have able we well about the of it Managar of recently furmed Arabian Export Company, . . . point of fermed to promote the export trade of the country. Continues to I are many must capable. Has a younger brother, 'Abdullah, who is no. I were, of any Importance Rs tong St. servicely to the finish of his post as head of the Accounts Branch of the Ministry

101 Abdul Kerim ibn Zeyd

Appointed Governor of Quf in 1936 in succession to Solih 'And Was d

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on the plant that I make for their to be extended Here it was we we properly with a few of a section of M property of a car of man be specially from nevert to the transfer to any

103 Asaf ibn Huseyn

Aupointed Governor of Najran and the "territories of Yam" in 1934, after the conclusion of the Treaty of Tree with the Yellen. If a previously been Governs of Res.

104. Aziz Bey (Bagdadi).

Of Iraqi origin. Born not later than 1887 Joined the Arab revolt during military post at Taif at the time of the Waimbi myasion of the Hejaz. After fall of Taif was one of the first to join 1hn Sa ud. Hold appointments as OC Artillery and Superintendent of Mecca Police subsequently, but was Tahan Bey (q.r.) as Commander of the Mesca garrison

195 Ibrahim Shura

Egyptian. Born about 1897. Came to the Hejaz in about 1929 as a teacher. ted head of the Education Department at Mecca in 1930. Friendly with kh Hafiz Wahba. Amiable but unimpressive. Has a smattering of English In 1936 appointed head of the Sa'ddi Pilgrimage Propaganda Bureau at Mecca.

108. Jamil Daud al Muscliem.

Legal adviser, or assessant in the Memetry for Foreign Affairs. Born about 1906 A He azi trained in Lgypt Slight knowledge of English. Received a Present appointment eree 'Id Rawwaf (No. 52) in January 1930. This was a file of the state of the stat A Syrian preserve, and was attributed to the millurace of Amer Peysal Jamis The state of the and the perpendicular notice of the Legation

107 Admil of Queedb Reserved to the transfer of the state of the ba'dds propagandist. Prominent in 1936 during troubles in Palestine on account of his activities as Ihn Sa'ud's go between with the Supreme Arab Committee at dermalem, where he went from Egypt when charged with communications from 15. So ud Paid an unobtriaive visit in summer of 1936 to the Hejaz, and in 1937 tried to persuade the Sa'ild to take part in a Mesiem conference on Palestine

108. Khairuddia Zarakli

Syrian journalist

The shout 1860 Editor of Al Qibla, Mecca newspaper, official organ of had a first to the first transfer of the Feet to the Sa odi Agency in Cairo in 1935

100 Hukammad Sadig ibn 'Abdullah.

Born in Hejna about 1898. In 1920 was principal of the Military School M Mecca. Was Commandant of the Jedda garrison during last days of King Ali Left for Egypt in 1927

An associate of Table ad Dabbagh in anti-Sa fidi activities abroad. At matance of Sa'dds authorities was required to leave India in 1933. Subsequently travelled in 'Iraq, Transpordan and Palestine. Returned with Tahir to Saudi Arabia under the amnesty of 1935 and in 1936 was made successively Assistant Director of Augas and Director of the Census Reported to be a man of integrity.

110 Seyyid Makammad Shata

A service of the Rate State A see Boy about 190s. Il der of an Egyptian degree in religious law Inspector in the Ministry of Education In 1935 member of an unofficial delegation for the collection of Waqf moneys in various Islamic countries and India, which did not, bowever, "eve this country In 1986 appointed Inspector of Sharis' Courts.

111 Mukein At Tayyeb.

Moroccan by origin. Forn about 1887 Held police appointments under be !! . to the last of and or was situaler a completed. Promoted at the beginning of 1936 from a post in the Sa'adı police to be secretary and A.D.C to the Deputy Minister for Defence.

112. Najíb Ibrahím Sálhá,

A young man of Syrian origin, educated at the American College, Beirut the med for a short time by Gellatly, Hankey and Company (Sudan) (Limited) [21053] n 3

Ath sir it true per a service that the in letter be entered the Mr., the service is a service to Mr., the service is a service in 1930 placed in charge of a newly created department of the Ministry of Finance, styled the "Office of Public Works," established to deal with the growing number of foreign concerns holding concessions in Sa'ddi Arabia. By 1939 he had established himself in the confidence of Abdullah Susaiman to the detriment

of Muhammad Surür, was employed as purchasing agent for the Government, and was enriching himself almost openly by bribery and commissions.

113. Sa' ad ibn 'Abantah ibn Adam's

Personalities Report) in October 1935. Born about 1900. Made an unfavourable general impression on Sir Andrew Ryan, who was received by the new Amir at Hofuf with a singular lack of ordinary Arab politeness, in December 1935. Described as repulsive in appearance owing to a super-squint. Reported from Baliroin to take an even stronger line with the Bedouin than his father did and that much of the father's work in the last four years of his life was, in fact, done by the son. Shows nervousness in the presence of foreigners, but this can be overcome. In 1938 it was reported that his powers were being curtailed by the King, and that troops not under his control were to be quartered at Hofuf

114 Sa ad sbn Hadblul

A partial to cross of T man of 1900 in the construction of the start and a series of the series of t

115 Takeln Boy

A Turk, originally an officer in the Turkish army Born about 1887
Appointed Superintendent of Jedda Police on the occupation of the Hejaz by
Ibn Sa'úd. Reported to have been too friendly with Soviet and Turkish represectate to the first of the first

116 Taksin al-Sagget

Ex-slave of the Al Supplif family of East Indian connexions, by whom he has been left well off. Is reported to be dissolute, lavish in hospitality, able and much frequented. Is said to be intimate with Dhhiir, the intriguing interpreter of the Italian Legation.

117 Tala at Wafa

Born about 1900 in the Hejaz. In 1934 member of Sa ûdi boundary commission for the Yemen-Sa'údi frontier after the conclusion of the Treaty of Taif Police efficial of importance, being Director for the Provinces of Asir and Najran, and O C regular forces in Najran and Abha in 1936

118. 'A jaji Family.

Merchants of Bahrein origin, living in Hom (Hofuf), who they own much land, engage in trade and enjoy the friendship of the Amir ba Juluwi. There are at least three brothers in Hofuf and some in Bahrein.

119 A sad al Pagih

A young Syrian. Counsellor to the Saudi Legation in Bagdad in 19th-

120 Khalil Hajjan.

Director of Police, Jedda, Formerly in Turkish army. Captured by the British during the Great War, but volunteered to join the Sharifian forces. Joined 1bn Sa'ud after the fall of Jedda in 1925. A heavy drinker

121 Khort v Shaikh Muhammad al-

Brother in-law to Shuikh Abdullah Sulaiman, to whose influence is attributed the fact that he has become the wealthiest man in Medina

122. Mazru', Abdullah al-

A journalist attached to the Scat al Hijaz, but travels much in Arab countries and writes articles, sometimes obvious Saudi propaganda, for various Arabic papers. A venomous article attacking the administration in Bahrsin which appeared anonymously in an Egyptian paper in 1937 was traced to him

JD

123. Qanm Bey (Cartmir Mogadich).

A Crost from Zagreb who came to the Hejaz as a political refugee about 1020, became a Mosiem and married a Turkish wife. Worked with the German regular supplies of German books and papers, and appears of outside the could be said that he would return to his own country (and religion) if he could secure a pardon for his past utionary activities.

124 So'd the Fated Governor of Duwndont, 1938 Born about 1898 Son of a Royal slave

125 Sa'dun, Abdultah

A member of the well known Muntafiq family. Born perhaps 1800 or rother efore. A familie who claims to have left Iraq to live in Riyadh for religious reasons. A hanger on of the Royal family, but seems to enjoy little consideration Reputed to be anti-British.

126. Shinkh al Ardh

Family names of two young Syrinus, brothers. The elder, Midhat, is doctor to the ladice of the Boyal family. The younger Fakhri, describes himself as an agricultural expert. Both talk French

127 Shaikho, Muhamma i

One of the numerous young Syrians in the Ministry for Fareign Affairs.

I panied the Amir Saud to the United Kingdom in 1935 for the Silver Jubilee. Sent to the Trimen in 1937 to sign various agreements on behalf of the Tri Government. Talks French

128. Yusuf ibn Abdullah al Faudhan.

I wes to Hombay, where he acts as unofficial agent for Ibn Sa'úd.

Obstunry

(Died since the last report-January 1937)

29 (1). Ba Naja, 'Abdul Rahman

B 4382 301 25]

No. 2

Sir R. Bullard to Viscount Haltfax.- (Received July 1)

(No. 96. Confidential.)

H1S Majesty's Minister at Jedds presents his compliments to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and has the bonour to transmit to him the annual report on the heads of foreign missions in dedds.

Jedda, Jone 4, 1939

Enclosure in No 2.

Report on Heads of Foreign Musicons in Jedda.

(Paragraphs marked with an asterisk are reproduced from earlier reports.)

*Colonel Ibrahim Deput, an Islamused French officer (retired), was appointed the party Bragists and a fedda of a day or marco or the owns damency, 1980. He was atready well known here, having been attached to the French Military Mission at Jedda during the war, and later employed as French Vice-Consul at Jedda, where he was distrusted and distiked by his successive chiefs, by the Sheroefian authorities, and by all his colleagues. After vacating that post he paid frequent visits to the Hejax, and was supposed to be interested in commercial schemes. He appeared to be a free lance, though he was not placed on the retired 1 of until September 1934. Her have appear once to seep on common was made after he had failed in an attumpt to ameri a right to the post on the ground that, when he was gotting From h Car at a contain, the Largest troversment tand appointed him Belgian Consul by name, and that they had never revoked the appointment. He left soon after his appointment, and has been back only for a fow weeks on two occasions. During his long absences Helgian interests are in the hands of the honorary consul for Czecho-Slovakia. Deput poses as a man of inystery, but he is a ridiculous har and, fortunately too futtle to be dangerous A distinguished French general told the present writer that he had twice turned Deput out of Syria as an undestrable adventurer, but had found him in the country a third time, so he may have influence of some doubtful kind. He has revived an importmence which he had to use with discretion in Shereefian times, that of describing himself as "Shereef" How a Frenchman who becomes a Moslem becomes also a descendant of the Prophet has never been explained. It is entertaining to see the assumption of this title was consecrated by its use in the ex justur of the Saudi Government. The best explanation of this that can be obtained is that in the religious democracy of the Wahhabis shereifs are of no more account than any other men, and that it is a matter of sudifference to Ibn Saud whether persons using the title have a right to it or not

In 1936 M Deput concluded a commercial treaty to a let a the art. Government with the King of the Yomen It were to the colors of the negotiate a similar treaty with Saudi Arabia and ' be end de crobes areas, as

Envoy Plenipotentiary on his eards (W), 16 ×

France

M. P. A. Ballereau was transferred to Jedda as minister in November 1939, after eight years as countil general in Singapore. He began his career in Morocco. where he spent many years, and later he was charge d'affaires at Tehran. He appeals with real factor flate to the second of appeals and a larger to a larg co-operate with the British Legation, in which he is a pleasing contrast to his secretive predecessor. He talks English, rather unwillingly, his wife, who has English connexions, speaks English well-

M Ballereau is the type of Frenchman for whom "Gringoire" caters in polities. He is energette and business like but he is inclined to talk too much in

an effort to be convincing, and to other indiscretions,

I come a land to the pointed a minuter at Bagdad. leg to use in the charge of Savyid Thabit 'Abdul 'Aziz 'Abdul Ner (No. 86 an Christian origin, is a strong enprorter of Islam, though perhaps rather on performed the manufacture of the second offer and t on the track as a Half and to be a the at to paper of Tone 19 1 1, 16 to 18 c wen co rid or Professes to admire I'v at new the at his a great or stay we of Saudi Arabia, wt , g wealth a modern w A or , supporter of various abortive plans by west, Iraq tred a leath South Araba. An interesting man, with a real

e. , in for Islamic studies, but not sensible. He seems to have quarrelled with the contact and ten with it sofin fedla They have spoken of him openly with dislike and distrust, though, given the Iraqi character it does not follow that he deserves all the criticisms passed on him

Salyid Thabit, who is accredited to the Imam also, went there in November ince, a new to the second depression for return

A min s as a train to such tradigle his secretary, he is being removed from his post and will not return to Jedda

"Gr Uff Luigi Sillitis presented his credentials as minister on the that, Mart 1 of disconsider posts. Came to Jedda from the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. Educated partly at Grenoble and speaks good French as wall as

M Statts takes great pains to be agreeable to us. This was particularly marked after Coronation Day when official instructions obliged him to stay away from the receptions at His Majesty's Legation. He is a clubbable little man and on the Fase st I then an a weather the season to a telephone have

species and rest and territorial territorial and the second second second régime stritable to one country en another, though he seems to be becoming more orthodox or more discreet in his apoken views.

M Sillitti is about 55 years of ago. (Written in 1938.)

Dr. H. H. Dingemans, who served in Jedda for a month or two as counsellor comes at land, is a to the first of the man the property of the Lake all his predecessors, he is a member of the Netherlands East Indies civil a se type a series one of the large terms to the typears sincere and straightforward, but low also and vigorous than the Netherlands representative in Jedda is as a rule.

M. Sadullah Goren was appointed charge d'affaires in January 1989. Among the same to the term of the same with the resumes may a 2 of a day 12 of a hard a feet a feet a feet by 1 of a a seed of the a seed of the asset o a and a street of a period of a proper and a street be wast by the transfer terdorgueling whereit and that saints his present post admirably

Representatives accredited to other Governments and resident obsewhere.

Sheikh Muhammad Sadiq al Mujaddidi, who has for some years been Minister to Jedda to now Min et a gip too la ives it has a in conv. comes to Jedda for a short period for the pilgrimage

Abdul Rohman Bey Azzam. Is also Minister at Bagdad.

Dr Grobba, Minister at Bagdad, presented his credentials as Minister to Snudi Arabin in February 1939.

The Iranian Minister in Egypt, Ali Akbar Bahman, is Minister to Saudi Arnisa also.

Posts suppressed since the Report of February 1938.

Soviet Legation. Closed September 1938. Czecho-Slovak Consulate (honorary). Closed March 1939 E 4739 1809 25]

No. 3.

Treaty concerning Tribal Nationality between Iraq and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

[Not ratified.]

[In the Name of God the Merciful, the Compassionate*]

HIS Majesty the King of Iraq and His Majesty the King of the Kingdom

Have decided to conclude a treaty for that purpose, and have appointed as their plempotentiaries --

His Majesty the King of Iraq

His Excellency Saryid Taufiq at Suwardi, Foreign Minister,

His Majesty the King of the Kingdom of Sandi Arabia

His Excellency Sheikh Yusuf Yasin, Private Secretary to His Manach in K. R. and Control of the Digital Secretary to His Manach I wan,

Who, having exchanged their powers, found in good order, agreed as follows

1 7 18

in the first and the state of t

ARTICLE 2

The Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia agree that members of the Saudi Arabia within six months from being notified that their continued residence in Iraq will have the effect of depriving them of the nationality of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

ARTICLE 3.

The Governments of Iraq and Saudi Arabia agree not to employ for service or a rate of de whose a rate of a get ander articles I and 2 of the present treaty

ARTICLE 4

(a) The Iraqi Government undertake to compel members of the Shammar Najd tribe who choose Iraqi nationality to reside beyond the Euphrates or in localities as far from the frontier as the Euphrates, and the Government of the kingdom of Saudi Arabia likewise undertake to compel members of the Dhahr tribe who choose Arab Saudi nationality to reside beyond the Dalma or in localities as far from the frontier as the Dahna.

In the event of drought in these regions, the Iraqi Government and the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia undertake, the former in regard to members of the Shaminar Najd tribe and the latter in regard to members of the Dhufir tribe, both dealt with above, to adopt such measures as may be occassary to prevent members of the anid tribes approaching the frontier and to keep them at such distance therefrom as will prevent the possibility of their undertaking any activities distanting the peace of the frontier.

(b) The Government of the Kingdom of Saudi A and the first andertake to prevent members of the Dahamsha tribe who opt for Arab Saudi nationality from undertaking any act liable to disturb the peace on the frontier

13

ARTICLE 5

The present treaty shall come into force from the date of exchange of the instruments of its ratification

Done at Bagdad this 24th day of the month of Rabi' al Awwal 1357, A.H., meresponding to the 24th day of the month of May, 1938, A.D.

E 4769 177 25]

No. 4

Sir R Bullard to Viscount Halifar .- (Received July 4.)

THE impression which I had the honour to report to you in my telegram. No 72, dated the Sed June, that his Highness the Amir Fassal would like to see the action from the Sand was a last to the amir fassal would like to see the action from the Sand was a last to me on the same subject, viz. the attempt of Iraq to secure a leading position in the Arab world at the expense of Ibn Sand The Amir also spoke about Palestine (see my telegram No 78 dated the 17th June),

Affaired during the whole of my time here as Minister, this was the first occasion on which I had been able to talk business with him. Hitherto, there had always been nomeone like Fund or Yasin at hand, reporting to The Saud direct rather than the first occasion of the first occasion of which I had been able to talk business with him. Hitherto, there had always been nomeone like Fund or Yasin at hand, reporting to The Saud direct rather than the first occasion at late. I which I put I as all the real was suith able to the first occasions at late. I which I put I as all the part he played in the London discussions has given him greater self-confidence, or the numbings taken by the French High Commissioner in Syria about a possible Sandi candidate for the Syrian Throne have awakened him from the lathargy in which he usually seems to be plunged.

3. His Highness spoke with high appreciation of the treatment which he had received in Latinon, and with admirate hand got to be (if I may be allowed to mention this) of the patience and sympathy with which Mr. Malcolm MacDonald has presided over the Palestine discussions.

I have &c R W BULLARD

[E 4034 177/25]

No. 5

Mr Prott to Viscount Habifus.-(Received July 11)

(No. 113) My Lord. June 27, 1939.

I HAVE the honour to enclose beroin copies in translation of two messages from His Royal Highness the Amir Faisal which were communicated to me to-day by the Qaimmagam of Jedda. The one of them which is dated to-day evidently refers to the other which is dated the 22nd June, and which gives the text of a message to the Italian Minister at Jedda. Signor Sillitti is requested to induce the Bari broadcasting station to confine itself to correct news about this country I imagine that the message to Dr. Grobba, referred to in the later enclosure, was sent to Bagdad on the date of the earlier.

2 I thanked his Excellency the Quimmaqum warmly for these two communications, in which I said I knew your Lordship would be very interested.

A C TROTT

Enclosure I in No. 5

Telegraphic Message received from His Royal Highness the Amir to A the 11 40), and communicated to the Italian Minister at Jedda on the Same Day.

THE friendly relations existing between us and Italy make it necessary for and from the fill matter and and two and the transfer of the same time. present European dispute. We as far as possible wish to avoid interfering in this dispute. It has happened that certain never has been broad, and from It has and termany concerning certain events such as the visit of Ibn-al-Walced (Khali-Cargain to Germany and the visit of the Bullerel to the tree Per lat Tat I william to the state of the s p . anda against tireat Britain. We, as the Italian Government are an e we was a ware pet to the go W to be the the the observation has occupaged to the notice of the Brondcasting Administration. in Italy so that only correct news may be broadcast about this country and so that W This had a second to the mobile of the

DIA Junual at Ameral, 1359 (June 27, 1939.)

Enclosure 2 in No. 5

Heteige from the Saudi Ministry for Foreign Affairs, communicated to the British Legation through the Gaimmagam, Jedda.

(Translation)

MESSAGE from His Royal Highness the Amir Faisal, the Minister for Paratign Affaires converger rife sea at 1 1 tax tax a 1, 11 of day on a) of the expectacen us and the British Government. We have instructed our representative at Bugdad to speak to Dr. Grobba in the same sense. if have 1 west propagation again the eat Boats Than place or sent the sense of to come Bist to conganda does not please us, we have no describe hear to Walter market a terrest of a contract of a track of a thorough is an inflicated in the British are arranded an a francistic the bet at proper to weer to at the file

Tuesday 9th Junad at Award, 1358 (June 27 1839)

IE 5081 1809 251

No. 0.

Mr Trott to Viscount Halifan .- (Received July 15.)

(No. 98.) (Tolegraphie) Jedda, July 15, 1939 MINISTER for Foreign Affairs informed me that the result of discussions will like nees at hiwas is fally s.

1) General discussions concerning existing obligations.

h A was a confronce dispute or neering see on between Ar Awja atte Travele

a A recover to oncertaing bases property future uses to be settled by

(4) Agreement as to ratification of the agreement concerning tribal quartality the next all zone and grateg quest as

(5) Nationality, wireless, postal questions. &c.

(6) Agreement to conclude a defensive military pact. Iraq Government will, in the first piace, accept Saudis for military training and will send instructors to train Saudi army

(7) Discussion on necessity for co-operation and unification policy towards Arabian matters in general and Syria and Palestine in particular

(Repeated to Bagdad, No. 12, Saving)

E 4955 394 25]

No. 7

Pricount Hubitar to Mr Trett (Irddo).

(No. 106) Foreign Office, July 22 1939 Telegraphic.)

YOUR telegram No. 79 [of 18th June - Armaments credits for Saudi Arabin] It is impossible to guarantee that war time ammunition is serviceable or undamaged, and the price of 16s per thousand, which compares with £5 per thousand for new ammunition, takes into account the fact that a considerable proportion of war time amminution must necessarily have deteriorated. As a result of further consideration, I feel it would probably be better if Saudi Arabian Government were to purchase new ammunition, as I would not wish them to have cause to complain of condition of war-time aumunition, and no other aumunition is available from stock

2 BSA, can supply rides, if ordered through War Office, at a cost of CS 5s each or £8 10s ready packed at the works. This would mean that the Saudi Government would receive about 1,000 rifter for the £10,000 credit. 1,000 rounds of ammunition per rifle for 1,000 rifles would cost £5,500

3 I will telegraph further regarding interest which it is proposed to charge for credits. Question of charging a uniform rate of interest for all armaments credits granted to foreign Governments is at present under consideration

E 5392 246 251

No. 8

Mr Trott to Viscount Halifux - (Received August 1)

30. 122) Jedda, July 18, 1939 I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith a record of a conversation which I had from Sheikh Yuanf Yann this morning. The sheikh reached Taif a few days ago just in time to greet the French Minister when be arrived on a two days' visit beginning on the 11th July I had already heard from M Bollereau that he had had important conversations at Tail with His Royal Highness the Amir Poisal and Sheikh Yusuf Yasin. The latter arreved in Jedda last night and requested me to call on him this morning

2. The sheikh's statement, which was evidently communicated to me by spires that for her hand we spe His Marsty field on two other points, via the entered manner to Mil to appear to a nittle preparation and a member of the Hashimite family on the Throne of Syria, M Ballereau himself told me how keenly he appreciated the King's point of view on both these subjects and how he would use every effort to convince the French Government that it was essential to satisfy His Majesty about them both. As for the Turkish menace. M Ballereau spoke bitterly of recent Turkish broadcasts, which had referred to the History by who this something all the religious of to Turkey what had been hers all the time and had emphasized that there was no question of the Turns called protected to the First for this correction if an of come injustice. The French Minister proposed to speak to his Turkish co league with a vent to array of that the Treath head aster service should at any rate cease harping on this patchant into wall give treat offer ento many local listeners. As for the Throne of Syria, M. Ballereau had told me that he

had explained that that question had merely reached the stage of a series of regression of order add to a Redland te', me that he had told the Amir that he personally (M. Basiereou) regarded Majesty's Government to be equally complimentary; the only comment I made on this question was to express hearty agreement when the sheikh said that whoever sat on the Throne of Syria would shoulder a heavy burden.

3. I have reported separately on the subject of arms. Sheikh Yusuf Yassn told me that he had not told M Ba lereau that the German Government had opened a credit of half a million pounds sterling for the purchase of arms nor that the had presented to the Saudi Arahian Government 4 000 titles and 8 milion rounds of ammunition. The conversation with M. Bellerena at Tail however. turned on the subject of arms owing to the French Minister's enquiry concerning the French Government might well supply such munitions as guns, machine guns

4. I also heard from M Ballereau that some details of the letter sent by the

King to Nurs Pasha Al Said early this year were given to him

5. Sheikh Yusuf Yusun proposed to stay in Jedda for some days, and expressed the hope that a reply from His Majesty's Government giving their comments and advice might arrive before he had to return to Riyadh. I pointed out that such matters take a considerable time to consider. The shock and that the King was always glad to have the advice of His Majesty's Government, and that His Majesty also thought that His Majesty's Government might like to communicate what he had said, in some way best known to themselves, to the French Government.

6. I am sending copies of this despatch with the enclosure to His Majesty's regressed we at Carmard Bandr as to His Mice deep to

Berrut and Damascus

I have do A C TROTT

Englosure in No. 8.

Record of Concernations between M. Ballereau, French Minister at Jeddo. and Sheikh Yasuf Yann and the Amie Ferral -(Communicated by Sheikh Yusuf Yasın to Mr. Trott at Jedda on July 18, 1939)

IBN SAUD realised that it was extremely important that the relations between the French and the British Governments should be close and conta-Their own interests prompted this policy. It was therefore to be boped the both the British and the French would be friendly with all the Arab nations. es a sally with those which border or one very close to Saudi Arabia, in fact, with Syria and Palestine. Ibn Baud has therefore done his best confidentially to help to settle the question of Syria and Palestine in an amicable way. For anstruce, he sent his letter to Nuri Pasha Al Said.

But the Saudi action was conditioned by four main principles:-

- a) Ihn Saud did not wish to intervene in the Syrian dispute in any wa-
- b) But, if he felt in danger, he would feel obliged to change his attitude c) There were two svents which would make him feel in danger -

(I) If the Turks penetrated any further into the Arab countries, Ibn Saud would regard that as a threat to his independence.

(2) If the Throne of Syria was granted to a member of the Hashimite family, and still more if it was granted to the Amir Abdullah, he would consider that a hostile act and a threat to his independence.

W Ballereau, in reply to point (1), said that the recent treaty about Hatay had a charses other than those while were will know here were so her conditions of engagements about further acquisitions of territory by Turkey As for 2 he said and it was not pressure to appoint the Amer Abouted to the throne; and that he would make sure on this point by referring to his Government for their confirmation.)

(d) Ibn Saud realised that it was to the interests of the British and the French Governments to have a peaceful state of affairs in Syria and Palestine especially with the present situation in Europe, and Ibn Saud was prepared to co-operate to that end, and to help as far as he could to settle the Syrian stee on on the second secretary to recode at principal section yrians. Trouble in Syria had repercussions in Saudi Arabia, and for that reason Ibn Saud wanted to help towards a just solution.

M Ballerean spoke at some length about the Throne of Syria. He pointed out that the idea originated with the High Commissioner, who made certain tentative enquiries in a vague way. The personal opinion of M. Bolleroau was that the best candidate for the Throne of Syria was the Amir Feisal. He knew that that was also the view of M Puaux, and of several other prominent in the Government of Syria. There were, however, other opinions. some took the view that the appointment of the Amir Fessal would be unacceptable to His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, because in that case the role of his this take that I extend to Trace in all Phone Sheikh Yusuf Yasın did not know whether what M Ballereau said on this point was true or not. But he was authorised to say that, if it would help towards a general settlement in Syria to have the Amir Feisal on the throne Ibn Saud would accept that solution, though he knew that such an extension of his responsibilities would be a heavy hurden

Sheikh Yuanf Yasin told M. Ballereau that the King quite saw how essential it was from the French point of view that an agreement should be reached with Turkey so as to settle the question of the northern neighbours of Syria. The King could not help saying that as an Arab be had no confidence whatever in any treaty or other engagement eighed by the Turks, who would attack Syria and Ir a to to tree at the contract was also come if she was at 12 he any weakening by France or Britain. It was not that the Arabs hated the Turks. They wanted to live in amity and in neighbourly relations with them But they felt that the Turks were not to be trusted and the Saudi Government welcomed any help in occurring the Arab territories from aggression by the Turks. The Sand was able to aware M. Ballereau that, if the Syrian question were settled to the satisfaction of the Syrians, he would be willing to support the French in resisting any Tuckish attack.

Sheikh Yusuf Yasur wished M. Ballereau to know that a Syrian named Adi-Adhmi, a brother of Nabih Adhmi, who had been an important member of Jamil Mardam's Government, was now in Riyadh. The King was giving him good advice about the advisability of keeping order in Syria.

E 4789 1809 25

3, cc 6

Agreement concerning the Admin section of the North Tom between Iraq and the Kingdom of Saudi Arab ..

Ratified by the Iraqi Parliament, August 2, 1039 ,

In the Name of God the Merciful, the Compassionate!]

RIS Majesty the King of Iraq and His Majesty the King of the Kingdon of Saudi Arabia, being desirous of ensuring and maintaining peace it indito the zone defined in clauses (a) and (b), article 1, of Uquir Protocol No. 1 concluded between the Governments of Iraq and Najd on the 12th Rahi Than 1341, A.R., corresponding to the 2nd December, 1922, A.D., heremafter referred to as the Neutral Zone, and in pursuance of the provisions of clause (c) of the aforesaid article, which lays down that the said zone shall remain neutral and common to the two Governments of Iraq and Najd, who shall enjoy equal rights

Have decided to conclude an agreement for this purpose to be considered as forming an annexure to the Treaty of Friendship and "Bun Voisinage concluded between them on the 20th Dhal Qr'dat, 1349, a.m., corresponding to the His Majesty the King of Iraq

His Excellency Salvid Tanfiq al Suwaidi, Foreign Minister,

His Majesty the King of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

His Excellency Sheikh Yusuf Yasin, private secretary to His Majesty the King and head of the Diplomatic Section at His Majesty's Diwan

Who, having exchanged their powers, found in good order, agreed as f llows -

ARTICLE 1

The nationals of both high contracting parties shall have full freedom to graze and water, at all times as they may wish, within the Neutral Zone, and they shall be immune from all interference or central by the officials of the high contracting party of whom they are not nationals.

ARTICLE 2.

hither high contracting party may, through his appropriate officials, every se

Антиста З

The authorities indicated in article 8 of the Treaty of Friendship and "Bon Volsinage" signed at Mecca on the 7th April, 1931, or persons appointed by the said authorities, shall undertake the actilement of disputes arising between Iraqi pationals and nationals of the Kingdom of Sandi Arabia while within the Neutral Zone, in accordance with the procedure laid down in the said treaty

Auriera 4

Unpittes arising between initionals of citber high contracting party and those of a third State while within the Neutral Zone shall be settled by the officials of the high contracting party whose nationals are party to the particular dispute to be settled, and, where nationals of both high contracting parties are involved in such dispute, the dispute shall be settled jointly by the authorities indicated in article 3 of the present agreement.

Victic LE 5

(a) In the event of tembles leading to the disturbance of peace and order in the Neutral Zone and affecting the interests of the high contracting parties or their nationals within or outside the Neutral Zone, the forces of the high contracting parties will adopt the necessary measures for the restoration of normal peaceful conditions in the said zone.

confer together with a view to agreement as to the manner in which they shall carry out the joint measures provided for in the preceding clause of this article

(c) The said authorities shall undertake the punishment of any individuals their respective Concerns to who may be accessed within the Neutral Zone, by the forces of either high contracting party, in the course of joint operations

ARTICLE 6.

The high contracting porties shall each permanently maintain in the Neutral Zone a movable police post for the purpose of co-operation as may be necessary in the interest of the western as a reason with the present agreement.

ARTHLE 7

treaties and agreements already concluded between the two high contracting parties.

ASTICLE 8.

The present agreement shall come into operation with effect from the date of exchange of the instruments of its ratification

Done at Bagdad this 19th day of the month of Rahi al Awwal 1357, A.H., corresponding to the 19th day of May 1938, A.D.

E 5569 1809 25

N- 10

Sir B Armiton to 1 a most Harday (Rose of Ann. 19)

No 412)

Bugdad, July 29, 1939

WITH reference to the seventh paragraph of my despatch No. 390 of the 18th July, I have the bonour to transmit to your Lordship herewith a translation of the agreement between Iraq and Saudi Arabin, concluded at Bagdad in May 1938, in the form in which it has been submitted to Parliament for approval together with the Government's statement expanning its purpose

2. It will be seen that article 4 of the agreement contains provisions which in present circumstances would act solely to the advantage of the Saudi Government, since the Iraqi Government have now consed to levy direct taxation on any kind of feeks or herds and have no interest in the collection of such taxes from Iraqi tribes grazing in Saudi Arabian territory.

3. I am sending a copy of this despatch and its enclosures to His Majesty's

Chargé d'Affairea at Jedda

I have, &c BASIL NEWTON

Encasare 1 in No. 10

Agreement between Iraq and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabin for the Regulation of Grazing and Watering Affairs

[Not ratified]

[In the Name of God the Merciful, the Compassionate 1]

HIS Majesty the King of Iraq and His Majesty the King of the Kingdom of Sund Arthur their subjects enjoy, in accordance with custom, the use of grazing grounds and watering places on the horders of their respective States, and with a view to regulating grazing and watering affairs

Have decided to conclude an agreement on the subject, to be regarded as forming an annexure to the Treaty of Friendship and "Bon Voisinage" concluded between them on the 20th Dhil Qa'dah, 1349, A.H., corresponding to the 7th April, 1931, A.D., and for this purpose have appointed as the replempotentiances.—

His Majesty the King of Iraq

His Excellency Saryid Tauliq-al-Suwardi, Foreign Minister.

His Majesty the King of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

His Excellency Sheikh Yusuf Yasin, private secretary to His Majesty's the King and head of the Diplomatic Section at His Majesty's Diwan

21053

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Who, having exchanged their powers, found in good order, have agreed as

ARTH LE I

The tribes of oither high contracting party, when out for grazing or watering in grazing grounds or at watering places in the territories of the other high contracting party, shall be exempt from customs duty in respect of their live-stor. ter to the first of the soul of the state of personal use or consumption. Nevertheless, the high contracting parties each reserves for himself the right to lavy customs duty on any live-stock or materials which become the subject of commercial transactions after their entry into his terratories

ARTICLE 2

In the event of an outbreak of an infectious assumd disease or epidenic or the like, the high contracting parties each reserves for himself the right to impose the necessary veterinary or sanitary measures, and enforce import and export prohibition orders as may be issued.

ARTICLE 3.

The high contracting parties each reserves for himself the right to limit the number of arms to be carried by each tribe desiring outry into his territories.

ARTICLE 4.

In the event of either high contracting party being decreas of collecting Cover, ment tax a part is tribes at a tribe a facility to thip and "Bon Voisinage" shall thereupon communicate together with a view to partifying the tribes concerned of such deare, and shall use every possible means to induce such tribes to meet such desire. The high contracting party degrous of collecting taxes as show may detail one of his officers to effect service of the required notification, and in such case the officer so detailed is required to call on the appropriate officer of the other high contracting party, who shall detail one of his subordinates to accompany him, service being effected in the presence of such subordinate.

ARTICLE 5

This agreement shall come into force upon exchange of the instruments of tte ratification.

Done at Bagdad this 19th day of the month of Rabi al Awwal, 1357, A.H., corresponding to the 19th day of the month of May, 1938. A.D.

Enclosure 2 in No. 10.

Reasons in support of the Agreement concluded between Iraq and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for the Regulation of Grazing and Watering Affairs.

HAVING regard to the nature of the land in the two countries, which is such that it often happens that grazing and water supplies are available in abundance in the ope country to the exclusion of the other, and in view of the provisions of treaties in force between the Government of Iraq and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, it has been the practice for the tribes of either party to avail themselves of grazing grounds and watering places found in the territories of the other party. Accordingly, it was found desirable, in the interest of both parties, to regulate these matters by an agreement between the two parties, to be called " Agreement for the Regulation of Grazing and Watering Affairs," under which facilities as necessary will be ensured for the tribes of the two parties for the purpose of benefiting by grazing grounds and watering have in the territories of the a Stack. The present a trement Be are and a press at first a exemple of of tepher, they a estade that of their live stock and articles for their personal use or consumption. It also provides for the centrol of infectious animal diseases and the carrying of arms.

51

As the tribes of either party are likely to remain in the territories of the other party for periods extending beyond those fixed for the collection of taxes, which extended stay is calculated to obstruct the collection of taxes, the agreement has also dealt with this matter in such manner as would ensure the interests of the two parties and their tribes.

E 5628 1899 25]

No. 11

We Frott to Viscount Hullfux - (Received August 10)

No. 123.) Jedda, July 28, 1939 My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you herewith a copy of the agreement which was signed at Riyadh on the Bist May last by representatives of the Saudi Arabian Government and of the Canfornia Arabian Standard Oil Company The procedure of ratification by both purties will be understood from the terms of articles 15 and 16 of the agreement, the ratification of the Saudi Arabian Government was published in the Mecca paper Umm-al-Ques on the 7th July, 1939, the agreement itself was not published in the local press until the Stat July, which, under article 15, becomes the "effective date" on which the agreement enters into force. It is evident that the San Francisco office of the company must have forwarded its ratification, though no formal notice to that effect has

yet appeared. 2 The text of the agreement will no doubt be studied by the competent departments of Ris Majesty's Government and I propose to confine myself in this despatch to a few comments on some points, which, on a first reading, appear to me worthy of notice.

3 The references in this agreement to the previous one signed in 1933 accord perfectly with the text of the latter instrument, which was printed as an enclosive to Foreign Office Print (Confidential) No. 15474 of the 22nd September 1938 (*) There is however no mention of any document dated the 27th May, 1933, the new agreement refers to the original 1933 agreement as " the Saudi Arah Concession ' and mys that it was signed on the 20th May 1983 the same day as that on which Mr I. N Hamilton addressed to the Sandi Minister of Finance his letter containing four paragraphs and now called the "Second Principal Agreement"

The areas to which the new agreement, or rather the three agreements taken together applies are set forth in the terminal schedule. Not only is the previous concessionary area in Eastern Arabia included, but a northern area a southern area, and the two neutral zones are now allotted to the company for expression I bern tress Section Land Land Land H. Maje by trend and h. his mind for a long time the question of the boundaries of the northern and months atoms to so well a go to bear any of the good of the wife of the country, and he knows that there is considerable doubt as to where its frontiers really are. The new areas cannot be traced on a map unless the position of such points as "the northern and of the westerly edge of the Bahana," the "southern end of the westerly edge of the Bahana " "the north-east corner of the boundary line between Yemen and Saudi Arabia." and of the northern edge of the Great Nefud are first determined. I have not yet been able to fix these places with any accuracy on any map.

5 No mention is made in the new agreement of the "contact line between i). A it was and the igneous formations" which probably does not contride that at the crowder is right the company processed here he is in a process.

6 Il empere as he a little series of get 1 6 to promite a respects or consider a marks expedie them as not to exploit The protect of the second of the property of the second of the second

th and access to those zones. 7 Article 9 gives the company certain rights over the area assigned in 1936 to Petroleum Concessions (Limited) in the Red Sen area.

(1) See " Parther Correspondence respecting Eastern Affairs," Part XI.III, No. 9 [21053]

2. I am sending copies of this despatch and the enclosure to His Majesty's Ambassador at Bagdad, and to the Hon the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf at Bushire.

I bave, &c A C. TROTT

Englowere in No. 11.

THIS agreement is made between his Fucclosey Sheigh Abdulia Sulaimanal Humdan, Minister of Finance of Saudi Arab Government (hereinafter referred to as the "Government Arabian Standard of Caufornia Arabian Standard o

It is hereby agreed between the Government and the Company in manner following -

Autocox 1

firstly to the agreement therematter referred to as the "Saudi Arab Concession") made between the Government of the one part and the Standard Oil Company of California of the other part and signed on the 29th day of May, 1963 (corresponding to the 4th day of Safar, 1352, A.u.), and secondly to the Lett of the Arab Company of California, to and accepted by his Excellency Sheikh Abdulla Sulaiman I Humdan, on behalf of the Government, and bearing the same date as the Saudi Arab Concession.

ABTRUR 2

The Saudi Arab Concession and the Second Principal Agreement have been duly transferred to and vested in the "Company" (party hereto) after notification to and with the consent of the Government all in accordance with article 32 of the Saudi Arab Concession, and the Company has duly undertaken and fulfilled to date the duties and obligations of the "Company" thereunder

Auricus 3

On the 16th day of October 1838 corresponding to the 22nd day of Shashan, 1357, A.H.), the Company declared, under article 10 of the Saudi Arab Concession, that oil had been discovered in commercial quantities, and that all the obligations of the Company attendant upon such declaration have been duly failfilled to date

ARTICLE 4

Both the Government and the Company are now desirous of adding to and otherwise extending the territory granted to the Company by the Saudi Arab Concession, and of making such other modifications and alternations to the Saudi Arab Concession and to the Second Principal Agreement as hereinafter appear, and the Company has undertaken to make, and the Government have consented

to receive, the following payments to or for the benefit of the Government in manner hereinafter provided, namely:--

(a) The sum of £140.000 English gold, or its equivalent, which sum shall become due upon the effective date of this agreement

- (b) The sum of £20,000 English, gold or its equivalent annually as rental. The first of such payments, being rental for the year following the effective date of this agreement, shad become due upon the first anniversary of the effective date of this agreement, and subsequent payments shall become due upon each succeeding anniversary of the effective date of this agreement until the happening of any one of the following events, namely
 - (1) Discovery of oil in commercial quantities within the additional territories described and referred to in Part 2 and in Part 3 of the schedule to this agreement, and which additional territors are hereinofter called the "additional area." If the Company shall fail to declare so momer, the date of discovery oil in commercial quantities shall be the date of the pletion and testing of a well or wells within the additional area capable of producing in accordance with first-class oil field practice, at least 2,000 tons of oil per day for a period of thirty connecutive days

(2) The reimquadament by the Company of the whole of the additional

the preceding anniversary date and the date of the occurrence of the event mentioned above bears to a full year of 305 day.

(c) The sum of £100,000 English gold, or its equivalent, upon discovery of oil th commercial quantities within the additional areas aforesaid

Each of the foregoing payments shall be made within thirty days from the date upon which it becomes due and shall be made in accordance with and in the manner provided in articles 17 and 18 of the Saudi Arab Conscession.

The foregoing payments are to be made by the Computy it addition to any other payments by way of royalty or advance or otherwise already provided for by the Saudi Arab Concession and yet unpaid, and without prejudice to the right of the Company to recover advances already made under articles 4. 6 and 11 and yet to be made under article 11 of the Saudi Arab Concession, and to recover overpaid rental under article 12 of the Saudi Arab Concession.

ARTICLE 5

From the flow received to the second of the tors and the research of the Saudi Arab Concession, as herein amended, shall include and extend to .--

- (a) All lands, islands, waters, territories and interests included in article 2 of the Saudi Arab Concession, the description of which is repeated from the Saudi Arab Concession, Part I of the schedule to this agreement, an !
- (b) All lands, territories and interests described and referred to in Part 2 of the schedule to this agreement, and
- (c) All right, title and interest of the Government now or bereafter, in or to the two territories described in Part 3 of the schedule to this agreement and known respectively as the "Saudi Arab-Koweit Neutral Zone" and the "Saudi Arab-Iraq Neutral Zone," and all rights and interests of a maritime or of a territorial nature now or hereafter appartaming to such two zones or either one of them.

[21053]

And the Saudi Arab Concession shall be and is hereby modified to rachide all the lands, islands, waters, territories and interests of the Government described a d referred to in the foregoing provisions of this article, and beaceforth the had the Conservation to a man a grant to server this agreement shad be read accordingly. And, for convenience, all such lands, tslands, waters, territories and interests may be referred to as the "exclusive strem."

ARTICLE 6.

The following special provisions shall be applicable and shall have force and effect as from the effective date of this agreement in regard to the Saudi Arab-Kowsit Neutral Zone and the Sandi Arab-Iraq Neutral Zone .-

(a) Computation of royalty accruing to the Government on oil and natural gas obtained from the Sandi Arab-Koweit Neutral Zone and from the Saudi Arab-Iraq Neutral Zone shall be governed by the royalty provisious of the Saudi Arab Concession, it being understood, however, that the royalty as provided therein shall be payable to the Government and the is represented by the Government's interest in the said Neutral Zopes. respectively

L I spa to a traffer to a construction as it deems necessary or desirable to enable the Company alone or with another or others or through the medium of another company or other to fradly to rail . Proceed we are to prospect for and develop and remove the petroleum and other hydrothe care to design to have the a fact and the Saudi Arab Iraq Neutral Zone or either one of such sones. provided however, that there shall be no violation of the provisions of article 32 of the Saudi Arab Concession. So far as the Company or any company or companies formed by it is concerned, any such agree ment may contain the right of transport for all purposes of the enterprise by all manuer of means of carriage over and along all ways within the Saudi Arab Koweit Neutral Zone and the Saudi Arab Traq. Neutral Zone or either one of them and to and from any point or points. within the said sones from and to any point or points within Saudi Arabia. And the right in respect of the Sandi Arab Kowest Neutral Zone to use any ports and waterways free of all fees, dues, assessments. and charges of any nature or kind whatsomer, in accordance with article 21 of the Saudi Arab Concession.

(c) The Company may promote a company or companies of a unitonality remove and export petroleum and other hydrocarbon substances in and from both or in and from each or in and from either of the said two tentral zones

ARTICLE 7.

The provisions of article 9 of the Sandi Arab Concession shall henceforth be replaced by the following provision, namely -

For a period of ten years from the effective date of this agreement, the Comof the exclusive area covered by the Saudi Arab Concession, as modified by this agreement to a the expert to out a my year period, and from home to astore iereafter, the Company shall relinquish to the Government such portions of the exclusive area as the Company may decide not to explore further or to use otherwice in connexion with the enterprise. The portions so relinquished shall thereupon he released from the terms and conditions of the Saudi Arab Concession, do a star out out pas lettered etter par ban met relinquishment, continue to enjoy the right reserved by the continue to use the portions so relinquished for transportation and to the but to a brief the Company interfering as little as practicable with any other use to which the Government may desire the relinquished portions to be

Ant C & b

That portion of article 19 of the Saudi Arab Concession reading as follows :--Company shall offer free to the Government, in bulk 200,000 American gallons of gasol he and 100,000 American gulletts of kerosene, it being understood that the to de tag bee d'isceres shail not timpede or endanger the Company's operations

and the about the terminal of the terminal of

era ing the year following the first anniversary of the effective date of this agreement, mu uning was your not be proved . I dog the yest earling on the anniversary of the effective date of this agreement next following the discovery of oil in commercial quantities within the territories described and referred to in Part 2 and in Part 3 of the schedule to this agreement, the Company shall other frager care and all has been been and flow a gasting and 100,000 American gailons of kerosene.

During the year commencing on the anniversary of the effective date of this agreement pext following such discovery of oil in commercial quantities, and during each subsequent year of the Saudi Acab Concession as amended by this agreement, the Company shall offer free to the Government, in balk, 2,800,000 I return gal in the property of the same and

It is understood that, following the completion of said plant, the gasoline and kerosene offered to the Government to bulk as aforeand shall be delivered to the Government at or 10 the immediate vicinity of the said plant. The facilities provided by the Government for accepting deliveries shall not impede or endanger the Company's operations.

ABIT IF 9

brist to the distributed to the and privileges or ferred by article 22 of the Saudi Arab Concession may be exercised by the Cost it a very a war a contract that it is the 5 of this nt. (b) anywhere in the area covered by the concession granted on the 9th that the exercise of those rights by the Company in the area covered by the concession granted to the Petroleum Concessions (Launted) does not include the right to exploit oil therein nor will it damage the property of the Petroleum Concessions Limited) or impede its operations and interests, or interfere therewith. The where he Speak LI IL IEEE A III Arab Kowert Neutral Zone and in the Saudi Arab Iraq Neutral Zone, to the full extent that the Government is entitled to grant such rights and privileges with respect to said two neutral zones.

The rights and privileges conferred by article 22 of the Saudi Arab Concession may not be exercised by the Company in any other portion of Saudi Arabia, however, except with the express consent and approval of the Govern ment; but it is understood, of course, that, should the Company, in order to exercise the rights and privileges conferred by article 22 of the Saudi Arab Concession, require rights of way from the territories described and referred to in Part 2 of the schedule to this agreement to the area covered by the concession granted to the Petroleum Concessions (Lumited) on the 9th day of July, 1936. toe Government will not withhold approval of such rights of way.

ARTHUR 10

The Nordi Arab Concession, as amended by this agreement, shall, with respect to be to the total and the part of of the schedule to this agreement, continue in full force and effect for a period of six years from the expiration of the sixty year period provided in article 1 of the Sandy Arab Concession

Agricus 11

The provisions of article 3 of the Saudi Arab Concession and of paragraphs 1, 2 and 4 of the Second Principal Agreement, in so far only as said to some made to the San Ar J. Kowed Sell al Zone, are superseded by the provisions of this agreement.

[21053]

ARTICLE 12

It is hereby declared that the preference right granted to the Company by . t f of the said fail C ... aP - a A mak except as regards the "exclusive area" defined in article 5 of this agreement. shall remain in full force and effect during the term of sixty years from the effective date of this agreement.

ARTICLE 13.

As E al - I'm at and a part of the part of the Anal Anal Concession and the Second Principal Agreement shall continue in full force and effect (excepting to the extent to which certain provisions of the Sandi Arab Concession and the Second Principal Agreement shall have already been complied with and are therefore of no further validity) to the intent that, as from the effective date of this agreement, all three documents shall be read together as and shall form one agreement,

ARTICLE 14

This agreement has been drawn up in English and in Arabic and the provisions of article 35 of the Saudi Arab Concession shall apply to this agreement.

ARTICLE 15

The effective data of this agreement shall be the date of its publication in Saudi Arabia, following the ratification of this agreement by the Company and by the Government.

ARTICLE 16

It is understood that this agreement, after being signed in Saudi Arab a shall be subject to ratification by the Company at its offices in San Francisco, California, and by the Government in Saudi Arabia before it shall become effective. After both texts of this agreement have been signed in triplicate in Sandy Arthur two ter to the few hall be sent by registered banks to the Company in San Francisco, California, and within fifteen days after receipt in San Francisco the Company shall notify the Government in writing whether as to be the the reason of the comment of the first tent of the fi within titteen days after receipt of the document in San Francisco, it shall be null and yord and of no further force or effect.

Upon ratification of this agreement by the Company one aigned copy of each text together with the necessary evidence as to ratification by the Company shall be returned to the Government. Also, upon ratification of this agreement by the Company, the Government shall usue a Royal decree announcing their ratification hereof, and officially publish that decree and this agreement.

Signed this 31st day of May, 1939 (corresponding to the 12th day of Rabi Thani, 1358, A.B.).

The Schedule above referred to

PART 1.

All of Eastern Saudi Arabia, from its eastern boundary (including islands and territorial waters) westward to the westerly edge of the Dahana, and from the mostly of her bey to the said of states of Sound Atabia, provided that from the northern end of the westerly edge of the Dahana the westerly boundary of the area in question shall continue in a straight line north 30 degrees west to the northern boundary of Saudi Arabia, and from the southern end of the westerly edge of the Dahana such boundary shall continue in a straight line south 30 degrees east to the southern boundary of Saudi Arabia

PART 2

The following two areas in Saudi Arabia

(!) All that portion of Northern Saudi Arabia south of Iraq and south and east of Transpo da in which is bounded on the east, south and west by the following lines - (a) on the east, by a line commencing at the northern end of the

westerly edge of the Dahana and running in a straight line north 30 degrees was a new town to the term to the lay at he commencing at the northern end of the westerly edge of the Dahana and running rance or the land of the Vetel flewing the lettest desire consider the time of the and the state of line, passing through Tebuk, to the eastern boundary of the area covered by the concession granted on the 9th day of July, 1936, to the Petroleum Concessions (Limited), and (c) on the west, by a line commencing at the point where the Schugget on behind and the grant are her threat the went of the the concession granted to the Petroleum Concessions (Limited), and thence running in a northerly direction, along the eastern boundary of the area covered the Person of the Person of the mention has region to a second to the state of a shad 1 and, which adjoins the southern end of Transjordania

a A or the part sun A round by shoulded or the conf at the southern end of the westerly edge of the Dahana and ra at 2' and a state of the couthern boundary of No trace and to a commencing at the southern end of the want of mit to a and to the a a westerly direction, 56 kilom the state of the state of the transfer of the state of the state of the state of off a search process of the wind the Winder Dawns transfer of the search and the straight ath if the endergone between his and Saudi Arabia ee as a way of a become og at the next where the straight line mentioned above to a more of the least of the land and an between Yemen and Saudi Arabia and thence running in a souther vid receive along the eastern boundary of the boundary of and a constant of San Anna Anna San Ann the souther an idary 1 5 or Arabia be wish for rost son behas a cold in lines mentioned under (a) and (c) above

PART 3.

All the territory known as the Saudi Arab Kowett Acutral Zone, including tenands and terrate, as we are any which are read become a part thereof and all the territory known as the Saudt Arab Iraq Neutral Zone.

> On behalf of the Saudi Arab Government

On behalf of the California Arabian Standard Oil Company

E 5676,785 25)

No. 12

Mr Trott to Viscount Halifur-(Received August 12.)

(No. 107) (Telegraphic)

Jedda, August 12, 1939

MY telegram No. 106.

German Gever energy save it will french Khalld as follows

- 2 In view of the King's friendship for the British and his determination to come me it there is to surround an last to supply this Majesta with arms war a tend to a will go be as a wond be a nitrate to their interests, he ess a Arithm to well est were prepared to trace its agreem to to remain tere to the day dispertition of the series between bearing the British whether needed apret are a richar ary matters or to any other thing which is gift affect or all relate to
- 3 His Ma esta washes to so w will it ambiguity Ris Maio v x to your ne as views is proposed in the real of parties a Sale Ar an to very ned randow shell a hentra six agreeing I the being word. The file favourable opportunity of getting arms cheapsy. If they declare they have decision to His Majesty, the latter will agree to German proposal and rema a ber ral in ally conflict.

4. His Majosty asks for urgent reply which would reach him in take to

withdraw Khalid before Nuremburg Conference.

5. From text of Khalid's report which follows by bag I gather that Germans would be glad of an excuse to avoid supplying promised arms. But the King is anxious to have them if His Majesty's Government do not object to conditional

E 5768 785 28}

No. 13

Mr. Trott to Viscount Hultfax,-(Received August 12)

No. 108 r. Telegraphie)

Jedila, August 13, 1939

MY tolegram No. 107 of 12th A gust

Minister for Foreign Affairs in a further interview this morning emphasized the dilemma in which the King found himself. On the one hand, he wanted to liny arms. On the other hand, he was reluctant at all events to band himself to the Germans or to do anything contrary to British policy

2. Minister for Foreign Affairs thought that His Majesty's Government singht he able to give advice concerning the form of a neutrality undertaking which would not really bind him too much. I warned him that the Germana would insist on a binding declaration. Nevertheless, he begged me to put the

if I remain point a latel to be a fee a not her attest assert and pipeline until His Majesty's Government give him some idea of what they would wish him to do if a war breaks out.

E 8751 110 91.

No. 14

Correspondence relating to Sheikh Said

(1)

Copy of a Note verbale of May 19, 1939, from the French Ambassador in London. to the Foreign Office.

LE Ministère des Affaires étrangères, en réponse à une démarche effectuee auprès de lui par le Ministre d'Augleterre à Paris au sujet de la question de Chark Said, avait répondu à M. Campbell que le souci essentiel du Gouvernement. frauçais était de se prémunir contre tout risque de mainmise d'une tierce l'uiseauce sur ce point important de la mer Rouge

to be of M reposition, and arrange y applied for a par I fee with a land at the sent of post of the fireman complete despect vis à vis de ce territoire. Le Couvernement français estime pour sa part que le meilleur moyen de régier la difficulté serait de conclure un arrangement entre la France et l'Yémen.

En portant les indications qui précèdent à la connaissance de son Excellence le Principal Secrétaire d'Etat de Sa Majesté britannique, l'Ambassadeur de France a l'honneur de lus communiquer sous or plu à titre confidentiel le texte d'un projet d'accord qui fait état de l'ensemble des données du problème.

M. Corbin serait reconcaussant à Lord Halifax de vouloir bien lui faire connaître son sentiment sur le document dont il a agit. Le Gouvernement de la Republique serait bearoux d'autre part de savoir si, la cas échéant, le Foreign lighter sora in some a riser de sor in les les nupres de l'Insam pour que ce ceraiger consentit à souscrire à l'accord ainsi envisagé

L Ambanadeur de France saisit, &c.

Albert Gate House, le 19 mai 1939 Enclosure in (1).

(Projet.)

Protocols.

LA République française, soucionse de consolider l'anistié que le traité du 2 v il 1936 a scellée entre elle et l'Yémen et. à cet effet, de marquer l'interet porte an respect an choic que tente fet palit per les pars et ans " Me avabique de la mer Rouge déclare qu'elle n'a pas l'intention de soulever la question de come son a ressonanten les partes conservement de Sa Majes é

The part effectivement la zone visée par l'acte enregistre a Aden l' I contracted of a management flanter the mail for \$ 5 , 1 11, 1 1570

(b) Ne donnera à bail, n'hypothéquera, n'aliénera, à titre onéreux on atinit à une tierce Puissance aucune parcelle du littoral de son royanme, in n'en to say in the 1 s will express to the te In delende

La présente déclaration ne sourait affecter les droits que, par le contrat se

1868 a sent page alloment acquis les comonnaires. ci dessiti de la République française et acquiesce à sa teneur

Le 23 mars 1939.

(2)

Copy of a Note verbale of June 22, 1939 from the Foreign tiffice to the French Ambamador in Lundon

THE French Ambassador, in his memorandum of it, this May was see great as to communicate to Lord Halifax the views of the French Warners the the state of the s at a town two objects of top process in we consume (les) latas the distance of the " I we are free the west of the most of the restaurance of the King of the Yomen with a year of personning als Majesia to signific green 1 1 1 1 1 N

- Lord Pinceax nas-now considered facilities (A), assenor's negotial size · · · re draft agreement enclosed therein. He will be grateful if his Excellency was astocia to, I com . . . versa is that II s M _______ to C versment welcome them readiness to declars that they have no intention of raising the quisit of Sheakh Said so long as the King of the Yemen continues to occupy Samuel Said affectively, and reframs from coding leasing or mortgaging any part to as territory or cutrusting its defence, either expressly or tagitly, to a third flower T , the last on is in option recordance with the declaration which II . Majesty's traverament in the Canted Long on have to make a la Angle-Italian Agreement of the 18th April, 1938, regarding certain areas in the Muldle East.

3 T' French Ministry for Foreign Affairs may, however, wish to cons der and the state of the first appropriate the deaft appropriate This P at the M sty the hand the Year to take the fire to set is the are to all the to express his present his It is a mart and get a pro- decision to make with a min to pure a city King of the Your to set a statement on these the second of the territory of the contract to the tree to a second without the land to the form the field the second to an it with a lower of the transfer of I represent the state of the state of word have now in to a to the far by rests of trade to a note of

4 I will call r . I twent the above to be put tents rel to the K and Venez the deaft agreement or some level Half a so here it a list wo there is a state the part to the King of the Yesters to weept . The horse out wester est a see as I a document, be might st sequential a he detail ave resignised the existence of a cal in which he has never

recognised in the past. He might also take the line that he is unwilling to resume the least the state of the stat be thought to be incompatible with his sovereignty. The Middle Eastern Agreement has already led to representations by King Abdul Aziz (Ibn Saud), who considered that certain of its clauses infringed the independence of Saudi Arabia, his attitude being that, while be has every intention of maintaining the adversed one to the first day, sees no reason why he should ate , le s of it says a compatible series he had a se the state of the s trades in the armost of the armost of the trade of the same of the see the late late of the ending and a constitute the agreement proposed by the French Government with equal suspicion

3. If the French Government after having considered the objections ext at the egreen extent of this memorandum, should feel able to omit the party of the statt agreement, and to make a undateral declaration and the term was a rear of the draft, Lord Habiga would T a fee r w . rt r . French Government's rea . te w store to the good of the state Is a fit of Them titing that this Males as a comment a the first he after a man will an above apost a be bligger and a I can be the best of the King of the Yemen will be logos gratibed to hear of the French Government's action, which is clearly sufficient to remove any approbension on his part with regard to French age it as towards he her et-

Farrign Office S W 1. June 22, 1939

13

Cypher Telegram from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Officer Administering the finrernment of Vilin (Sent 1 . . . 1 180) Br M 1

(No. 156.)

MY telegram No. 154. Proposed French communication to Kith of the Yes en about Sheikh Said

French Government have now instructed their Minister at Jedda to proceed tions and to effect out of our to the King Line Years to distinguished and the contract of the 1. si ggested in paragraph 3 of Foreign Office memorandum for French Embassy of the 22nd line see my secret despat haf the 7th file

2 His Majesty's Government have undertaken to send a message to the King of the Yemen to support French Government's action. This message should

be in the following terms

" His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom have been provided will an alter the government with the fitting at ment are

at cess of to very Matthey of the sale or work wat.

iles Mannets a Covernment have no doubt that your Majesty will be but do that and learn of the Free I tower means accountly and tee sure that declaration will be sufficient to remove any apprehension which your Majesty may have entertained with regard to French etert one towards the

3. The French Minister expects to reach Sana's on the 16th At rust, Y is at ditting re send an essent to telegrape to the kies of the sen in the teres. I ate wise at a smill remarkable and a day or two bet to the arrival there I as breich Mit ster

81

(4)

M Combon to Viscount Hubfar

Le 15 août 1939 M le Secrétaire d'Etat. LE Gouvernement de Sa Majesté ayant bien voulu accepter de seconder l'action de la France auprès de l'Iman de l'Yemen, mon Gouvernement m'a prié a treasures de a relación de a tresperio de so a contra e el falla.

remettre à cette occasion le texte définitif de la déclaration que le Ministre de France à Dieddah a pour mission de faire à l'iman Yahya

J'ai l'honneur en conséquence de faire parvenir sons ce pli à votre Excellence le document en question et dont le texte a été arrêté d'accord avec les services compétents du Foreign Office.

Ventliez, &c. ROGER CAMBON

Enclosure in (4)

Declaration

LA République française, soucieuse de consolidor l'amitié que le trasté du 25 avril 1936 a scellée entre elle et l'Yenten et, à cet effet, de marquer l'intérêt le la côte arabique de la mer Rouge, déclare qu'elle n'a pas l'intention de soulever la question de Cherk-Said aussi longtemps que le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Ulmana.

(e) Occupera effectivement la zone visée par l'acte euregistré à Aden le 1" octobre 1808 et l'arrangement franco-ottoman des 4-5 juillet 1870,

(b) Ne donnera à bail, n'hypothéquera, n aliénera, à titre onéreux ou gratuit. à une tieres Puissance aucune parcelle du litteral de son royaume in n'en déléguera, de manière expresse ou tacite, la défense

La présente déclaration ne saurait affecter les droits que, par le contrat de 1868, se sont personnellement segura les cessionnaires. GEORGES BONNET

Paris, le 18 juillet 1939

E 5931 738 25

No. 15. Viscount Halifax to Mr Trott (Jedda)

(No. 113) Foreign tiffice, August 24, 1939. (Telegraphic.) YOUR telegrams Nos. 107 and 108, Saving, (of 12th at 13th August Neutrality of Ibn Saud]

Please convey the following reply to Ihu Saud -

"His Majesty's Government are most grateful for the opportunity of expressing their views up the message from the German Government. This mark of confidence is a further signal proof of the friendship which the King has shown to His Magesty's Government in so many ways in the past

"2 His Majesty's Government suggest that the King might send the German Government an orni or at any rate an informal message to the effect that he does not agree that friendship for Great Britain is inconsistent with friendship for Germany or any other State, that his policy aims at friendship with all States alike, that he has signed no treaty of alliance with any Great Power and that so far as he is concerned the question of taking sides in any conflict between the Great Powers has not even arisen.

"3. His Majesty's Government make this suggestion because neither he nor any other statesman can foresee exactly how his country's interests will be affected in the event of general hostilities, and most Governments aim at keeping for themselves as much freedom of action in the matter of belli-

gerency or neutrality as circumstances permit.

"4. Moreover, were the King to sign a formal agreement of this kind with the German Government, this would be interpreted by ignorant and thoughtless persons, of whom there are only too many in every country, as an indication that his sympathies lay with the Central Powers. This in its turn might have a most unfortunate effect upon the prestige of His Majesty's Government throughout the Middle East. His Majesty's Government hope that the King will agree that any action which added to the difficulties of this Majesty's Government and their allies, either in advance of or during a war, might be disastrous from the point of view of the Middle Eastern States the most est.

good as to consult them. His Majesty's Government would prefer him not to go beyond a messings such as is suggested in paragraph 1, coupled possibly with an assurance that in the matter of propagands and military matters he intends to hold the balance evenly between all countries

As regards these latter points, Ris Majesty's Government are not clear what the German Government mean by references to 'propagand' military matters' and 'other things which might affect friendly rela Presumably the German Government want an assurance that, apart from the propagand of the propagant of the propa

ment ask nothing better, as the King knows, than that he should maintain strict impartuality between all countries. He has, they understand, set his fnow resolutely against propagands on behalf of foreign Governments, no matter what these Governments may be. His Majesty's Government consider that thus is a right and natural course for the King to pursue, although they hope that in the event of actual heatilities he would feel able to make it clear that, in his view, the victory of the allied Powers was desirable in the interests of the Acab States."

(Repeated to Berlin, No. 258 Bagdad, No. 269, and Catro, No. 538).

B 5931 785 251

No. 16

Viscount Halifux to Mr. Trott (Jedua)

(No. 114.)
(Teregraphic.)

MY immediately preceding telegrom for 24th August Neutrality . r.
Do Sec.

Following observations are for your own information only

His Majesty's Government realise that the proposed message may not meet the requirements of the German Government, who are clearly under no obligation to some its some the first of the fi

2. You will note that the reply does not contain any precise answer to the king's enquiry as to the course which His Majesty's Government would wish him to pursue in the event of war. Although as is suggested in the reply, His Majesty's Government have that Ibi Sand will be the form the reply, His favour of an allied victory, they do not in fact either wish or expect that he shall enter the will as the geren at my rive at the solution wish or expect that he shall enter the will as the geren at my rive at the solution with Central Powers either of her own free will or under durent, the position would probably be different).

3. It is, however, one thing to wish the Saud to remain neutral until the course of the war shows that there would be some definite advantage in securing him as an ally and very discriminate he was I do with a remain restrict a tough life. We get a fact at the will be will be a like the grant and advice on this point). It is quite another thing to have him processe a prospective enemy of his country that he will remain neutral and a fortions to advise him to do so

4. Should the King fail, for whatever reason, to obtain from Germany the line of the line

5 As regards "military matters," the German Government may have in mind such things as military missions. His Majesty's Government would regard the acceptance of German or Italian military or other missions at the present time as most unfortunate, in vice of the propagateds which they could carry out and the impression which their reception would make upon the inhabitants of neighbouring States.

6 But although His Magesty's Government are always anxious in principle to assist Ibn Saud in any way they can, the domands upon their resources at the latter to so it the mail themselves spare would probably therefore be quite content if the King were to decide not to receive military or similar missions from any of the Great Powers.

(Repeated to Berlin, No. 259, Bagdad, No. 270; and Cairo, No. 539)

E 6048 394 25]

No. 17

Viscount Halifax to Mr. Trott (Jeilda)

(No. 116.)

Celegraphic)

Foreign Office, August 27, 1939

COUR telegram No. 105 [of 6th August Armamenta credits for Saudi

Arabia).

Expect Credits Guarantee Department have now informed Squid Arabian Legation that the prepared to catch do a goard for a maximum of £85,000 that the rate of interest would be 5 per cent, per annum, and that the repayment period would be five years.

2. This agreement would cover-

(a) Cartridge factory

(b) Raw material for factory

(c) 3,500,000 rounds of new ammunition.

(a) 200 Hotehkim guns.

e) £10,000 for the purchase of rifles.

3. Saudi Arabian Minister will report direct to his Government.

(B 8111/G)

No. 18

Cypher Telegram from India Office to Political Resident in the Persian Gulf Bushire.—(Communicated to Fureign Office, August 29)

(No. P.Z. 5189/39.)

August 28, 1930

approved proposal in potagraph 19 of Mastal Delci. a Science for the other of sense to Sultan, though it is regretted that owing to numerous calls on their resources there may be some delay in delivery. For same reason it is doubtful whether it is possible to pursue the suggestion of a reserve of ammunition unless Government of India would be in a position to supply this. Please instruct Position Additional Sultant Tills referring him of His Majesty's true time it for the position of the supply these instruct Position for the Majesty's time time it for the position of the supply the substitute of the Majesty's time time in the supply the substitute of the Majesty's time time in the supply that the supply the substitute of the supply that the substitute of the supply that the substitute of the supply that the substitute of the su

resulting from a war in which they are engaged, and this fact may be pointed or a representation of the end and harry in promising him guarantee against internal disturbance, but we could offer to give him such assistance as may be possible. Question of subsidy can be left for further consideration when we know Sultan's reaction to promise of arms. 11 Styl Par polity with spet a part t Mastrah Bay, in which case you may inform him that His Majesty's Government are prepared to consider the question.

2. For your own information.

3. I hope that it will be possible on above lines to secure facilities - ived all part for to be a back to a fact the or a second at ation which Admiralty will in any case have been obliged own, recan to thee at Master halles

(Repeated to the Government of India and Political Agent, Muscat.)

E 4690 277 281

No. 19

THE FRONTIFRS BETWEEN TRANSJORDAN AND NEJD AND TRANSJORDAN AND THE HIJAZ

WITH MAP |

(A) tremete

THE frontier between the Mandatory State of Transpordan will wis I red or I Otto har a to be a wet of War welling Sa Landte of Nept, which was an amalgamention of various Central Arabian tribes under the role of Ibn Sand (Abdul Artz-bin Abdul Rahman al Fatial al Saud), was laid down in an agreement, commonly called the Hadda Agreement, which was signed on the 2nd November, 1925. The aignatories were the late Sir Gilbert Clayton on but if if he has a continued in the best is a continued in and the Dependencies, on behalf of the Government of Negd. In 1926 Ibn Sand. who had begun as Emir of Nejd and had become free of nominal Ottomia suzerainty as a result of the Great War, conquered the Hejaz, and he is now the And I in kingdom has succeeded to the rights and obligations of Nejo the tall of more normalization the Hall Agreement 2 Article 1 of the Hadda Agreement reach as follows -

"The frontier between Nejd and Transjordan starts in the north-east from the point of intersection of meridion 39" E and parallel 32" N , which marks the termination of the frontier between Negd and Iraq(') [point A. and preceeds in a straight line to the point of intersection of meridian 37° E. and parallel 31° 30' N [point B], and thence along meridian 37° E to the point of its intersection with parallel 31° 25' N [point C]. From this E and parallel 30° N (point D), leaving all projecting edges of the W of Soft in N of territ is at 11 to the point of its intersection with parallel 29° 35° N [point E]

"The map referred to in this agreement is that known as the *International Asia Map, 1. 1,000,000 North H 37 El Djauf | compiled in 1918] "

The notes in against brackets do not occur in the original text, but are inserted ners of trace as other traces of the text.

3 The settlement of the frontier between Transjordan and Nejd has not here is wif my a screepens grant coupt of the free or between Transpirian and the Hojaz, because Ibn Sand has a claim, inherited from King Hussein of the Hejnz, to the Agaba Maan district of Transjordan. The merita of these

He the fee of the versus them we fit the contribution of the the the term of term of term of the term of term eat a to a north in more and as more than they hope boundary ter one co

claim need not be discussed here, and it will suffice to say that His Majesty's cli' , 1 } , 1 = 6 Pt lit His Majesty's Government to lay down umlaterally a provisional frontier between Transfordan and the Hejaz which is accepted by Ibn Saud for so long as he does not wish to press serively his claim to the Aqaba Maan district-a point upon which he has given certain confidential assurances. This provisional routier is defined in a letter sent by Sir Gilbert Clayton to Ibn Saud on the 19th May, 1927, on the occasion of the signature of the Treety of Jedda on the A . I of that year The definition is as follows:

"The frontier between the Hejaz and Transjordan starts from the intersection of meridian 38' E. and parallel 29' 35' N. which marks the termination of the frontier between Ne,d and Transjordan [point E], and proceeds in a straight line to a point on the He az Railway 2 miles south of Mudawwara [point F] From this point it proceeds in a straight line to a point on the Gulf of Aqaba 2 miles south of the town of Aqaba [point G]"

As in the case of the extract from the Hadda Agreement, the notes in square Frackets are added for convenience of reference

4 The frontier between Neid and the Hejar (new Sandi Arabia) and letter, though never delimited was observed for some years by the local authorities and populations on both sides without any serious difficulty arising, and nothing worse than a few local merdents occurred to disturb relations between His Majosty's Government and the Sandt Arabian Government

(B)-The Discussions of 1934 35

- 5. In 1934, however, two points about which there had been some dispute formed the subject of communications from the Saudi Arabian Government. These were
 - (i) Hazim an important well at the land of the Wadi Siehan
 - (0) Thursves Turaif, which was presumed to be one or both of two water courses lying to the cost of the Jobel Tubuck, in the south-eastern corner of Transpordan, and slawn as Shaib Tarais and Shaib Thantyyn on the 1918 map.
- 8 The question of Hazini arose in the following way. A somewhat similar disagreement over the neighbouring well of Haditha had led a few years before to the recognition by Transpordan that the well lay within Saudi Arabian or the country and of the South Anglish Country attend well a three paragraphic patterns are the state of the desired without a transfer of the state of the enjoy the same faculties at Hazus. On the 2nd June, 1934, six months after this requestion was made, the Saudi Arabian Government replied with a request to be supplied with the results of any "astronomic measurements" which might have been unide at Hazim. The Saudi Arabian Government also indicated that they considered the well to be exactly on the feontier with Transjordan. The Transpordan Government were convinced that it lay on their own side of the frontier, but owing to the state of ignorance in which His Majesty's Government then found themselves about the geography of the whole area in question, it was decided to leave the request for further information unanswered. The Saudi teninan terretunen care as succeptualed | 1 mg and trong he added that although at seasons when tribes are grazing in the Hazim area a small Sandi patrol has been encamped near the well, in addition to the seasonal post of the Transjordan Police, no serious meddent has occurred there
- As regards Thannyya Taraif, the first Saudi Arabian protest was made in October 1934 It was vaguely worded as regards the exact point complained of and His Majesty's Government being then still ignorant of the geographical facts, took advantage of this vagueness to conceal their dealsts, and to replathat the car track on which the place named was situated had been used regularly by Transjordan patrols for the past three years and was in Transjordan territory.

[21053]

A further protest was made by the Saudt Arabian Government early in 1935. It that the Saudi Arabian Government were using the 1918 map. By this time this bisjesty's Covernment had received maps compiled from recent surveys. These maps left no room for doubt that the car track round the southern and contern flanks of the Jebal Tubaik used by armoured cars of the Royal Air Force and Transporden Frontier Force when on patrol followed the water-courses shown as Shaib Tarata and Shaib Thantyya on the 1918 map, and passed in doing so to the east of the line D-E on that map, and so through Saudi Arabian territory. His Majesty's Minister at Jeddia took the view that this profest both increased the necessity for a clarification of the frontiers and provided an

(C)- Effect of the Surerys made more 1918

- Must the surveys mentioned in the preceding paragraph bad led to mise;

 was now clear that the whole Transpordan Nepd frontier established as a result of the Hadda Agreement in 1925, and consequently also the eastern terms to point E) of the Transpordan Heyar frontier, as laid down umfaterally by His Majesty's Government in 1927 were (although the Sauth Aro) is n Government in an income to corona doubt as the results of these surveys, which showed
 - (i) That the geographical positions of the physical features shown on the 10 s map were actionedy in error, the latitudes and longitudes of such points as could be identified proving to be severa south and sust of their geographical positions as show 1935 map and
 - (ii) That, in addition much inaccuracy cures as regards the relative of the physical features shown on the 1018 map to one another
- The sectors where these inscentration are most marked are the extreme nor for No. 10 to 10
- 10. This discovery placed His Majorty's Government in a position of some perplexity, since
 - (a) In the north, the Jebel Anaixa (the termination point of the Iran Newl by ar a at the first the attention of the transfer of the point where it was thought to lie when the map we was comoving the starting point of the Transpordan Neid frontier 15-20 miles to the north-east of the correct point of intersection of meridian 39° E. and parallel 32° N., and drawing the frontier line from this new point to Point B. might be, first, to place Haxim tustile Saudi Arabia(") and, secondly, to reduce the width of the corridor (through which passed the Iraq Petroleum Company's pape line) connecting Transpordan with Iraq. For this sector, therefore, it seemed at first sight to be to the interest of His Majesty's Government to adopt an interpretation of the Hadda Agreement, whereby the geographical co-ordinates mentioned therein should alone be taken into account in determining the frontier the 1918 map, all other considerations being disregarded (the result of such an interpretation may be called for convenience the "literal" frontier).
- (*) The Jobel Amura does not to consequence appear upon the latest (1908) El Djunf (1908) on the Damascus about
- a matter of fact, the extormation embodied in the latest RI Diani and Diministration at the second section of SU R and SU N or the number of the Jebel Annual Country whether point A is placed at the 940 metro or the 935 metro sensual (see paragraph II below)

- (b) In the south-east, parts of the Jebel Tubink were now found to lie, for a distance of some 20-25 miles, to the east of the line D E as established by the correct co-ordinates, and, similarly, for some 20 25 miles, to the south of the "Interal " line E. F. instead of lying wholly to the north and west of the frontier. But the result of having so much of the Jebel Tubaik to the south and east of the frontier would be that the car tracks round its southern and eastern flanks, the continued use of which was considered essential for the defence of Transjordan (owing to the supposed impossibility of finding any alternative tracks further to the north and west) would also be to the east and south of the frontier and so be outside Transjordan territory For this sector, therefore, His Majesty's Government preferred an interpretation of the Hadda Agreement whereby the frontier should bear the same relation to the physical features as it here when drawn on the 1918 map, the correct position of the graphical co-ordinates being disregarded (the result of such an interpretation may be called for convenience the "true" frontier, but it must be understood that it is only true in the sense that His Majordy's Government have for their part formed the opinion, for revisors given below that it represents the proper interpretation of the Hadda Agreement
- 11 There were, however, yet further complications -
- (c) The Jobel Annua had been found to have two summits, the higher (040 metres) being nearer to the correct intersection of meridian 1 32° N but the lower (035 metres), which has rith-east of the higher, being generally regarded it if Bellow coding to Air Headquarters in Iraq) as the continuity decided that the 940 metre summit about by adopted for the purpose of marking the frontiers between Iraq 1 N 1 and Transforden and Nord on maps published by His Majesty Continued the 940 metre summit corresponding more closely than the other west the terms of article 1 of the Hadda Agreement and article 1 of the Hadda Agreement and article 1 of the Hadda Agreement and article 1 of

(d) On a street, and, indeed, on any, construction of the Hadda Agreement the line (*) I) fell short at most points of the edges of the Wadt Sirhan a Wads which is reported to have such well defined banks as to make it possible to state where an "edge" runs. It was, however considered necessary that Royal Air Force machines should be able to fly up to, although not beyond, the "edges" of the Wadt, so as

to be able to spot concentrations of randers within it (c) Most emportant of all, there was the special difficulty affecting the southeastern sector (already mentioned in paragraph 7), where a part of the car track round the easiern end of the Jebel Tubnik (i.e. the part in the Thaniyya Tarsif area) lay to the east of the frontier (D E) even as shown on the 1918 map, and, indeed, to the east of the frontier on any possible interpretation of the Hadda Agreement. It seems prof. will did to the forled to realise that the spur between Shaib Taraus and Shaib Thamyya. as shown on the 1918 map, and an adjoining bluff called the Thaila Marcala formed part of the manuf of the Jebel Tubask or that the features marked on the 1918 map to the south of the Jebel Tuback were hopelessly maccurate. However this may be, the Saudi Arabian Government had become aware that the track entered their territory at . e 1 1, a Taraif, while His Majesty's Government, as has been stated, were most auxious to retain the use of this track.

(f) A part of the car track round the southern flank of the Jebel Tubark lay similarly to the south of the line E. F on any possible location of point E under the Hadda Agreement, and on any possible drawing of the frontier laid down in Sir Gilbert Clayton's letter. It was even found that a Royal Air Force landing ground to the south of the Jebel Tubark lay beyond any frontier which His Majesty's Govern

ment could possibly claim.

(g) To make matters at It more complicated, the position of point E. if this In the fix the total part of the terms of th relation which its co-ordinates as given in the Hadda Antenness wear to the physical features along the Transfordan bold frontier is different from the position of point E, if this position is similarly fixed in relation to the physical features along the Transjordan Nejd frontier. In other words, so far as the steaight line of Sir Gilbert Clayton's letter (E F) is concerned, there are two possible versions of the so-valled "true" frontier For convenience the "true" frontier proper may be taken as the version which depends on the physical fasteres along the Trans. version depending on the physical features along the Transjordan Hejaz frontier may be called the "modified true" frontier point E. on the "modified true" frontier lying some miles due south of its po thon on the "true" frontier (It would however be impossible for His Majesty's Government, in any negotiations which may take place with the Saudi Arabian Government hereafter to make any laim on the basis of the physical features along the Transjordan Hejaz frontier Point E must in fact, be fixed according to some interpretation or other of the Hadda Agreement only without regard to any other data and the "modified true" frontier is mentioned here by way of explanation only)

12. In view of these difficulties and particularly of (e), it was decided to the 1918 map, and so not correspond exactly with either the "literal" or the particular of the Wadi Sirhan to Nejd and the whole of the Jobel Tubark to Transpording

(D)- The Discussions of 1935 380

Highness that the question of Thantyya and that the question of Thantyya are study owing to difficulties in maps, but that this to be prepared to discuss it with his fixednessy Final last 1 to the Dopity Minister for Foreign Affairs in London. Toey crost thin with be agreeable to the Saudi Arabian Covernment, and that Final Bey may be in a result of the deal with the study of the saudi Arabian Covernment, and that Final Bey may be required in the regarding the various matters which it was agreed to reserve for further discussion during his visit to London.

It had been decided that there was no see to be a see to be a company of the comp

- 14. The question of the Transjordan Nejd frontrer was duly dues at a first the variety of the difference of the great of the Restern Department of the Foreign Office proposed either.
 - a) That the question should be left in abeyance for the present, or b) That it should be cleared up, in which latter case he suggested—
 - (i) A new and detailed survey of the whole frontier area on both sides of the time.
 - (ii) The interpretation of the line laid down by the Hadda Agreement in the light of the known intentions of the negotiators.

- (in) When (i) and (u) had been settled a frontier delimitation commission should be set up "to delimit on the ground the nearest possible approach in the light of the new information available, to the frontier which King Abdul Aziz and Sir Gilbert Clayton were trying to lay down in the Hadda Agreement."
- 15. Fund Haman did not welcome these suggestions, but agreed to submit them to King Abdul Azir. In reply, he made the following two alternative proposals —

(1) That the frontier should be delimited on the ground purely in the light of the description by geographical co-ordinates, i.e., by latitude and longitude only as given in article 1 of the Hadda Agreement (a solution corresponding to the so-called "literal" frontier, see (a) in paragraph 10 above), or

(2) That all existing physical features shown on the 1918 map as lying to the west of the frontier should be regarded an falling within Transporten, and all of these shown as lying to the east of it should be regarded as falling within Saudi Arabia, irrespective of where they might actually be on the ground (a solution approximating to the true frontier see (4) in paragraph 10 above).

16. Mr Rendel subsequently wrote a letter to Fund Haman on the 19th July, 1935, embodying the substance of the discussion and the various proposals, but while undertaking to substitute Haman's proposals to the proper authorities be held out very little hope of their being found acceptable. At the end of this letter was added the provise that the discussion was to be understood to affect only the Transpordan Nept frontier and not the frontier between Transpordan and the Heinx

17 When, however, the record of the convenation of the 15th July, 1935, reached Jerusaum and Ammun the convenation of the 15th July, 1935, and the first of the convenation of the 15th July, 1935, and the first of the convenation of the 15th July, 1935, and the first of the convenation of the 15th July, 1935, and the 15th

had in the meanwhile discovered that a new car track(*) could be made further to the west in the Johel Tubaik area, which would chamber the necessity of insisting on the retention of Thansvya Taraif within Transpordus. In a desputch to the Colonial Office, dated the 27th December 1935, the Deputy High Commissioner for Transpordus wrote:—

" Examination of this proposal in the light of the known positions of the physical features leads me to the conclusion that it [this 'physical eat so that we a distribution of he assor satisfactory both to the Royal Air Force and to the Transpordan authorities. Indeed, it appears that it would in most essentials agree with the intentions of the negotiators of the Hadda Agreement, which His Majesty's Government contend should form the boos of an agreed delimitation of the Hadda Agreement frontiers. It would place the whole of the Johel Tubaik in Trans--rdan, with the exception of the small spur between Shaib Tarnor and Shaib The same on the (1918) 1/1 000 000 map as lying to the east 1 38" east [the line D E when shown on the 1918 map], it would establish the Transfordan Nejd frontier generally along the south-western edge of the Wadi Sirhan, thus assuring to Transpording an area valuable both for the grazing of Bedoute flocks and also from the point of view of the desired war at late to the would fix the southern terminal of the Transjordan Nejd frontier approx-co-ordinates, thereby moving the Transjordan Hejaz frontier between that point and Mudawara further to the south. . . . I have reached the conof Transpordan if a settlement of the frontier would be reached on the basis proposed by Fund Rey Hamas, and I recommend that the proposal should be pursued at the earliest opportunity "

(*) This discovers, however, later proved monrect (see paragraph 22 below) [21053]

19. The news that an alternative car track could be made came as a count at surprise to His Majesty's Government since it had hitberto been thought in it.

could be kept for Transjordan the control of the Jebel Tubaik would become supossible, and the whole of the Jebel would, in practice, be lost. It was on the basis of this belief that Final Hamsa's proposals had been given so discours a reception when they were first put forward. The new situation created by this discovery was immediately reviewed by His Majesty's Government and it was agreed.

- (a) That His Majesty's Minister at Jedda should be instructed to remain the proposals of His Majesty's Government to King Abdul Aziz and the proposals of His Majesty's Government to King Abdul Aziz and the proposals of His Majesty's Government to King Abdul Aziz and the proposals of His Majesty's Government to King Abdul Aziz and the proposals of His Majesty's Government to King Abdul Aziz and the proposals of His Majesty's Government to King Abdul Aziz and the proposals of His Majesty's Government to King Abdul Aziz and the proposals of His Majesty's Government to King Abdul Aziz and the proposals of His Majesty's Government to King Abdul Aziz and the proposals of His Majesty's Government to King Abdul Aziz and the proposals of His Majesty's Government to King Abdul Aziz and the proposals of His Majesty's Government to King Abdul Aziz and the proposals of His Majesty's Government to King Abdul Aziz and the proposals of His Majesty's Government to King Abdul Aziz and the proposals of His Majesty's Government to King Abdul Aziz and the proposals of His Majesty's Government to King Abdul Aziz and the proposals of His Majesty's Government to King Abdul Aziz and the proposals of His Majesty's Government to King Abdul Aziz and the proposals of His Majesty's Government to King Abdul Aziz and the proposals of His Majesty's Government to King Abdul Aziz and the proposals of His Majesty's Government to King Abdul Aziz and the proposals of His Majesty's Government to King Abdul Aziz and the proposals of His Majesty's Government to King Abdul Aziz and the His Majesty's Government to King Abdul Aziz and the His Majesty and the His
- 20 1 m system (m y m w) 1 m Andrew man me by a me of the system of the s

21 The action recorded above elected from Fund Hamas on the 30th March, 1936, the following oral reply —

- (b) That there should be no departure from the text of the Hadda Agreement (b) That the geographical facts about the ascertained facts agree to be
- c) That definitation abould be effected on the lines of Fund Hamza's first geographical co-ordinates (see (1) in paragraph 15 above))
- 29. Ste Andrew Ryan indicated in reply that Fund's suggests, at our hand he peaded partially and the proposition of both proposition, in the second of the proposition of the propositio

This reply was not very helpful, as Fond Hamza's a first the land of the land the land these two incompatibilities in the land th

evantage of Transjordan, and away from the idea of delimitation on the basis of co-ordinates, further, to obtain a clear-cut understanding that the "physical features" proposal was to form the basis of the work of the survey and delimitation commission before that commission embarked on its task, and, himsely, to make it clear that there rould be no question of "bargaining"

24. Accordingly, but Andrew Ryan was instructed to reply to Find Haman to the effect that His Majesty's Government were prepared to agree to his "physical features" proposal, provided that he abandoned definitely his "co-ordinates" proposal. Bargaining was to be excluded, but if the frontier resulting from a settlement on the basis of "physical features" proved to be inconveniently distorted, there might still be room for some adjustment with mutual advantages. On this understanding His Majesty's Government would be prepared to proceed forthwith, in agreement with the Saudi Arabian Government, to the appointment of a frontier delimitation commission to carry out the survey and delimit the frontier on the basis of the "physical features" proposal. (*)

obliged Sir Andrew Ryan to take the matter up with Sheikh Yusuf Yaam than Sand's private secretary), who was ignorant of the details. At the second discussion, the deckh said he would convey the latest view of the Saudi Arabian that when the joint commission had reported, and not until them, steps should be the fifth June Sir Andrew Ryan reminded the sheikh of his promise of a letter than the 17th July the sheikh replied that the Saudi Arabian Government for the 17th July the sheikh replied that the Saudi Arabian Government is to be postpone going any further with the quantity until they had been able to obtain further information as to the nature of the frontier. He saked Sir Andrew Ryan to accept this oral statement instead of the promised letter.

26 At the end of December 1936 hand Haniza confirmed Sheikh Yasuf Yasuf's statement that the Saudi Arabian Government wanted more information before replying, and it became apparent that no early progress was to be expected Moreover it had for some time appeared likely that the information which the Saudi Arabian Government desired before committing themselves was in fact, a forward movement had recently been observed among the Saudi frontier posts. On their side the Transpordan authorities had on the Saudi frontier posts, reported modficially that, since the end of the Palastine disorders of that year, two patrols had been sent out along the "physical features" line without apparent effect on the Saudi Arabian authorities.

with representatives of the Sandi Arabian Government at a meeting at Jadda on the 19th March, 1937, between Sir Render Ballard (who had succeeded Sir Andrew Ryan as His Majesty's Minister at Jedda) and Mr. Rendel on the one sule and Sheikha Yusuf Yasin and Hafiz Wahba (the Saudi Arabian Minister in London) on the other. Nothing would induce Sheikh Yusuf Yasin to agree beforehand upon the principle to be adopted for destinitation after a fresh survey had been effected and a correct map made. Instead, he proposed that the joint about their compare the new map with the old and try to delimit the frontier in the physical features. Proposal were again set before Sheikh Hafiz, but it was evident that that proposal was now regarded with great suspicion by the Sandi II. M. 1. M

28. The new Saudi proposal was confirmed a day or two later in writing in

"In riew of the desire (expressed) regarding the demarcation of the frontier between Nejd and Transfordan and whereas it has been expressed on several occasions from the British side that there were mistake(s) in the

(*) The proposal for a communion to survey and delimit the fronteer at one and the same time was later modified, as it explained below.

[21053]

map referred to in the Treaty of Hadda, and under which the frontiers of Nejd and Transpordan had been defined, our Government, while preserving and adhering to the text of the said Treaty of Hadda, agree to the selection of a Joint Technical Committee for the survey of the territory along the frontiers and the making of a correct map thereof. And if, after comparing it with the one according to which the frontiers were specified in the Treaty of Hadda, a discrepancy is found between the total as to longitude or latitude, or places, friendly discussion between the two Governments with a view to reaching an total agreement thereon.

29. Although the new Saudi scheine involved the risk of duplication of work and expense—for it might entail a delimitation commission in addition to a survey commission—it had, in Sir Reader Bullard's opinion, advantages which far outweighed its possible drawbacks.—

"By giving way to a point to which the Saudi Arabian tinvernment seem to attach great importance, we can show that our own proposal was not a trap and make them feel that they are being given fair treatment, while in the end the frontier most be drawn according to the places shown on the 1918 map."

30 This recommendation was accepted after consideration by His Majesty's Government, and Shokh Yusuf Yasin and Sheikh Hafiz Wahlm were duly informed by Mr Rendel on the 30th June, 1937 that the Saudi proposal for a joint mirror was acceptable. At the same time His Majest, Mr. Tomas was instructed to inform the Saudi Arabian Government in the man factor.

The next step was to devise practical arrangements for the execution it is the various points to be settled. Unfortunately a number of difficulties of a technical character arose, mainly in connexion with the terms of reference of the Government should be informed of the results of the latest surveys in the frontier area, and over a year had elapsed before it was possible to formulate concrete proposals. In October 1938, however, Sir Reader Bustard was instructed to communicate draft terms of reference for the survey party (Annex A) to the Saudi Arnbian Government and accordain whether they were in agreement will, them, or whether they wished to propose any additions or amendments. To this

1 1,000,000 international map of the Sandi Arabian Government.

22 Meanwhile, a further survey of the frontier had been carried out by Squadron Leader Dawson in May 1937 which three fresh light upon the position Transpording Hopes frontier. The report of Squadron Leader Dawson showed that the information recorded in paragraph 18 was incorrect, and that for strategic reasons the retention of the present de facto frontier was of great importance, since to satisfactory alternatives could be found.

thence to the east of the line D E on the Transjordan Nejd frontier it seemed that although a track known as "T track passing south from point A 120 through Kilwa to Ferdat was passable for armonred cars, there was a gap of about 12 miles between this track and the track round the Jebel Tubark used by the Transjordan patrols (CTJ track). This gap was filled by a track of kinds down the Wadi i hadelwiyat and the chiffs on the southern face of the Jebel Tubark which Squadron Leader Dawson followed in a light car but he formed the opinion that armoured cars could not use it and might be easily ambushed if they did so, the most he found possible was having once descended the face of the Jebel, to join TJ track from JTA track without going south of the line E F

(b) To the tracks on the present Transpordan Hejaz frontier which he to the south of the line E. F as it appears on the 1938 El Djauf map, this refers to two tracks known as "BA track" and "Major (Julie a southern track," running westwards from the neighbourhood of point JTA to Mudawara, no track running further north from Ferdal t. Mudawara could be found.

(h.)- Conclusion.

views which His Majesty's troversment have formed as a result of the study of this question during the last four years.

34. The Majesty's Government have reached the conclusion that a frontier settlement based on the supposed intentions of the negociators of the Hadda Agreement only cannot be sustained, and that the proper method of applying the provisions of the agreement is one producing a frontier line based upon the text and the 1918 map in conjunction (called the "frace" frontier in (b) in paragraph 10). In arriving at this conclusion His Majesty's Government have given full weight to the arguments which may be put forward on the other side in the text of the agreement (i.e., the mocalied "literal" frontier) is the logal frontier and that all passages in the text which conflict with this interpretation,

frontier and that all passages in the text which conflict with this interpretation, including this reference to the 1918 map, should be against. They consider however, that such an interpretation would not only be at variance with the intentions of the aggetrators of the agreement, but would also be unjustifiable as involving the rejection of certain passages in the text, which must have some

is contained in a memorandum dated the 26th bebruary 1838, by the second legal adviser at the Fereign Office, which forms Ansea B becate. It is only necessary insultioned in the Hadda Agreement must be regarded not as specified points on the frontier, but as guides to indicate the position of points on the 1918 map, used in a manner similar to that in which grid coordinates would be used on a idded map, and that in transferring to the ground the points fixed by geographical coordinates on the 1918 map they should be transferred to positions.

ed to those features on the 1918 map

36. If in 1925 a map had been available which correctly represented the topography of the area in question, there would be no difficulty, on this interpretation, in determining the exact location of the intended frontier. The relations between the physical features on the 1918 map are, however, as has been seen entirely maccurate, and there might, therefore, be some difficulty, when the time came for determining the exact location of the frontier, in deciding exactly where some of the points indicated by intersections to the Hadda Agreement, or, indeed, any points on the 1918 map, would be on the ground, similarly, it might be find the first term of the physical features as on the 1918 map. These difficulties are especially great in the north eastern area. In this area no interpretation of the Hadda Agreement or appeal to the intentions of its begotiators, however justified to likely to suffee to establish the exact location of the boundary line, since it impossible, by comparing the physical features as shown on the 1918 map with those on the maps produced as the result of later surveys, to deduce in any detail the intended frontier.

37 In general, however, Hts Majesty's Government consider that so far as these difficulties admit, the proper principle to be observed in delimiting the

within Transjordan, and those which appear on the Saudi Arabian side in the same map within Saudi Arabia, and that, where difficulties arise over the application of this principle, they should be settled by negotiation between the interpretability of the poor of the party.

obtain as a result of the forthcoming survey. In this connexion His Majesty's Covernment believe that it can justifiably be maintained that the frontier as shown on the map of the Hadda Agreement was intended to leave the Jebel Tubaik musef as a whole in Transpordan just as the same agreement gave the whole of the Wadi Sirhan, with all its projecting edges, to Saudi Arabia, and, although the intentions of the negotiators cannot be set up against the terms of the agreement and the 1918 map, they hope that, if it comes to a question of negotiation after the proposed survey has been carried out, this consideration may be sufficient to secure their main desiderata to many cases where the agreement and the map defy interpretation, and especially in the south eastern sector.

38 Finally, His Majesty's Government consider that adherence to the

in itself but is the method (short of the maintenance of the de facto frontier) b) which the desiderate of Transjordan in respect of the frontier with have whole can now best be secured. They have accordingly decided that, if a after the proposed survey has taken place, the whole frontier question comes up for discussion with the Saudi Arabian Government, the argument regarding the starting point of the frontier at the Jebel Anaiza, indicated in Annex B, should be openly admitted and maintained both on grounds of equity because it elessly represents the true intentions of the negotiators of the Hadda Agreement, and because to withhold it would render it impossible for His Majesty's Government to use the same argument in respect of the rest of the frontier this argument being of particular importance for the south eastern area

30. A further point which has to be considered as the effect on the de facto. Transjordan Hejaz frontier of a redefine and Neid. Although the Saidi Arabont (- 1) and 1 and 1 and 1 that they wish to alter in any way the first of these frontiers (which it is difficult for them to discuss at all in view of their claim to Aqaba and Maau), and although they have admitted that the furtheoming survey is of the Transpordan-Negd frontier only the alignment of the eastern sector of the Hojas frontier between the Jebel Tubnik and the point 2 miles south of Mudawara (point P) depends on the position of the southern terminal point of the Nejd frontier (point E). It has already been stated that the de facto frontier (i.e., the frontier constituted by the tracks used by Transpordan patrols) lies south of either the "true" or the "literal "frontiers on any interpretation of the position of point E of the Hadda Agreement, Indeed, while it is clear that it is in the interests of His Majesty's Government that point E should be established as far to the south as possible, it seems equally clear that His Majority's Government will not be able to accure its establishment as far south that a straight line drawn from it to point F would leave all the southerly spars of the Jobel Tubnik, and with them the conthern curve of the Transfordau car track, within Transfordau

40 The High Commissioner for Palestine and Transpordan and the collitary authorities in Palestine and Transjordan consider the retention of the car tracks of the second of the second of the second of be obel Tubark, as of great strategical importance. It would therefore be emplicitly satisfactory if the Saudi Arabian Government were to let the whole question drop, so that the de facto frontier could be retained throughout. There is not much hope of the Saud: Arabian Government allowing the question to rest but it is to be hoped that, if the remainder of the Teamsjordan Nejd frontier can be satisfactorily settled. His Majesty's Government may be able to persuade the Saudi Arabian Government to accept the existing car track to the east of the Jobel Tubaik, and also, wherever the necessity arises, the de facto Transpordan Hejaz frontier notwithstanding the fact that parts of it lie south of any line which can possibly be established on the basis of Sir Gilbert Clayton's letter At the same time, it must be recognised that the Sandi Arabian Government are in a strong legal position to far as these last two points are concerned and it is therefore desirable that the search for alternative and more northerly armoured car tracks from Ferdat to Mudawara, or at any rate for an alternative and more westerly armoured ear track from the northern side of the Jebel Tubaik to the neighbourhood of point JTA, should be continued whenever the opportunity offers

Eastern Department Foreign Office, September 1939

(F)-Postscript

41. On the outbreak of war on the 3rd September, 1939, it became impossifor the War Office to find survey officers to form part of the party which it was intended should participate on behalf of His Majesty & Covernment in the survey be surpossible for the focal authorities to undertake the survey without the assistance of an experienced survey officer. It was therefore suggested to Sir Reader Bullard that a visit which he was to pay to Riyadh in the autumn of 1939 might afford a good opportunity to explain to Ibn Sand the difficulty in which His Majesty's Government were placed by the demand, occasioned by the outbreak of war on the supply of officers with survey experience, and he was instructed to add that, although His Majesty's Government had no intention of withdrawing from the agreement for a joint survey, they hoped that in the circumstances the Saudi Arabian Government would agree to defer the matter until it should be possible to find an officer with the necessary qualifications

42 After Sir Reader Bullard had explained the situation Showh Yusuf Yasın replied that both the Iraqi and Saudi Arabian Governments were. nevertheless, anxious to contains with the demirration of their own common frontier (which had been proceeding, with interruptions, for some time), and that a joint Saudi Iraqi survey party would recommence work on this frontier in the early part of November, beginning from Judaidat Ar ar . It was expected that the demarcation of this portion of the frontier would be completed in three or four weeks. The joint Saudi Iraqs survey would thus arrays (towards the end of November) at Jebal Abasza (the punction of the frontiers of Saudi Arabia, Iraq and Transjordan), and the Sandi Government therefore requested that a technical commission should be sent from Transpordan to participate in the survey at this point. Similar representations were made on behalf of the Iraqu Government to His Majesty's Ambasandor at Bagdad

48. In view of those requests, arrangements were put in hand for the co-operation of a British official representing the mandatory Government as well as the Government of Transpordan in the work of fixing on the ground the math, as file to to 1. That we selected and res & La VIII Carra se not Bart and Carra sentative with the Saud of His Majordy's Minister at Jeddal that the Saudi Iraqi survey party had censed work on account of the non-rat fication of a frontier april - letters & Account to the state of the s which had been signed on the 19th May 1638 and owing to disputes about the site of a place called Muque an Naam. In the circumstances, it seems unlikely that the demarcation of this frontier will be completed at any early date

December 20 1939

ANNEX A

The British Saudi Arabian (Transpordum Lejd) Frontier Recommusionance Surrey Communion

THE terms of reference of the commission are as follows --

(a) The commission shall reconnoitre and survey the ground along, and within a distance of approximately 5 to 15 miles on eather side of, the frontier at present observed between Transpordan and Nord or within such greater or lesser distance on either side of that frontier as circumstances may, in the light of the desiderata not out below, render necessary at different points along that frontier

To shall identify and fix the true geographical position of all the main physical features which exist in the neighbourhood of the de facto frontier.

(c) The commission shall propare a map to the scale of 1 500,000 of the area surveyed, on which shall be marked all the physical features

adeptated and fixed

2 His Majesty's Covernment in the United Kingdom and the Sandi-Arabian Government agree that—

(i) The area of ground selected for the reconnausance-survey does not projudice the question of where any part of the frontier between Sandt Arabia and Transpordan should be on a peoper construction of the Hadda Agreement of 1925.

(n) The recommensure-survey is intended only to furnish the two Covernments with necessary information in a survey menta themselves can subsequently decide between them where the

frontier is to lie, and therefore.

(iii) The resultant map must show without unnecessary detail, the true geographical position of any physical feature which the representative of either Government may, for the reason that he considers it is, or may be, relevant to a later consuleration of the frontier question, wish to have identified and fixed.

3. The British and Smidi Arabian parties shall meet at the western end of the frontier separating Iraq from Nejd on or about and Laving formed themselves into a commission, shall proceed with the duties laid down in these forms of reference with as much expedition as the circumstances allow

ANNEX B

Interpretation of the Hudda Agreement of November 2, 1925

THE interpretation of article 1 of the Hadda Agreement must be approached on the basis of the principles laid down in international decisions and accepted in international practice with regard to the interpretation of international agreements generally. The following three principles are relevant and important in this conservant.

(1) The interpretation to be sought must be that which gives effect to the intentions of those who concluded the agreement, these intentions, however, must be deduced from the text, and it is not permissible to have recourse to outside evidence (such as the annutes and records of the preparatory work at which the document was drawn up) indertube text is ambiguous and it is not possible to ascertain what was intended without having recourse to evidence outside the text. In any case, it is not possible by means of such outside evidence to adopt an interpretation which contradicts anything in the written text.

(2) If possible an interpretation must be found which gives effect to every word in the text, and it is only if it is impossible by any means to reconcile, and give manning to, oversthing which is written in the text that it is permissible to adopt an interpretation which rejects

any port of the text as office or inconsistent

(d) If, but only if, it is impossible in accordance with principle (2) to find an interpretation which gives a meaning and effect to every word written in the text and it is therefore necessary to disregard certain words, then, in the process of selection of what words to keep and what words to disregard, the principle applies that in a frontier agreement a reference to a definite and well known point prevails over a reference to a less definite point, such as a little-known place marked on a map or the intersection of geographical co-ordinates.

2 Article I of the Hadda Agreement runs -

"The frontier between Nejd and Transpordan starts in the north east from the point of intersection of ineridian 39" east and parallel 32" north, which marks the termination of the frontier between Nejd and Iraq. "

The same point is referred to here by two descriptions --

(i) The end of the frontier between Nejd and Iraq

(0) The intersection of two geographical co-ordinates

Since of these two descriptions (i) would clearly be the prevailing one if there were any unreconcilable divergence, it is permissible to refer to the Protocol of Uquir of the 2nd Pecember 1922, concluded three years earlier, to fix the frontier between Nepl and Iraq which fixed this terminal point

3 The end of article I of the Protocol of Pquir reads -

to the Jabal Anaiza attented in the neighbourhood of the intersection of latitude 32° and with longitude 38° north where the Iraq Nord boundary terminates

they can be reconciled, and there is here a way by which the words can be

At the end of article I the following sentence occurs :---

The map referred to in this agreement is that known as the international Asia map 1/1 000,000,"

and, when this centence occurs, some meaning and effect must be given to it. In fact, there is no other reference in this agreement to a map at all. The whole of article 1 from beginning to end consists in a series of points fixed by geographical co-ordinates, and if these geographical co-ordinates were intended to be the true geographical co-ordinates and the points to be wherever they intersect, there is no need for any reference to any map whatever and the scattene at the end of article 1 becomes meaningless. It follows therefore, that if the geographical co-ordinates referred to in this article are interpreted as meaning the true geographical co-ordinates, we are obliged to strike out the last solution of article 1 as being office and to strike out at the beginning of the article the words. The point of intersection of meridian 39° east and parallel 32° north which marks " as being increasistent. We must not adopt this interpretation, however, if there is a way of reconciling and giving meaning to all the words in the text, and there is, as has been said, a way in which this can be done

6. If the 1/1.000.000 map existing at the date of the conclusion of the Hadda Agreement (which bears the date 1918) is locked at it is seer that meridian 39° east and parallel 32° tooth are shown on that map as crossing at the summit of Jabal Anaira, and this at once explains both the reference to the map and the inclusion of these co-ordinates. It at once becomes clear that those who framed article I were referring to points on the 1-1,000.000 map of the day where the geographical co-ordinates marked on the map intersected. If then the interpretation is adopted that the points referred to in article I are points on the map where the co-ordinates referred to intersect, at unce the whole article becomes consistent, and the last sentence, so far from being office is very important as explaining what the draftsmen intended. Since this interpretation alone gives

effect to the whole text, it is the one which, under principle of interpretation (2) above, must be adopted.

The second of th

It follows from the above that all the boundary points fixed in article 1 of the Hadda Agreement must be taken to be points on the 1 1,000,000 map existing at the time of its conclusion. 4.c., the 1918 map—and that the boundary on the ground consists of the points on the ground which correspond as nearly as possible to these points on the 1918 map given their relation to other points marked on the map which can be recognised on the ground. If it is possible to fix on the result a boundary from the indications given on the 1918 map, then this is the

· undary which results from article 1 of the Hadda Agreement.

10 If, however, it is found that the 1918 map is so inaccurate that it is impossible to do thus, the result is that article I of the agreement cannot be applied at all and has fassed to fix the frontier. The position is open and consequently those who claim that the frontier must be the de facts frontier which has been abserved by both sides for a long period of years are an strong ground. It would not be possible in these circumstances to say that the frontier was fixed by an interpretation of the Ifadda Agreement, which demonstrably is not the correct interpretation of it as a legal instrument, and eximpt have been intended by those who drew it up, that is to say, we cannot fix the frontier by interpreting the coordinates referred to unitiely I of the Hodda Agreement as being true.

If have arrived at this conclusion by confining myself to the text and the invoking "outside evidence" of the intentions of the negotiators. If were beld, in spite of these arguments, that there was an ambiguity and recourse were had to what actually happened in the negotiations, the evidence of what happened only confirms this conclusion. It would show that the negotiators with the map before their began by agreeing to allocate this or that maked point on the map to one side or the other. Kaf and the Wadi Sirhan to Iha Sand, some salt pain to Transpordan &c—and their drew a line on the map, and that true geographical co-ordinates, an opposed to those shown on the map, were never in their inclusion at all.

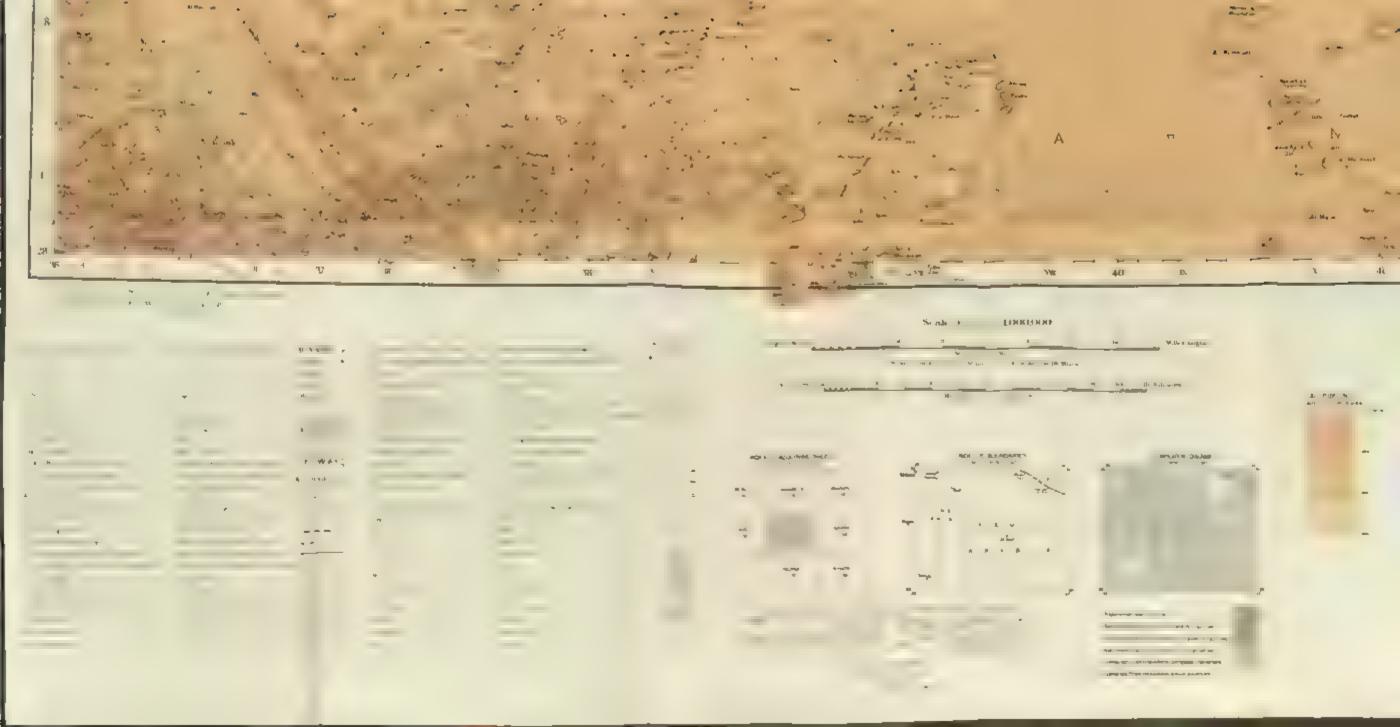
W E BECKET

Foreign Office, February 26, 1938.

It is a second of the Protocol of Ugair which is quoted at the beginning of paragraph 3. The quotation should obviously read "latitude 32" north" and "longitude 39" east"

W E. B







CW.

The frontier according to the true positions of the geodraphic --BENCH FINE Hadde Agreement of the 2th November, 1925

The Frontier according the points, whose Reofrephics and the control through PONE LIVE Agraement, if possible in the same reletion to physical feature position of those geographics muchosty hart for the fire the second of the present map and f 2) the straight has constituting the section of the front or covered to un a lotter of the 19th May, 1927 (in the Transpordan-Majos section) is drawn to the terminal point of the Transporden-Hejd section arrived at by the method indicated De fire to the frantier of the massion of the terms port of the set Agreement (in the Transporden - Hold section is need to and each the mantioned in Sir & Clayton's letter to the As No 1 pr . physical feetures along the section ere a by a contract of the straight has been to those features or the section of the secti OREEN LINE The de facte frontier les the BA Track and Me the service of the at occurately as possible to the absence of exact he darker from the

Wr. Trott to Viscount Halifax,-(Received September 13)

(No. 133)

Jodda, August 22, 1939

My Lord, I HAVE the honour to report that during the last few days several errors have brought into prominence two matters which are already well known to your Lordship viz. the apprehensions of the Saudi Royal family lest the throne of Syria should be given to a Hashimite candidate such as the Amir Abduliah and the feeling, expressed on several occasions by King Abdul Azia, that he is being subjected to organized attacks from certain elements in neighbouring Ara

2 On the 18th August the King a secretary, Sheikh Yusuf Yasan, brought pronunent persons at Jedda Mocca and Medina. Each letter was franked with Syrian stamps and postmarked at Blondane on the 29th July | Each contained one or more copies of a printed circular headed in large type "The Party of the E-7 > appealing to the Hejazis to exert themselves to expel their Saudi rulers, who, as motruments of British Imperialism, had expelled the country's rightful rulers. and were busily engaged in sucking the country dry and oppressing it in many wave. I enclose herein the text of the manifeste with a summary translation It appears that the Saudi authorities were vigilant enough to intercept all these circular manifestors. The French Manuter was informed about them and to similar about to be taking appropriate action with the authorities in Syria. Shrikh endeavoured to prove that such a document hore obvious traces of Hashimite authorship, and said that it was his firm opinion that the Amir Abdullah, fur whom he expressed the greatest duliks, was the real author of the circular I made it plain to him however that I personally could not see that his automoras about the Amir Abdullah were supported by any actual syndence

3. On the 21st August the Quim Magain of Jedda brought to me a long document which he had received from the Amir Forsal. His Excellency with instructed to communicate to me the contents of a letter which, he said had been intercepted. The original was with the King. What he then read to me was a copy. It purported to be a letter from the Amir Abduliah to the well known pan Arab propagandust, Sheddi Kamil al Qassab who, it will be remembered, paid a visit to His Majesty at Riyadh in the sminner of 1937 with the object of persuading the King to intervene openly on the side of the Araba in Palestine. A summary of the contents of the letter in translation is enclosed. It will be seen that the writer of the letter lays down certain desiderata for the good government of this country. His Majorty was evidently exemptedy annoyed at reading these criticisms of his system of government, and the Amir Fersal and In Que Warne to the to an and say the set se intervention which the Amir Abdullah was making in the internal afform of a Triple at all I could do was to communicate the letter and It is the second of the second (as a relation of the second the transfer of the transfer of the I - It I have been a place that I have been a second tra transfer and large than the frebe p is an employed the first property re to ex a state one s say efforte of set of set part to just the a relieved to a sea that it is the man to see at a construction of the section me a to riture a married of a step I a seek a somewer Cherry the man of the the obligated to

4 from many a transfer to a condition to see which appears at present to be one of the main prececupations of the King. There it is a series of a last and a I related at the about Highness the fact that he felt that one or two questions which had been referred

to His Majesty's Government for decision or for advice had not yet been dealt with and when I pressed him for details be said that he was not referring to settled) but that he was thinking more particularly of the latter from His Majesty which had been communicated to Sir R. Bullard at This last Jane. I imagine that His Majesty's way of looking at the matter is as follows. He feels that the Hashimites are being allowed to intrigue against him. The limits of his patience have been reached. Therefore he wants one of two things, either that His Majesty's Government abould declare their policy towards him in such a way towards. The limits of his patience have been reached. Therefore he wants one of two things, either that His Majesty's Government abould declare their policy towards him in such a way towards.

bun a free hand in retaining. But hitherto His Majesty a Government have not dealt with the King a dilemma. And now the campaign of anti-Saudi propaganda seems to be growing strength. The news that Nuri-Pasha blocked the rat tention of two of the agreements signed at Riyadh in July, together with the constant newspaper reports that Abdullah is a most favoured candidate for the Syrian throne, have irritated His Majesty beyond measure. As an instance of recent newspaper reports I may site the Cairo illustrated paper Al Latary al-Mosawarea of the 7th August, on its front page was a large puture of the Amir Abdullah besided. The new Arab King. That paper is popular here but I hear that the usue of 7th August was confiscated by the postal authorities on arrival

b Such is, in my opinion, the King a attitude at present, and, though I we get of this Majesty's relaxing his fixed policy of exferring to His Majesty's remaind any question in which they are interested or in which he would like the Majesty's Government's advice (on the contrary I think that policy has been even more prominent than it is advice (on the contrary I think that policy has been even more prominent than it is advice (on the contrary I think that policy has been even more prominent than it is adviced to the suppression of suits on the suppression of suits of the suppression of suits on the suppression of suits on the suppression of suits on the suppression of suits of the suppression

5. I am sending copies of this desputch to His Majesty's representatives at Carro and Bagdad, to the Middle East Intelligence Centre at Carro, to His Majesty's High Communicator at Jerusalem, to His Majesty's consulter at Herrit and Damascus. To Damascus only I am sending the original cover of some of the circulars from Bloudane, in case they may bet him to trace the real origin of these pamphiels.

V C TROTT

Енгиомите 1 in No. 20.

Summary of a Manifesta entitled "The Party of the Free Reparts

(First Issue)

OP uple of the Report

VEVER in its past history did the Hejaz submit to tyranny and exploitation, on the contrary, it was the Hejaz that bore the standard of conquest and fed the Arabs in their great career of religious and imperial expansion

Such was the spirit of your fathers but yours is tomer, the glorious past would not recognise it. You have basely submitted to tyrannous regime and

given yourselves up to despate

Great Britain desires to make a colony of Arabia in general and of the Hejaz in particular, but knowing that direct annexation is impossible, being too vosity in effort and lives, abe has entrusted the business to Ibn Saud You remember with what atrocities Ibn Saud compered the Hejaz, using English arms, and finally became King in name over the land, while in fact he governed it morely as a viceroy for the British, executing their policy and submitting to their wishes.

When Ihn Saud had become King of the Hejaz thanks to British gold and munition in a series of the last series of the land we became bound to the land. He behaved like a landlord on his own estate and we became

his slaves and the slaves of his slaves, our wealth, our livelihood, our bonour lay

Do you not see the Government departments swarming with Neidis—whose only qualification for office is that they are Neidis! Do you not know that a Neidi official is paid—out of your money—many times the salary that a Hejazi of the same grade receives! Are you not aware that a Hejazi can work in the Government service and never get his pay, little as it is, while a Neidi gets an exorbitant salary and increments and bonuses—all out of the money of the Hejazis!

Has no one ever told you that it is the Hejazis who pay the taxes? That they are formidden to move from place to place in their own country unless they pay a tax? That, on the other hand, the Nejdis can travel about freely wherever

Have you never heard that the Hejozis are the milch-cow from which Ibn Saud and his men and the sons of Nejd draw their profits, and when the milch-cow's milk runs dry these tyrants will suck her blood?

O Brothers, the days of contempt and submission and surrender are done. The real intentions of the tyrante are revealed to you. You know now the character and sims of the Saud. Frepare for the approaching battle, the battle that will give you the character to die for glory and freedom.

Brothers, "the Free Hejazis" speak to every Hejazi who has centiments of homeic and patriotism. We ask every compatent to prepare for the approaching day when we shall sweep away the tyrainy of exploitation and write with our blood a golden line in the history of the Hejaz.

Brothers in freedom prepare!

Lordosure 2 in No. 20.

Summary of a Letter from the Amir Abdullah bin al Hussein, duted at Amman 7th January Cla, 1358 (June 25, 1949), to Sheikh Kamil al Quirab

5 do at of so

I Way a leased to receive your letter dated at Damascus, 3rd Januards I is 14 to 2 sention that my letter has reminded you of the time when we will to 11 a sention that my letter has reminded you of the time when we will to 11 a sention that you were the first person to develop the idea of uniting the Araba, and that you put this idea before His late Majesty more than once when you were in Mecca, begging him to communicate with the Arab Princes and put the idea, but, perertheless, we are grateful to you for your efforts.

(Here follows a recapitulation of the history of the Arab revolt against the Turks, the prominent part played therein by the addressee, King Hussein's attitude towards Ibn Saud, the Idrian and British interests in Arabia at that

t me

Regarding your proposal that, should the moment be opportune, we should make a general pact with the Saudi Kingdom, the Yemen and Iraq of such a uniture as to guarantee the independence of these States and of Transpordan, in which proposal (you say) you have no doubt that His Majesty King Ibn Saud Well

thank you warmly and declare that I am perfectly prepared to follow your advice on condition that you request His Majesty in your name and in the name of the religion and antionalism to which he is so devoted to institute general reforms in the Hejaz and Nejd by granting a Constitutions such as will ensure a regular constitutional Administration in the country, as in Iraq and Transpordan, and will protect the people's liberties, draw up a public budget, set up a Ministry responsible to a general Assembly, organise a defensive army, and generally set up a proper machinery of government. In this way the pact may be a real and useful one with some possibility of permanence

The first of these conditions is the rebuilding of the Hejaz railway line to provide a modern means of communication between these countries and also the

Yemen

Viscount Halifax to Sir R Bullard (Jedda) (No 138)

(Telegraphic) Foreign Office, October 8, 1939 MR TROTT'S despatch No. 133 for the 22nd August : The Saud's suspicions of the Emir Abdullah and General Nurs]

No. 23

This despatch reached me when reply to Mr. Trott's earlier despatch No. 122

[of the 18th July] was about to be sent.

2. I had intended to say that His Majesty's Government had no desire to be drawn on subject of Syrian Throne, and that, although it might be necessary to deny that they had ever said Amir Faisal would be unacceptable, definite pronouncement in his favour might be used to obtain French support for his candidature, which in its turn would offend Iraqi Government and Amir Abdultah, objections of latter to having Saudi rulers on both sides would be intelligible, and in all circumstances it would probably be best for His Majosty's rainent if future king were neither an Al Saud nor a Rashimite, The property of the property of the Marie of the market and the rest themselves as little as possible on such controversial questions, where anything they and must offend one side or other. On basis of these views you would have been instructed to return a non-committal answer

3. But although His Majesty's Government would still prefer to maintain non-committal attitude, latest despatch, while confirming my view that future K real transfer or the assessment well runt to a super the Research to the state of the projects for the part was a few to the second of the secon a port to the sea of a port of a mail a street a set a surger than the stead por And Brand Control of the

4 I realise that distrust of Iraq and Transpordan seems more of an obsession with Ibn Saud than eies seem, and that from many pouts of view it would be more natural for a Hashimite to rule over Syria than an Al Saud. But tecent reports from His Majesty's Ambassador at Bagdad suggest that Iraqi Government, too, entertain strong suspiction of Saudi designs against the Iraqi dynasty. Attitude of both sides may cause no serious harm while Syrian Throne remains in protent nebulous state, but might do so if French Government were to shor eight of coming to decision. In any case, His Majesty's Government and the six the land of the part of the Second Second of the state of the second Years, and especially in last few months, and must do their best to respect his feeling over this question.

5. I should therefore welcome your views as to the desirability of His Majesty's Government giving a lead, possibly on lines of my mamediately following telegram.

8 Similar enquires are being addressed to High Commissioner for Palestine and His Majesty's Ambassador at Bagdad. Until their views are known and you have received my further instructions, you should not go beyond terrally and it for help to be a frequency in Rayadh, to which your visit cannot, I realise, be longer delayed

7 If communication suggested in my immediately following telegram were proposal included Egyptian Royal family, you could say His Majesty a Govern ment would like to learn views of Ibn Saud As a matter of fact, if Ibn Saud and Hashimites saw no objection, an Egyptian Prince might be a good solution, provide, one could be found who was I take a carse " I quadert of Aung Farouk

(Addressed to Jedda, No. 138. Repeated to Alexandria, Bagdad (for observations), Jerusalem and Paris, Saving)

When you have done this I. Abdulish-bin al-Hussesn, will join hands with hum to carry out my obligation

Time, as I have said to short, and the little that is left of our lives must not blow vainly down the wand

Peace be upon you, &c.

ABDULLAH

E 6289 788 251

No 21

Viscount Halifar to Mr Trott (Jedda)

(10, 126) Te egraphic j Foreign Office, September 14 1939 YOU'R telegram No. 119 of 3rd September German offer of arms to Saudi Ambia I.

Please inform Ibn Saud that if Germany is still able to supply these arms notwithstanding outbreak of hostilities and still willing to do so without unacceptable conditions, His Majesty's Government see no reason why His Majesty should not take advantage of the offer

2. His Majesty's Government are however spaces that no gold should reach Germany as result of payments by Ibn Sand. They could, if necessary suggest alternative method. Please telegraph whether first annual payment is due at once, or only after the lapse of a year and in what form such payment in to be made

E 6745 785 25!

No. 22

Fiscount Halifax to Sie R. Hallard (Jedda)

(No. 187.) (Telegraphic.) Foreign Office, October 0, 1939 YOUR telegram No. 127 | of 2nd October Supply of German arms to Saudi Arul m.

His Majorty's Government would be most reluctant to see any payments and the first of the first of the second of the second that Saudi Arabian Government will not rately contract in its present form alternative method would be for Sandi Government to offer payment in marks. which might be purchased from neutrals having mark balances in Germany free red for purious er er ell a transfer en en ella to Germany would contribute pro tanto to prolongation of war, which Ibn Saud must be an anxious as His Majesty's Government to avoid

2. At same time I realise that amount due under contract in near future (1 s., four months after delivery of arms) is relatively unimportant (it must, how eser being got . In it is and to me year a to the credit of £500,000 supposed to have been offered, and there may be corresponding payed breef of past I I was come a prohe fore any further payment is due thereafter. Moreover, impossibility of His Majesty's Government themselves supplying arms required adds to difficulty of taking advantage of Ibn Sand's friendliness.

3. In these circumstances I leave it to you to deal with problem as best you can (for preference during visit to Riyadh) with discretion to accept contract as it stands in last resort if you find it essential to do so.

rescount Halifax to Sir R. Bullard (Jedda)

(No. 129) (Telegraphic)

E 6783 6697 89)

Foreign Office, October 6, 1939

MY immediately preceding telegram for 6th October: Ibn Saud's suspicious of the Emir Abdullah and General Nurt J.

rollowing is possible communication referred to in paragraph 5

His Majesty's Government have learned with regret that propagands directed against Iba Saud still continues. They note that circular has been mentioned to French Minister and hope such activities will cease

2 As regards letter from Amir Abdullah, His Majesty's Government await report from High Commissioner. They agree that, if genuine, it was unwise and

discourteous and they will, if necessary coursey their views to Amir

3. But greater problem is growing ill feeling between the Saud and Hishimite family, which His Majesty's Government view with much concern On this subject His Majesty's Government desire to speak with complete frankness

true. In any case, they feel sure that King (if any) will remain under French

tutelage for many years.

- His Majesty's Government are, however, rapidly reaching conclusion that it will be an less interests of all concerned if King is chosen from outside leading Arab Royal families. In this connection they must in honesty state that while they would never willingly see anyone chosen for Throne of Syria who was houst fit it is a little of the choice were distanteful to Amir Abdullah for whom they have a mandatory responsibility or Royal family of Iraq, which is their ally. This does not mean (as French Minister had heard) that His Majesty's Government have ever said that Amir Famal would be unacceptable to them. On contrary is their view, Amir Famal would, in different circumstances, make an excellent condidate.
- 6 Question is, however, for French Government and people of Syria not for His Majesty's Government. All His Majesty's Government could do, if His Sand is a little of the self-wall of the Government and Amir Abdullah, who must in formers be consulted and if all concerned agreed to suggest to French Government that they should somehow make it known—

(b) That in any event French Government think it will make for future peace of Middle East if King is chosen from outside ranks of leading Arab

Royal families

7. His Majesty's tovernment make this suggestion the more readily because they real so that Iba Saud does not hanker after Syrian Throne, and that it is only out of duty to Arab peoples that he is willing that one of his sons should never it. His Majort, the content of his sons should be been downward or effect upon people of Syria of possible French compliance.

8. His Majesty's Government hope that if question of throne could be got out of way, relations of Ibn Saud with Iraq and Transjordan would again improve. They know of no real usate which should divide these States (and a dentally they believe that it was not in any way General Nuri's fault that two of agreements recently concluded at Riyadh were rejected by Iraqs Parliamant). In any case they count on his long friendship to realize that they disapprove entirely of attacks upon his dignity, and will always do their best to stop such attacks where it lies in their power to do so.

(Addressed to Jedda, No. 139 Repeated to Bagdad, No. 384, Alexandria No. 746, Jerusalem, No. 794, and Paris, No. 782, Saving)

E 6783 6697 891

No. 25

రఫ

I iscount Hatifax to Sir R Bullard (Jedda).

(No. 140)
(Telegraphic.)

Foreign Office, October 6, 1939
MY telegram No. 138 of 6th October. Syrian Throne j, paragraph 6.
Following is communication which you may at your discretion make forth with to Ion Sand when you see him at Riyadh

2. You could begin by speaking in sense of first four paragraphs of my telegram No. 139 (of 6th October). You could then say that His Majesty's boverament feel sure French Government have not reached stage of scriously considering any particular candidate, or even of making up their minds to have

on which Amir Abdudah could possibly suppose he is likely to be chosen for the throne by the French Government. In these circumstances, this Majesty's Government hope that Ibn Saud will accept their advice not to worry himself further a 1 a question which so for as they know has no reality.

3. In conclusion you could add -

(a) (With reference to the discussions with French Minister), that His Majesty's Government have never expressed any views as to the acceptability or unacceptability of Amir Faisal or any other possible cand dates, and

(b) His Majesty's Government feel that they can count on Ibn Sand's long friendship to realise that they entirely disapprove of attacks upon but dignify and will always do their best to stop such attacks where it

lies in their power to do so

(Repeated to Bagdad No 385, Alexandria, No. 747, Jerusalem, No. 705, and Paris, No. 783, Saving)

E 6830 6697 891

No. 26

Secretary of State for the Colonies to the High Communioner for Transjordon.—
(Communicated to Foreign Office, October 8)

(Telegraph e)

(Telegraph e)

ADDRI SSLD to Transpordan, No. 69 Repeated to John, No. 141,
Bagdad No. 880, and Cairo, No. 740

You will have seen Foreign Office telegrams No. 138 and No. 139 to Jedda with reference to Trott a desputch No. 133 of the 22nd August, of which a copy

been communicated to you

2. Before reaching a conclusion on Foreign Office proposal regarding Syrian Throne I shall be glad to have your observations. As you are no doubt aware, Abdullab is under the impression that Mr. Winston Churchill promised in 1921 that His Majesty's Government would back him for the Throne of Syria. The following passage from unoutes of Muldle East Conference of March 1921 is relevant.—

anti-French action for six months be would not only convince the French Government that so far from being actively hostile to than the Shereefian family was prepared loyally to co-operate with Him Majesty's Government to placeting them from external aggression, and would thus reduce their times of a lot of the candidature for Mesopotamia but be would also with the first time to be so that the first time to be a long time to be a long time. The first time to be a long time.

3. If the Sand were now to be informed as proposed by Foreign Office that in opinion of His Majesty's Government it would be in best interests of all concerned that King of Syria should be chosen from entside leading Arab Boyal Families it would obviously be necessary for you to make similar communication amunitaneously to Abdullah. While passage quoted above cannot be held to bind His Majesty's Government in widely different circumstances of the present day, there is a risk that if we now administer cold douche to Abdullah's Syrian aspirations be will be grievously disappointed and our relations with him may be disturbed. It might therefore be argued that any declaration of views by His Majesty's Government should be postponed to intest possible date and at least until proposal for creating a King of Syria, which is at present nebulous, assumes defin to shape

4. Afternative would be to add nothing by way of further statement later to message which Bullard has been authorised to deliver (see Foreign Office telegram No. 140 to Jessa).

5. Picase telegraph your views. I shall also be grateful for your early comments on Ihn Saud's allegations (see Trett's despatch of the 22nd August) regarding propaganda against him by Abdullah

E 6883 1609 25

No. 27

Sir R Bullard to Viscount Halifus - Received October 11)

By Bag]

No 9a Saving)
Telegraphic) An clair.

BAGDAD telegram to Foreign Other, No 108, dated 26th August.

despatch No 458 not received Outbreak of war and other recent developments.

by I have the same of the same of

There is some talk here of movement of Sauch forces towards the Iraq frontier. I may bear more about this when I go to Riyadh a few days hence Iba Saud may fear an Iraqi attempt on Koweii while we are busy elsewhere res Bear while £3; / u t he said, would be essential naless the trade agreement could be concluded. But I regard it as out of the question that Ibn Sand should attack Iraq. Even if Iraq was not in special relations with His Majesty's Government, he would bardly attack a country so much more highly developed and possessing so much more powerful forces, but that he should attack a country in special treaty relations with us would be incredible even in peace time, and can be excluded The second second second second Allies in a war. It is true that if His Majesty's Government should be completely dea with comest and the the att in the other same of the small States on the Personn Gulf, not from bostrinty to His Majesty's Government, but to prevent those States from falling into hostile hands, but, except for that contingency, which I trust and behave will not occur. Ibn Sand. I firmly believe, will not attack any territory in which we have special interests, and that is what would be involved in an attack on any member of the Hashimite family. His hostility towards the Hashimites is well known, as theirs towards bun, but he has now found a safety valve in the appointment of Fund as minister to France, to work against Hashimite claims to the Throne of Syria.

I do not know whether the Prime Minister of Iraq fears the possibility of collusion between Iran and Saudi Arabia. It is my experience that Iba Saud is

highly suspicious of Iran, and would be most miwiting to see her influence extended at the expense of any Arab territory. I may remind your Lordship that, although an Iranian Legation exists in Jedda, it is closed except for a few weeks at the height of the pilgrim season, and even then is usually in the charge of a juntor secretary.

(Repeated to Bugdad, No 18. Saving, and Tehran No. 1)

E 6912 785 25;

No 28

Wr Trott to Viscount Halifax - (Received October 12)

(No. 132) (Telegraphic)

Jedda, October 12 1939

FOLLOWING from Minister, Riyadh -

"Your telegram No 137
"The Saud showed me a letter written by German Secretary of State to Kholid, after outbreak of war saying that arms and aminuation could be exported to Jedda by Dutch steamer at Saudi risk, otherwise, they would remain at the disposal of Ibn Saud in the safe-keeping of the German Government. The King may, however, that he has decided not to proceed with the transaction during the war less his action should be exaggerated by the Germans or mainterpreted by others. I made mutable reference to the wisdom of this decision. The Saudi slated, with a meaning smile, that after the Allied victory, for which he hoped German arms might be going for nothing."

E 6919 246 26]

21 53

No. 20

Mr. Trott to Viscount Halifus - (Received Getaber 13.)

(No 133.)
(Telegraphic)
FOLLOWING from Sir H Bullard at Riyadh . —

"Nothing could be less neutral than Ibn Saud's language about the war. He hates Hitler as a disturber of peace and the Soviet as a memore to the social and religious principles of leiam, and he fears Soviet pressure may induce Turkey to attack Arab countries. All this confirms him in his often-repeated opinion that the interests of the Arab world are bound up with those of His Majesty's Government.

2. These views, which I am [group omitted] Jedda, are genuine, combining numerous marks of confidence shown to us recently with the decision not to proceed with orders for arms transactions with Germany His Majesty's Government can count upon his Government's moral support during the war.

(though there was an American doctor present): "We are on the side of the Albest"

(Repeated to Carro, No. 20 Bagdad, No. 27, and Jerusalem, No. 15)

[E 6959 6697 69]

No. 30

Sir R. Bullard to Viscount Halifax - (Received October 16)

(No 135) (Telegraphic)

Jedda, October 16, 1939

FOLLOWING from Riyadh ...

" Your telegram No. 138 to your telegram No. 141

"I made to I'm Saud on 13th October the statement in sense of your telegram No. 140. He showed great satisfaction and replied to the following offect -

"2 'I do not want Syria or anything else outside Saudi Arabin but fear lest addition of Syria to Transportan or Iraq should facilitate designs on Hedgaz or the Nejd Like His Majesty's Lovernment in Europe I want balance of power in Arah world, so long as no Hashimite becomes King of Syria, let the Syrians choose for themselves [1 some] king from outside

3. Thus Ibn Saud has provided in advance reply to the statement in mental eng Vo 130 what would be a comment of the state of

"So for as ilm Sand is concerned, it would be better to adopt the alterna-at present. If either party continued to push its claims, the matter could

" 4. Since alway was written I have seen Yusuf Yasın, who reports the as very glad indeed with statement of 13th October

(Repeated to Jerusalem, No. 16, Bagdad, No. 28, and Alexandrin, No. 21)

E 7015. 98 281

No. 31

Mr. Trott to Viscount Halifus .- (Received October 18)

(No. 137 Confidential.) My Lord

Jedda, September 5, 1930

I HAVE the honour to forward berewith the annual report on the polytics. to H. H. T. to L. to 1 13%

2 I am morehed to the same efficers as last year for reports on the various injusting from the first of the state of the f it I day a mage of a Mouth It, a nor too Manay programage to Dr Ghulam Rasul for the quarantine and health sections, and to Mr Cusman for most of the nationalities other than Indian and Mulay I have again adhered strictly to the general lines of the previous report

3. I venture to deaw attention to the confidential pature of the power in What it is the end of the Will find the other *osebiet makers in India, might be reported by them to Saudi anthorn es - tiwith the knot say that

4. I am sending copies of this despatch and its enclosure to the Government I do fact the Dept. The Dept. of the control of the property of the control of t the town to be the graphism t of Education, Health and Lands), and the Governor of the Straits Settleme is

I base, dec A. C. TROTT

Enclosure in No St.

PILGRIMAGE REPORT, 1939

(1) Introductory and General

SINCE the last report was written several indications have shown, even more clearly than before, that the chief interest the Saudi Arnbian Governor. have they go make so make motor than I have defect proof of a

is a statement made by Dr. Hamouda, the second official representative of the Government at a recent specting of the International Health Office to Paris Dr. Hamouda, after stating his country's desire that the international require menta for pilgrims as regards air space should be rendered more rigorous still so that less persons could travel on any one ship, explained that they find not mind the resulting increase in fare for each pilgrim, because what they wanted was not more pilgrams of every sort, but more rich pilgrams, in order that they could spend more money in Saudi Arabia. It is true that the speaker also stated that every pilgrim on landing was inoculated against typhoid, a statement which contain the little of water Dr. Hamouda largely in order to curb the latter's tendency to prevar . 'h the first delegate did not deny the astonishing confession that the War has back

to the term of the second the sec destitute prigrims bears out the same theory, these unfortunates seem to be treated more and more severely as the years go on, during the last prigrimage they were made to beg tril they collected enough money to pay the large pilg. dues. A third indication of a desire to make sure of having fees paid in advance

· the proposal, butherto abortive, to make all shipping companies collect in vance the Saudi fees for each pilgrom at the same time as be purchases his

2. Of course, there is a good deal of criticism from the prigrims, especially from Indians, Iraque and Egyptians, all of whom are beginning to realise what and the state of t godger at a file -tter treated in the had old days when there were Bedouin lying in wait for them on all the roads, the misery of those days is forgotten, and present taxation to remembered instead. It is said that to the old days mutawwife who oppressed palgrams used to be punished but that there is now no check on them. The Minister of Finance, who has a pretty free hand in pilgrimage matters is a f to listen to no complaints, but to confine himself to insisting that all does must be paid by every prigrim. It is impossing to nearly what every charleng pile or usual see for hitself that the transport charges are enermous and the roads execrable, apologists of this regime may say that the sums accruing from "kushan" or read taxes are accumulating somewhere and will be spent on read construction soon, but that is small comfort to the man who has paid them and seenothing result.

2. On the other hand, it is known that the King takes an interest in pilgriniage matters, he makes a special journey to the Hejaz and holds several lampucts, the Minister of Finance always says he will investigate theroughly all complaints, and some pilgrims must be very tiresome to deal with. Moreover now that considerable mans are coming in to the Royal exchequer from the new Hasa oil royalty, it is to be hoped that the hint that Sheikh Yusuf Yasin once threw out, that the King would gradually reduce taxation of the pilgran-whenever he could will be fulfilled. Nevertheless, the opposite tendency, that new at the present moment the Saudi Arabian Government are exploiting their monopoly in a pretty harsh manner

4. As for the political situation, there is no change to report. The new uni The fit of a reputity being beped and exportation of oil is going on rapidly, with royalities of 4s. igok accredites to Sesso Anabet and risks a that the Many The Sheikh of Bahrein received a cordial viest from his Saudi cousin, and most cordial relations exist

a Protect Marandar Ar art property King Proget Wall performed the prigramage returning by aeroplane, and a good deal of propaganda was made to increase the number of Egyptian prigrims, but actually the number M to the total

of teachair the state of heart and a state triple liter to be object to a constant STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE SE

7 Difficulties about the Mosiem calendar seem inseparable from the polgromage. This year the trovernment atmounced, a day or two in advance, that the official Hay date would be Monday the 30th January. So the hopes of a Haj Akoar, when the great day falls on a Friday, were again unfulfilled, as they have been for about ten years past. Some 100 000 pilgrams assembled at Arafat, and in spite of showers of rain overything passed off as usual and there were few custallies or thankses.

8 Measures to protect the life of the King and other important members of the Royal family were taken in the Aoram and outside it. At Muna when , flgr.ms were ushered in to file past the King they were made to pass through a souble row of Sandi officials, who, under pretext of leading them to the King.

folt their elethes and pockets lest they should be armed

0 The improvement in the general economic condition of the country has been alluded to already. Od royali es and payments by the flourishing gold mine at Malid Dhabab most have swelled the Royal income by several thousands of gold pounds, but no relief to the poor prigrim has yet been observed.

18 Ser Vezamat Jung's present to the Saudi Arabian Government of 12 000 rapees for the construction of a rest house at Rabigh on the read to Median, was entrusted by the Government to the son of the Amir of that place, but as yet there is no rest house. The chief engineer to the Hyderabad State, Nawab Alsan Yar Jung Bahadur, had a strange experience of Saudi taxation, 3 " to to

if was proposed to erect at the birth place of the prophet he was charged customs done for importing the model. His proposal to light Medina at the expense of the Mizann's Government was discussed but the Saudi Arabian Government land down certain conditions about guarantee ug running costs which have caused, at

any rate, a temporary hitch.

11 The Nawab of Banganapalle is reported to have performed the p Igramage this year vin Iraq The appears to have approached Kong Abdul Aziz, through the Iraq ulema, for permission to reconstruct, at his own expense, the tombs of a few Imams barred in the Januar Baquib at Medius, which were rased to the ground when the Wallbabia established themselves to the Hejaz Nothing happened, and it is doubtful if the message even reached the King it is very unlikely that such a request would have been granted.

12 The Sandi currency which is supposed to be pegged to gold at the rate of 20 Sandi rivate to I pound gold, varied a good deal at pilgrinings time, and prigrimage when everybody wanted rivola and in the slack times it sank to about

24 to the gold pound

18. Saudi aviotion is in a state of quiescence. The Italian mission has been aint away, and several semi-trained pilota are now being matracted in Egypt to Marca a aca donation to it. Alliston will be found in section (5) to the absence of an air service run by the Banque Miar from Jedda to Medina. The Saudi road taxes, weles which use the air as well as the roads, proved prohibitive

1) More Indian propaganduda than usual same on pilgrimage this year Ismail Obozenwi come accompanied by Abdul Aziz, the editor of Ghaznaw paper the Khadim i Kaba. No privileges were given to them on arrival, they were not exempted from payment of customs dues or Saudi pilgrimage dues, nor was Jonard Ghaznaws invited to the King's banquet. However, he seemed to be

. ios terms with some of the Smith officials. And he was not obstructive to the Indian vice-consul. He is reported to have received his present from the long 2 1 E F 1 F 1 F 1 F 10 10 10 10 granted. Mohammad Khan and Mohammad Amin were also present; they endeavoured to neutralise Ismail Ghaznawi. Dr. Shaft Ahmed of Delhi also came after an interval of some years. His line was to advise pilgrims not to take their complaints to the British Legation in case they might suffer in consequence from the resentment of the local authorities, however, such intrigues had little or no effect. Maulana Havrai Muham a prominent member of the Muslem I so that he does not be a proper at the world to the his efforts failed. It is reported that the Saudi Arabian Government paid his n Mecca for ten years, was finally allowed by the Government of India to return to In-s and he did so after the pilgrimage

15. The relations between the Finance Minister and the Indian vice-consulwere excellent, and current questions were settled without difficulty by direct reference to the Minister Other Saudi officials, including those of the quarantine, also co-operated with Seyyid Lal Shah in various ways.

6. The Black-List system is still maintained the names on the list being decided on by the Government of India. A certain control is also exercised in this way on Malay mutawwife. One, Muhammad Ali Yamani 74. convicted of assault in Singapore, has been refused a visa, and his petition, -which he made the untrue statement that he had a wife and children in Singapore, has been rejected.

17 The Banque Misr barges were not used this year, the rouson being that the Saudi authorities insuited on collecting the dhow charges in spite of the fact that the Bonque Misr was paying for the barges. The new Banque Mar It is the land for Prince Molummad Ali and his sister Princess Khadija Albas during their short stay.

In Propresentation of the contract 10 rivals a charge to which the considerable number of foreign Moslems settled in this country violently object. They also object to paying the kushan tax levied

on all foreigners who use the roads.

19 Tell year control y fun year to be a common or a fireful the prigramage, though subscriptions for the Arabs of Palestine were collected The Government permitted no meetings or other outward manifestations of abti-

Jew feeling

20. The complications caused by the arrival of destitute pilgrams have been dealt with elsewhere in this report. The Saudi Arabian Government officially requested this legation this year to restrain destitutes as far as possible however, twing to the cheap fares about 500 more or less indigent persons, more than last year, eventually arrived from India. Not one was refused permission to land-the Saudi Government cannot risk such obvious interference with religious observance-but all were subjected to various kinds of pressure, and either found the money somehow or were released at the last moment. The next move was the issue of a circular to the legittons amounting that the Saidi Arabia: Government had " decided " that in future shipping companies should collect prigram. . dues at the ports of embarkation, the new tariffs on that basis were actually preserved and despatched to Malaya. Although the Italiana accepted and the asydimic were might village or in 1 all and over it diestlin from the Far East, from India, from the French, &c. The shopping companies th those countries take the reasonable view that (a) such a " decision" cannot be legally bushing outside Saudi Arabia, (6) to put up the apparent fare in this way would greatly affect the volume of traffic, always sensitive and plastic to financial considerations and (c) the companies were being made to collect Sauch charges to their own hurt | Faced with determined criticism from the Dutch and the French as well as from this legation, the Saudia eventually agreed to postpone their plan for a year

21 Security remained good throughout the country though a few cases of

pilfering at Mecca were reported by the Malayan pilgrims

22 The King held two banquets for distinguished pilgrims, and more than 200 Indian pilgrims managed to get invitations. At one of them an Indian barrister from Peshawar name Abdul Ariz made an unexpected speech the King followed it by a religious cration, and the Hyderabad "Qalila Salar," or manuer of the programs. Armin your Mal a Prairie and in private of the Sandi management of the pilgrimage, some of his flock had hoped that he would seize the opportunity to point out a few home truths, but the mellowness describly a good share, og tot a blue at a length of the start the hear restrained the orator and a unique opportunity of ventilation of grievances was

23 Among the important persons who made the prigrimage this year were the following .-

His Highness the Mehtar of Chritral, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Hassan Storawards St. d. Land M. M. V. Land Process R., Milliand Antali (Padyan, Sana 1 -) at her has been and H. In Pr o Mohammad Ali of Egypt and his sister Khadija Abbas, and the brother of the Afghan Minister

24. Arrangements for the return of Indian pilgrims worked very smoothly this year

25. H.M.S. Weston (Lieutenant Commander Segrave) visited Jedda the Haj

week, and the usual regatta was held

26. The Afghan Minister stayed in the Hejaz for a longer period than usual, perhaps because he felt it might be his last chance. He was seldom seen at Jedda, and the number of Afgian programs was less than usual, a fact which the Sandi Arabian Government were inclined to attribute to the Minister's obstructive policy. It, at any rate, appears that the Afghan representatives here are more concerned to catch out persons who have wrongly declared themselves Afghan subjects at Bombay than to help Afghans out of difficulties

27 With regard to the proposal referred to in paragraph 28 of the 1938 report, it has now been decided that ships transporting Indian prigrems should fauld the Karachi pilgrims at that port instead of taking them to Bombay if the

number bound for Karachi reaches eighty

28 There is now quite a colony of "Bakharis" or refugees from Central Asia settled at Mecca, where their native shrewdness has made them such serious competitors of the more indolent Meccans in various departments of husiness that it has been proposed to confine them in a separate colony on the outskirts of Messa

29 An extraordinary story about 1,000 pilgrims from Bokhara or Usinkning has been heard from more than one source at is that all of them save one were murdered by Russians before they reached India or Afghanistan

30 Nearly 2,000 pilgrims come via Najaf by the overland route, and nearly 1,000 were entered as Iranians. It might be supposed that this increase in the number of Iranian Hajts showed the influence of the recent Egyp ... matermonial afhance. Actually, however, most of the Iranians came from our fran, or had got out of fran on other prefexts than that of the pilgrimage

31 A good many Japanese propagandests visited the country and endeavoured to explain what their country's " new order " really meant. Their efforts were countered by a deputation of Chinese students from Al Azhar University, Chiro, who told a very different story. The principal Japanese propagand at from Japan was a certain Tang Vi-chen, and he seemed to he anxious to avoid a " Hokhnran " pugram guide's son named Yshya, who is also

understood to be its Japanese pay

32. Correspondence again passed between the legation, the Government of India, and the Sandi Arabian Government concerning the space to be allotted to children under 1 year of age. It will be remembered that article 100 of the International Sanitary Convention of Paris, 1926, reckons such infants as accountable in assessing the space available in prigrim ships whereas the Indian Merchant Slapping Act states that children under 1 year of age need not be for a second to the second second second present pilgrimage season, the existing informal arrangement whereby such infants have not been reckoned, and it is understood that the Indian Merchant Shipping Act is being amended so as to bring it into line with the Paris Convention on that point

33. The text of an agreement between the Egyptian and the Palestine Covernments concerning the transit of Palestinian pilgrims through Egyptian territory was published in the Bulletin Quarantensire of the 21st December, 1938 I be and the a contract of the tree worked smoothly this pilgrimage. The vexed question of precedence in returning number of pilgrims at seems that the Egyptian Legation was being generous to the Palestinians and was not applying strictly a principle which we could hardly have contested, viz, that since the shipping arrangements are made by the Egyptian Government, Egyptian pilgrims are entitled to return berths before

Palestimana

(2) Statistics

34. The following tables, compiled from information collected unofficially by the Indian Vice-Consul, give the usual statustical information. The increase in the number of Indian pilgrims is no doubt due to the extremely low rates charged towards the and of the pilgramage season by the rival Indian shipping companies. But the total number of prigrims from over sea is more than 5,000 less than last year. The flem "Javanese" is this year split up into two categories, "Malayan" and "Dutch East Indies." though it would not be safe to assume that all the former are British protected persons, or all the latter Dutch

TABLE (A)

Number of Pilgrims arriving by Sea and landing at different Ports of the Heyas, arranged by Nationality.

Sept in pa (i) ty	ms	1.7	a da	z endint		Jinan.(*)
le s s	1 4	1 × 5	1 4 4		,	15
Smith Aleune	1	,	4 1 6 4 3 , 40	1		н
Abvoman . Atalogue aterro.	,	1	411 411 	290 - (
1	A HI	22	e de la companya de l	20	ee	P. R
·	1	94(*) 1 -	.4 Ji	,		_
T	a 504	1 10 1	H-411	dien.		4.4

(') Indicates the number of Iraque who came by see a greater number arrived by motor relicion overland, the caset figure is unknown.

The Spure melodes 262 Musestie and 24 Persons

(*) In addition to the above number of oversets palgrims, there wice 2.004 pilgr no who were also 390 destitute Indian pitgeins who travelled overland or by Some and the second to the second to the second the second to the second

Number of Polycims arriving in the Heyaz by Sea, arranged by Countries at

Country of Embackation India and Fac East— India Malaya Dutch East Indies	1938 20 238 7 850 8 111	1939 19817 9750 10 6.4
Colombo		1.2
Africa-		
North Africa	2.196	3 553
Egypt	13 2	0.1=
Sudan	5 141	0.45
Fritrea	0.54	\$1×
Somalifand East Africa	f 1	.5 (%
	1.2%	14.5
South A.c. (Cape Town)	44	3-4
Anab countries-		
Syria	~ N3	~ .
Aden and Hodeida	1131	1.096
Hall maneat	13.2	501
1ft plant 11 to	- 11	
Marellatieaux		
Ев тори	56t	
America	1	
By dhow from different places but landed at Lith and Jiyan	1.073	616756
Total	63 768	57 602

Nova. The stateties for Aden. Hodesis and the Hadbramaut were given as follows the Aden and Hodesis 3, Aden and J buts 49 Aden 1 414, and Aden and Muhalla 566, Muhalla 535. It is improvable to distinguish the number of pigmes also really came from each of three planes. I have therefore added up the first three and called the result "Adam and Hodesida" and have called the number of the last two fitness. He distributes "This may not be quite necessar, but it enables a resuperson to be made with last year a figures.

TABLE (C)

Number of Ships transporting Pilgrims to the Hejaz, and Number of Pilgrims carried under each Flag

P		i o	1	653		
,		N),), ,	3 4 4		
be as	Tisa I	14 14 14	45 11	2 N4		
1 n db	1	1 - 1	1	1 Pf 4 3 a P 13		
1		21	4	4 5%		
Fix oftensy		1 *7		669		
T to	1.4	60 754	138	5 6/2		

S B. The figures given relate to the netual pilgrimage sesson and not to the whole $Arabin_{ij}$ car.

a I e return to the rest of the number of regions about 100, much less than the corresponding British figure.

(3) Quarantino

36. For the prigrams travelling overland from Iraq, quarantine acrange ments were similar to those of last year. The Iraq Government maintained a quarantine post at Rahbab, while the Saudi post was at Hail. Prigrams returning to Iraq after the prigramage were detained for one night at the Iraq allowed to proceed to their destinations in Iraq. The Saudi personnel in charge of preventive and curative measures on this route were Dr. Taufiq Quasinibili and one dispenser.

Aumaran

37 As far as Kamaran was concerned, the prigramage season opened with the arrival of the M.S. Auto Baros from the Netherlands Indies on the 6th September, 1938, and closed with the departure of the steamship Ruhmans on the 24th January, 1939 During that period 34,537 pagrams were droll with, a slight decrease as compared with last year a figure of 37,543. Twenty three steamers came from India, thirteen from the Authoritands Indies, five from the Straits Settlements, and seven from the Arabian and African coasts. More Igrems than last year came from the Netherlands Indies, but fewer from the Straits Settlements, British India and Arabia and Africa. The health of the pilgrams was very good once more. Only four cases of infection of infections disease were reported . one case of modified small pox on a ship from India, and three cases of measles, also on an Indian ship. One of the three cases had proved fatal before arrival at Kamaran, and a second death occurred on the way to Jedda None of these cases were landed at Kamuran for treatment, adequate precautions for isolation were taken on board. In view of this healthy record all steamers were dealt with according to the measures prescribed for "healthy" abips in article 20 of the Anglo Dutch Agreement of 1926. All the steamers calling at Kamacan were exempted from landing pilgrims. The inspecting staff at Kamaran noticed the interesting fact that more camp beds were in use that ec stre to the total at the second strength than alceping on the deck. None of the ships were reported to be full, axcept the El Hind. All prigrims reached Kamaran duly protected against cholera and small-pox. The Italian troopship Sausio again brought pilgruna from Mogaducio, to the number of 398, a considerable reduction on last year a figure A great improvement was noticed in regard to baggage, as much more than in provious years was stored below

38. The quarantine fee remained at 2 rupees per person. His Majesty's Minister was able once more to dispense returning ships from calling at Kamaran, in the same way as was reported last year.

39 More pilgrams than previously are beginning to land at Kamaran under arrangements made by the Civil Administrator, these who landed greatly appreciated the opportunity of a few hours ashore

Tor

40. The quarantine station controlled by the International Quarantine Board of Alexandria was maintained in the same way as last year. The board a discrete for the Hejaz this year was Dr. Alv Abdel Wahid Aly. The return is mage was declared clean on the 13th February, 1939, the health of the last statistics kept at Tor give the total number of pilgrims proceeds to the Hejaz as 13,479, made up of 7,060 Egyptians, 85 Palestinians and 5,454 pilgrims of other nationalities.

40A. It is still too early to say exactly what the future of the Tor station will be now that the Quarantine Board is disappearing and its functions are being

taken over by the Egyptian Government; moreover, the views of the Saudi Arabian Government, as put forward by Khalid al Hud and Dr. Hamouda at the Paris Office of Health in March, 1939, may result in some changes

Sunken

41 The Sudan Government quarantine station at Suakin was maintained on the same general lines as previously, all pilgrims were vaccinated and no little of the line of the little of t health of returning prigrims was good, the only cases of epidemic disease being fifteen cases of chicken poz. The pilgrimage having been declared clean, the

period of quarantine on return was reduced to twenty four bours 42 Great improvements, costing EF 6,000 have been carried out up the great design este the second of the f t set for the same of the party of the same of the s of the street and the transfer of the street that the work can go on at night, and the water supply and the latrines have

Jedda.

been extended and fisproved

43. At Jedda Dr. Yakya Nasti performed the functions of quarantine medien, officer and port health officer though, owing to preoccupation with his private practice he left most of the work of visiting ships to his assistant, Dr Izzat Faraoun. They were assisted by one dispenser and one vaccingtor.

(4) Health

terneral

44. There were no opt-leaner and the general health of the prigrauite satisfactory. The most prevaent diseases were malaria, piccumontareturn and dysentery. One case of the sub-tertian form of malaria was successfully treated. A few diabetic linding prigrams developed gaugette of the extremities and carbinele. The Afghan Minuter having particle of fish at Kabigh on his way from Medina to Mecca, developed alarming symptoms sugmestive of choiers, he was treated successfully and it was finally decided that to me been suffering from fish pointing. Heavy minfall at Arafut was the of a good many cases of pheumonus owing to exposure and child

43. A good deal of publicity has been given to the activities of the Saudi I at I'd Six at the same of the same and the contract of the c among the pilgrium. Its annual report publishes a batance sheet, from which it And the second of the second o 58 1630 on motors and motor cycles, but 12 m of any 100 and anglesis instruments. The ambulance was cometimes to be seen dashing about, but whenever it was argently needed (* 9 , on one occasion when a lorry containing a party of Persian pilgrims overturaed just outside the Medias gate at Jedday. neither the ambulance per the doctors could be found. The annual report also reveals that 2,062 Saudia were treated, but only 1 706 foreigners. In fact, the more or less forced contributions from local notables do little more than maintain a file to all the first to the board of the well to heard of this society in the coming Medical Conference next winter

Sandi Medical Services

46. The organisation of Saudi medical services remained similar to that of previous years, and the following list only draws attention to points of interest peculiar to this year's pilgrimage .-

Mecca. The veterinary surgeon was duly entered and employed at Mecca. He was an Egyption, as were the lady doctor a some midwife. All the rest of the staff were Syriana.

/ 1 1 1 1 Appears to be coming back into favour these two Sycian doctors were a -a dispenser and a midwife, both Egyptions.

Median.-The same as in the previous polerimage, save that Dr. Fand el-Mahroos does not seem to have been

Buken. A first and post was maintained moles one official

Torf, Josef and Yombo had the same staff as last year. Wedy had one doctor and Hail one doctor and one dispenser and in addition to the dimerating doctor there was the following staff at places not mentioned last year at Rabigh one first-and official, at Al Mussayal the some, at Juda an Indian distor and at assistant dispenser and the same at Abha. There was also Dr. Ramzy to Tuckish army surgeon and the following Indian staff on the Persian Gulf aide: at At Rasa Dr. Syed Bashie Hossein with one dispenser and at Quitf. Dr. Abdal. Latif also with one despenser

Lived Government Harpatals

47 Jedda-1			-	-
1 1 1		- L	- 1x	
		1 3	1 .	14
fees 17	_	14	*	j. 4
better at			T	1.1
	1.4	4 4	125	

48 Morea The X ray plant continues to receive great publicity though doubtful whether its results are trustworthy. Some operational have been

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a) Ti I - " Beer a return of cases treated and deaths from infections disposes in Covernment horiztals during the year ended the 31st May 1939 compared from the weekly reports of the local health authorities, as as G Barre

Dia	NAVEN			Coxes	Deaths
Wasanasa fama			4	1 7311 143	N:
Puerperal fever Typhoid fever Vicusies	+	++	+	08 47	37 10
Charken pox Leprosy			**	18 7 5	Nil Nil
Momps Influenza		***	1)	4	N I Nil
Consumption Small-pox	- -			3 1	Ni.
Total				2,081	75

(21053)

Not much reliance can be placed on these figures. Diagnosis is probably wrong, diseases such as all venereal maladies, which are extremely rife, are not mentioned, and many patients are treated by the three legation dispensaries from the probability of its appressed.

General Sanctury Conditions

62 Dr Ghulum Rusul has not observed any improvement in general sanitary conditions. Fires on meat and vegetables were just as common. The mutawwife houses at Jedda and Mecca were grossly overcrowded, the enbit space per head being much less than is allowed in Indian pails of the proper lattine of both arrangements for the pilgrims. The state of Mecca and describing remained the same. Dr Ghulum Rusul was able to visit Medica this year, and be reported it to be comparatively free from flow and mosquitoes, the remained being washed with water daily. It must be remembered, however, pilgrims visit it than was the custom in the past

Government of India Dispensaries

53. The Jedda dispensary worked as usual throughout the year, except for a fartnight during the rush season when all the staff were employed at Mecca

54 The Mecon dispensary runninged open from the 25th December 1938 to the 7th March, 1939 the opening being slightly delayed as the temporary distors diplomas did not arrive from India at the proper time. The temporary doctor, sub-assistant surgeon Dr. Syed Ah Noor, together with the temporary compounder. Mohammad Hussen, came from the Bihar Suburdinata Medical Service. One of the these Jedda dispensers, Bashir Ahmed, was also detailed to help during the busiest two months at Mecon, and Dr. Mirza Ghilam Rasul Limself, with his two remaining dispensers, were at Mecon for the right period. The arrangements at Mona were the same as those of last year.

Cares Treated in the Indian Despensaries

ee. The following table shows the percentage of the various diseases treated during the year in the Indian dispensaries.

2		-1 14-1111 41	_					
						Perce	nka,	gr
Ulcera		***	444	p	411	17	-54	
Digestive system	81.9						40	
Malunia		4.4		44.5	*11		_	
	- ++	4.5	4.97	***	m (r 1)	- 11		
Fye						10	56	
Respiratory system						14	69	
Skin diseases							20	
Rheumatism							7.5	
Injuries .							110	
Gonorrheen and sta-	SHOW	lar					19.3	
		***					_	
Francisc destant							75	
Urinary system						- 1	<i>6</i> 4	
Nose diseases .						- 1	32	
Diarrhoea						1	14	
Ver at satory							07	
Other diseases, mela	charace	duointe	. IIII w Loop	destan a	a a a l	- L	VI	
Ast favor mana)	as in the	CLANC. LEFE	is nah	HILLIS' R	ariici-			
fly fever, man?	anr 151	marrich III	ia. And	r delici	ency			
diseases, &c (les	en thu	n I per	cent n	n each i	rppset)	12	ih.fl	
						100	00	

57 About 300 visits were made to patients in their honces without charge

Other Forman Medical Assistance

56. The hyptian Legation matatated a doctor without a dispensary for about seven months. At Meona the same atrangements were made as last year At Medina an Egyptian dispensary was opened for the first time.

59. The Netherlands Legation annuamed one doctor at Meesa, with one

dispenser

60. The Italian Legation doctor was here throughout the year, and is a fracial propaganded with friendly feelings towards the Syrian doctors, who appear to share his views

61 The Russian Legation having been withdrawn from Jedda, no official Russian doctor was in practice but, in fact, the legation doctor. Stepukhoff terused to be sent but to Russia, and remains at Jodda where he treats a completely a counted

62. The Afghan Government again engaged a doctor to be in charge of their dispensary at Meera for one month, he was a British Indian subject.

Legation Medical Staff

63. Dr. Mirza Chalam Rasul continued in charge, assisted by three dissolvesistant surgeon Dr. Sved Ah Noor with one dispensar, worked at g the pilgrimage season

(5) Internal Transport

The only pagern who travelled by air was Prince Mohammad Aliwho after acrising by beat flow in a specially claimered plane from Jodda to Medium, and thence back to Egypt. The Banque Most did not run any nir service for pulgerns, previous experience had shown that it was expensive and trouble some to arrange. Nor was it popular with pagerns. The beavy landing charges exacted by the Saudis were sufficient to make pagerns avoid this method of trivel.

to The chief means of transport was again by motor buses and outs. The Arab Motor Company does not seem to have done quite so well out of its monepely any relimitee can be placed on its returns. It was prophesical mathematical programs were to

overment shock to gain thin gold. They find not do no. The income of the con pany is given as about allian printers inter (equivalent to about \$27000 gold) less than that of last tear in spite of the fact that the total number of pilgrinia who travelled by our exceeded last very's figure by \$3.181. The explanation is that the real increase in faces for those who went to Mesca first and then to Mestion via dedda resulted in a great decrease of travellers by motor to Mesbas. The demand was in fact ver

transport and some who could not afferd to him a causel to Medical welked. The other of pilgrims who travelled between dedda and Medical by ear fell by 4 400 compared with 1878. The number of travellers by motor transport to Arafut also fell by about 1,000.

66 The Ministry of Finance purchased a further lot of 140 shares in the Arab Car Company at £ 10s gold per share. There exhibit he very many private

starcholders left now

57 The Car Company purchased twenty four new cars and ninety two new lorres for this season for £24.430 gold. They sold twenty six vehicles for £3.604 gold. In all the company had 605 vehicles in working order during the pilgrimage season, of which 402 were former. These figures are taken from the company's own returns.

68. The following table shows the number of prigrims who used motor vehicles for transport during some part of their prigrimage, last year's figures

heing given for comparison :-

		79.58.	1948
From Meeca to Meeting and back		16.479	
From Jedda to Medina and back		5.009	19 744
From Mecca to Jedda (single)		8 700	-14
From Jedda to Mecca (single)		31.744	4
From Jedda to Merca and back	,		52 169
From Yembu to Medina (single)		76	247
[21053]			E 2

From Yembu to Median and then back 8.13 to Merca. 1995 From Median to Merca and back to Medina, and from Medina to Messa. 1.70s From Mecci to Atafat and back 3 951 From Mecen to Taif and back (11) Total: 88 98a 75 171

49 It will be observed that while the migle fares from Mecc. to Jedd. and Jodda to Mecca, disappeared return faces now if in took the value on the other hand, the total number going from Mey - to Medina a bu --from Jedda to Medina and back in 1938 was higher to an in 1939, and passengers from Median to Meera and back to Median, and fine Median to Meeca only amounted to 1,706 last year but no that year

70 No.Si ____ 70 No Si a 1 re "Nejd Car Company" rem as mysterams as

s are Its main function is to organise transport for the King and the tribes of the Arab Motor Car Company in this conshow that a further man of \$0.000 good was pass to be Vejd company this sear According to the current enmour the Arab Motor Company pays for the of keep of the Verd company which has no other mesme, nor, in all probability, does it ever produce any arcount.

The large garage at Mecca, referred to in paragraph 71 of the last

report, has been completed

73 No road construction worthy of the name has been done. The negotia-* * with the Egyptoni augmeers for a properly built mail to Messa have bed. . so itely no practical result up to the time of writing this report.

Overland Routes

74 The Iraq Motor Company again made adequate arrangements for the tennsport of pilgrims tesselling from Iriq via Anjaf to Medius. The latter place was the terior in beyond which the four cars sure out allowed to 1 her must had to travel by cars supplied by the local monopoly and informs. complained that such cars were greatly inferior to those of the Iraq or -

75 The total number of salgrims travaling overland from I and was 1 800 as compared with 1.350 the previous year. Of these, forty eight were British Indiana. The monopoly for the Medina route was granted this year by the fraq Government to Haj Omer bin Otlania, Najm Abond at Makhtar and Abmed al Haj Hassem as Belibaham - The force charged were as follows:-

		cluse	Second	Third
(A)	Bagdad Najaf, Medena Najaf	1.0	10	1.0
	Bagdad Najar Medina, Medina Najar	15-75c 1 _ a	12 500 12 3000	8 150 7 950

During the conversations which took place at Rivadh in July 1939 the Iraqi Government accepted in principle the Saudi proposal that the dies and fees ceviable from pilgrims travelling overland should be collected in advance through a bank in Iraq and remitted to the Saudi Covernment in a lump with

Camels and Cabi

7d. The same remarks apply as last year

Dhows

77 Last year's arrangements continued. The vexed mestion of the non collection of dhow fees in India was not terrin to the comment of the comment arranged matters through the mutawwife and their subordinates

frenerg.

78 There were the usual difficulties about pilgrims who failed to pay their dues; such persons were detained in Jedda, but the Sandi Araban Coverno. . and not venture to keep them away on prigramage day. Those who had paid were allowed to go to Meces on foot if they wished. To Median it was forladden to go on foot owing to the long distance, but a judicious tip could get mund this regulation. Nearly 200 lishums came on foot via the Yebien and reached Mecca. in a state of destitution. Those whom the Saudi frontier guards caught were detained at Jezan (1)) they had paid their dues

191

(6) Customa

70 The only new feature to report this year in regard to the customs in the dismissal of some of the natoriously corrupt customs officials. They were replaced by rough, uneducated Nejdia, who were not very careful in handling prigrams continue to arress with ghee, rice and flour of their own. They have to sy heavy mesome duty and very high transport charges, unless they leave this and to find a file of the second has been stolen. It would be an advantage if Indian pagrama could be advised at the port of amburkation not to bring these food stuffs with them. There was no change in the customs schedule this year

(7) Religious Policy

50. On the whole Wahhale intolerance has shown argue of diminishing One of the Quen at Taif is reported to have been expelled from the Bujaz by orders of the King for excess of soal in someting granophones and atopping smoking. As for druking afcolotic liquors, the laws are still strict, but when an effect aran stell was discovered at dodds by the eigelant Mehdi Boy, chief of the ast

43 The dislike which the Wahlinbis always have had for memoriabrildings and monuments still persists. Nowah Alexa Yar Jung Baladur. embersoured to persuade the local authorities to let bim erect a mosque and a library according to his own design at the birthplies of the Prophet, but he was no more successful than Sir Nizamat Jung last year (paragraph 83 of the 1938.

22. As for destitute pilgrims who cannot pay their pilgrimage dues, they 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 The same of the same of the same to beg from richer prigrams in order to get enough to pay the dues. They were all permitted to attend the pilgrimage at the last moment. As time goes on it becomes clear that what the Sands Government want is rich pilgrims, in order that they should make money out of them. Three indications of the fixed policy have been observed this sesson. In the first place, the Saudi Arabian Government requested the Government of India efficially through this legation that no destitute prigrims should be sent. In the second place an attempt was made and is thit being pursued to make the abipping companies collect Sandi pilgr mage dues from each pilgrun before he embarks in the foreign part. But the thirst nostance was the most remarkable of all at the International Samtary Office it Paris the two Saudi delegates, Khalid al Hud and Dr. Hammonda, declared quite femily that the Saudi Arabian Government's desire was to attract more rich pilgrems and prevent the arrival of destitutes in fact, the main tibes of their attitude about the International Sanitary Convention seems to be that present regulations do not make the pilgrimage expensive enough

23 The disposal of deceased pilgrins' estates became a question of some opertance in connexion with the estate of the late Sahebandi Begum of Barochi She was more a resident in Mecca than a prigrim, and she left explicit directions that her personal estate was to be handed over to this segation as a deposit vicorder that the bequests in her will could be earned out. The Saudi nutborities, however, have argued with some emphasis that according to local law and practice the Best-al-Mal or Treasury is the only competent authority. The matter is under dis ussion

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(5) Mutawierfa

24. The mutawwife and their agents behaved as they always have dema in he past. Large numbers of them visited the areas from which prigrams come and brought along as many persons as possible. Once the prigrims were in the hely and they had to pay all the Saidh laxes. This year malawwife appear to have been more rathless than previously in their exactions. However, each mutawwifhas to render an account to the Coveroment of the number of pilgrams he controls, and the fees in full have to be paul by the northwest to the Government, it is not, therefore, surprising that the matawwif once his utmost to get his prigrims to pay The midigent and destitute ones were imprisoned any detained, and hardly any of them were reseased until they had raised the tooney somehow

85. Two matawwife were accused of data to arregularities. One of them, Seyyid Jamil And Saud, was refused a visa for India. His tagit had been that an awindled a dying pilgram of iome money. He has now offered to pay back the sum in question. The other, named An Mahmud, was put on this year's black int by the Government of India at the suggestion of this legation for refining to return to a woman paigram a sum of money she deposited with him. From the vociferous appareations wheel An Mahmul basens do to have his case respect it

on, the state ned agreemen by the Memor programs again system, whereby one mutawwif only is det med to look after that e. list an effect. As the result of correspondence with the representations were made by the Indian vice consult on this out ject. The Name and Address of the Owner, where the Owner, which is the Owner thatawwife concerned, and that if they almost their privileremoved. Moreover, the Saudi Government have recraiged from pursuing a policy which they favour, i.e., a policy of extending the tageer system to other parts of India no doubt motorwife would have to pay large sums to the Government for as a taonopolistic position. However, in one case the tagrie system was stended the private secretary to the Finance Minister had been promised rights over the Assam polyrims. That province was, however, divided into three parts according to the Moslems in it, and only one third of the province was allotted to the deserving secretar

57 The mutawn on operation in the registrators and the rotation systems, which therefore workest excellently a tribute to the fact and efficiency of the Irdian Vice Consul-35 Although the Sainly Government representatives always protest that

they keep a stern eye on the mutasysvifs, it does not appear that they really bother bont their activities at all provoked they pay their dues to the Government. A , and a control of a meets were brought to the reties of Government authorities by p igruns, but in no case was a mut work openly parcial ed. But we know already that the Government is not interest if in poor palgrans at only wants

89 The conduct of mulaswerfs to the ports of enbarkation of pilgrens left much to be descreed: they as usual, acted as touts for shapping companies, invaded camps of hugges, and maded the ignorant prigrems in many ways. The interests of the prigrous would be better served if these parasites could be kept out of ридина свицье.

(9) Pilatimage Turiff and Cost of Pilgrimage

no. Although the affi ral statement osmed by the Government claimed that prigrimage fees had not changed in any essential point, it will be seen from the had to pay more, than in the previous year .--

01 By a clever manipulation of the tariff rates for journeys to Medo i , e a c fr of would have the previous year. In previous years the fare from Mecca to Medina and back to Jedda or Moces by hos (the method by which most pilgrins travel nowadays) was £71 gold. This year this charge was made for the journey from Jedda to Medua and back to Jodda. Indian prigrims who like to land in this to go to Mecca and return to dedds they had to pay separately, and the net increase for such pilgrime was £11 gold.

92 It was at the first of the the ADD Note often the states of containing the mass the thereused cost of fodder However, it appears that the extra charge was not allowed to benefit the camel men, but was taken by the Treasury The consequence was that the camelmen went on strike, and about 1,000 Indian pilgrims had to wait at Mecca for some tune, thereby missing a returning hoat

93. In the third place, the additional charges for overstaying the usua-

period at Medina were increased by } of a prastre per day

34 Mention should also be made of the tax of nearly 4 annas per animal which was collected from each pilgrum who slaughtered an animal at Mana. As pearly 400,000 animals were alaughtered the Saudi Government must have realised a considerable sum from this tax

95. The tax known as kushan constitutes about three-quarters of the actual trop to the first of the transfer of the first terms. the distance of the state of th

from Iraq via Najaf were also raised slightly, from £4 131 gold to £4.55 gold 97 One tax which did not after was the so-called quarantine fee for almost non-existent quarantine services at Jedda, amounting to £1.10 gold per julgrim This charge, oppressive and unjustified as it is, is not more extraordinary than the high fees paid for motor transport. these fees are so high that it is reckoned that one journey from Jedda to Mecca and back in a larry filled check-full of

pilgrims will almost pay for the capital cost of the lorry 88. Then there is the isx called "Road Development Scheme Tax." Every pilgrim travelling from Jodda to Mecca and back in a motor relacta had to play over 2 rapeas, and for the journey to Medius and back 5 rapees. Pilgrans who travelled by carried had to pay half fees. No accounts have been seen of the large sums which this tax ought to have by now produced, but what is certain is that no approximate amount of it has ever been spent on road development. Egyptian Continues of the plant of Bright Me ... is a part from the very soon with the mission of making a proper road from Jedda to Mecca, but they have not arrived yet

(10) Indian Pelge(mage

99 The first Indian pilgramage boat, steamship Ishangir, arrived on the It the graph of property that the procured and that the competitions with the rival line would result in lower fares later on. Con-15.386 of them arrived in the last month, i.e., between the 24th December, 1938, and the 26th January, 1939 Some 13,000 of the latter were British Indiana and had to be dealt with according to the normal routine; the staff of the Indian section, however, proved equal to the emergency. In actual fact, faces were not reduced very much. Pitgrims who deferred their arrival till the last month, but on arrival at Karachi found that the rates had not been substantially reduced usually paid up and came on pilgrimage after all

100 The following table shows the number of of India, from Burnis, and from Ceylon, classified according to porta of

embarkation:-

British Subjects

Provide	Total Number of		Est	Sact.	
	Program in	7/4	45.16	PER	• н
I make a disease	99		1.1	(h)	N.
6 17 507 5	1 46	1 1 41	4 4	,	411
Mars In the		2.4.2	+	4	100
A And Passo	2 %	. 1	1	6	1
21053	4	1 1	St.		.1 4

M. Fr other Previous

V. Fr other Previous

Malajan

Se th Moth a

Footh green

Footh green

Total

Total

101 In the compter on "Statistics above it will be seen that 19,817 regress sailed from Indian ports, the discrepancy between the latter figure and that given above is experimed by the fact that some of those sailing from I chan parts were not include. The "Statistics" section also gives the number dama making the pagramage as 17 089, no doubt some of that number cases.

from the countries apart from India. The figures in the "Statistica" section were compiled from Jedda sources, while those in this section came from lists of palgrins said to the legation by the various Indian Port Hay Committees.

102 It will be seen that about 1,000 more Indiana made the prigrimage this year than last. A comparison of the figures for the two year any striking results. This year no pilyrims were registered from the Rappotaina States, there was an instease in Burmana and pilgrems from the Control Provinces. Prigrims from the Propin and Pulled Provinces increased a little while those from Rengal and Assum were a little less.

103. The following list shows the number of non-Indian pilgrims who travelled to the Repay via Indian ports.

Officence (Turkestant) Communications

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It ar Seid in his con har fead Stable from the can to f Substitute Ded rather 5

Insat Africana More sausson

ota.

104. These begins were compiled from the Port Haj Committees returns Numbers are generally less than last year. The Afghan figures are discussed later in this report. Chinese from Turkestan were very much less, it is surprising that even seventy managed to get to Indian ports in these troublous times. The number of roads subjects in reason still further, they are for the most part returning palgrinage propagandists. Armbs from the Persian Galf were level.

105 No exact statistics of the number of ludinos who travelled overland exist. It is thought that the number was about the same as last year, to 100

106. The same two steamship bases dealt with the pilgrimage traffic from India as last year, and to arrangement has been arrived at between the two rival companies about rates. The Scindia Steam Navigation Company (otherwise known as the Hay Line), still a Hindu concern, replaced steamship Englished by Steamship El Hind. The Mogal Line, managed by Messes. Turner, Morrison and Co., had seres ships to the pilgrimage traffic white the rival had the

107 The details of the return traffic to India may be seen from the fellowing table, which gives the number of ships in port on various dates, as well as the number of pilgrons awaiting return, together with the number actually shipped back to India —

- N.		47	The state of the s			y rich to be og			H mass	
4.0	il P	N .) n	10	1		1	h-h		
, .			44		F .	14	1 p	hy	ton In	
			кc		XIII	9.	do		1 31 4m 1 4 6 1 4 6	
M 1					43		,	e	10 4 m	
\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\		g In	ė.			Car	×-	L	4	
- N		,		4	4 184	1			10 4	

108 Between the 10th February and the 26th February there was no Semdia fine boat, and that line had therefore to pay compensation to its rival line taking away their friends. The fast Sciadia Line boat left on the 24th March, and all pilgrous by that line who wished to return after that data had to do so by the boats of the rival in

199 The following table gives the number of ships employed, voyages effected and odgrams corried by the Mogal and the Scindas I mes. --

		-4 d	1	1-			
			Sac ber of pilge on	Sumber of slope	Somber alvys -	× ·	
M. E. Pre		17 0	15 303 4 500			4	
[da	,	2	1000			gin abi	

110 In the same we as Experted a ven (see 935 m to that of 19,817 given in Table (B) of Section (2) above is due to the fact that the

latter figure includes infants while the shipping companies' figures, given above, only include persons for whom quarters to him, an part of The latters of figure includes about 208 destrictes who came overland and by devious routes, but who were returned by steamer at agreed rates sanctioned by the Government of India. Some pilgrous also came from India not during the pilgromage season and returned with other privates from India out during the pilgromage season and returned and opposit at this legation. The figures given above bring out the fact that the Haj Luos brought 358 more pilgroms than it took back, the persons it did not take had to travel by Mogul Line boats at the expense of the Haj Line.

111 The forowing table shows the perts of endurkation and desired

Port Bombay Karachi Calcutta	*	Polgrims embarked, 6.327 11.025 1.780	Pilgrins returning 7,215 11,186
		19 1302	18381

The number of putgrams who purchased ample and return tickets in it is required the amount of the return passage, is shown in the following

	-		Deposit	ŀ	Arng. o		
London takashi Calcutta		1	14 9		290 34 31	5,017 10,090 1,749	0.827 11,025 1,78
			rs.		ь	19,755	19,182

113. The decline in the number of deposit paid faces (sixteen as compared with 480 last year) is attributable to the cheapness of the return face.

Return of Pilgrims to India: General

companies to open publicity offices in Merca and Medina with the object of informing prigrims of the probable date of saving of any particular boat. Even chaire that prigrims always catch the boat they want. The Indian vice-consult, we to improve publicity arrangements at Medina in future years.

olsewhere in this report. Prigrims who had paid their return fare by camel before the half were stranded and missed their hosts. Some of them arrived at decide so late that they missed the compensation which in payable to waiting therms the first stranded and difficulty seems to have been that, while camel fares were put up, the increase was taken by the Government. Some Indian pilgrims

a unded on the Medica road for saveral days, when this legation heard of their pright they approached the Saudi Arabian Government, who sent out forms to bring the sufferers in

Food, Accommodution, &c.

117 Food supplied on ships was on the whole better than in previous lit is understood that the Mogni Line is proposing to remove their present contractor and to do their own catern.

118. Few difficulties were recorded about the baggage of roturning pilgrims

The customs anther tree were not obstructive

119 Complaints about lack of space were again beard. A Bill on this matter is said to be in course of preparation for submission to the Legislative Assembly. But the real difficulty is not that the present legal allowance of air to one small, but that the mentality of most pilgrims is such that they usual on having their heavy baggage with them on deck instead of stowing it in the hold. If all such baggage, not wanted on the voyage, were put in the hold, the problem would be solved.

120 The system of appointing an anofficial "Amir of Hay" for each prigram ship was continued and resulted in a series of reports, some of which

med metal natter

tude bittle progress. As long as linkan polynoms, alone of all the many almost of pilgrims in the world are not obliged to have their photographs to the their passes froud and traffic in possess is bound to go on

who had lost their original dominants, and a further 20st emergency certificates to prigrum who had travelled overland on fost, but possessed no travelling documents.

Refunds on Deposit Paul Passes and Return Tickets.

128 It was noticed this year that refinide on the usespired half of a return tocket had in certain cases been classical and received, by pilgrams who had stayed on in the Hejaz for eighteen months, and that these persons had had merely used the refund to keep themselves going for a few more months until complete tack of funds finally obliged them to sees repatration at Government expense which was granted. Under section 208 C (2) of the Pilgranage Regulations thus legation is empowered to withhold such a cash refund until regideen months after the pilgram left India. One object of this provision was doubtless to discourage pilgrams from getting their half fares back soon after they had done the pilgramage, on the theory that if a pilgram stays eighteen months in the country, that long sejones causes a presumption that he intends to mille down in this country. But in the cases cited above, the men just lived by begging &c for eighteen months, then got their refund, and lived on that as long as possible.

Registration

124 Out of 16 898 Indian julgrams who arrived by sea only 427 failed to register these racinded persons who held single to kets and need not register, and also some Shi is Modeius. The inter kind of julgram is now alloted to atawwifs who deal with Persons and the Irdian vice consul has accepted to arranging with those matawwifs that Indian Shas should next year be registered at the legation and their return tickets deposited. It is clear that the registration system is worker and

125 One handred and six anclaimed return tickets are at the legation and

will be forwarded to Inda in due course

126. Twenty one Indiana and fourteen foreign pilgrous reported the loss of their return tickets. Suitable arrangements were made to reput take them by obtaining embarkation tickets from the shopping companies

Rotation System

127 As mentioned above, this system worked well this year, the rule "first come, first away" for returning pilgrims was rigidly observed.

Hyderabad State Caraoun

128 Arrangements were the same as last year. The Quilla relat. Adbul Quite Math ad Den made a speed at the bring's banquet praising the Saud-management of the affairs of the pilgrinage.

Destitutes

of finding the number of destrictes repaired dust the expense of the Government of finding the year was only eleven more than last year the number this year being 188. But as the Government had sanctioned a flat rate of 40 rapecs per pitgrim plus food expenses the net expense of Government was much higher than last year. The total cost was 9,91t 8 0 rupees. All these destitutes were rounded up and sont off by steamship. Here on the 1st May 1939 in view of the minution then threatening. The Indian vice consultable desputched on society in calciumber of more or less destitute pitgrims, with the aid of finds which he was instrumental in collecting from rich pitgrims.

130. The following tables analyse the reputriated persons by provinces of origin and routes of access -

(a) Provinces of origin-

Bengal	
Asion	
Putijab .	
Stad	
Baltichictae	
North West Frontier Province	
United Provinces	
Hyderabid (Decent)	
Madron	1
Rombay	

(b) Route

(1) Overland-

Via Gwadar Museat Mokalia Yemen Via Gwadar Hasa Nejd	1
Via Karachi Basia Nepl Via Persia Nepl	1
Via Palestine Medina	
Via Karachi Adea	
Vin Karnelii Muncut Mokalla Yensen	
Vta Mundy Massar Vokalia Vensor	_
Via Bombay Mineral Mocalla Yetnen	7
By sees =	
Hombay (steamer)	10

2) By sen: -	
Rombay (steamer) Narach) (steamer) Mokalla (ethow) Aden (dhow)	te 1 1
	102

overland route, held pilgrim passes endorsed to the effect that a deposit of 100 rupees had been made in India to cover eventual repatration expenses. As they had deposited this sum they were exempted from the payment of the laste deposit of 7 Iraqi dinars which is normally taken from pilgrims from Iraq using this route.

132 The chairman of the Karachi Port Har Cormitte M Har Mahammad Hashim Gazdar, who himself made the property and article containing some cutspoken criticisms of prigrimage conditions, and made the courageous suggestion that the problem of destrictes abould be solved

by a regulation under which intending prigrims should have to deposit the sum of 500 rupees to cover their minimum expenses.

133. The Government of India have this question under careful consideration. To impose an additional cash deposit in India would involve the amendment of section 210 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, which would be difficult The Government is therefore considering an alternative suggestion that a rule should be inserted in the Indian Pilgram Skeps' Rules, 1933, empowering the pigrim passusaning authorities to refuse posses to persons who cannot satisfy them that they have sufficient means to meet the full pilgramage expenses. Control over country craft sailing across the Persona Gulf from ports in Sind and British Lastan is also being considered.

Publicity

134. The usual Manual of Instruction for Palgrins was not extensively distributed this year and the copies sent to the legislation arrived long after the pagringge day.

Banking Facilities.

t35. A sum of 7,570 rupees was deposited for safe k e or by a few palgrams.

Indian Stoff

136. There was no change to report except the replacement of My. Iqhal Dan after five years' service, by Mr. Abdul Rahna Khan. B.A. of the Cred Secretariat of the North West Frontier Pearure, who arrived methe 19th December, 1935. All the staff worked electrotty.

(11) Afgkan Pilgrimage

137 Less than half the number of pilgrous in 1938 came to the present pilgrounge. The number last year was 3.709 and this year 1.451. The reason gives is the fall in Afghan currency.

138. The Afghan Mierster attended the polycomage and stayed longer than to his wort. His longer stay was not in 160% by any greater interest in the weefare of Afghan polycoms.

139. Dr Abdur Rahman came on programme to a medical officer for Afghan prigram. He visited Medica during his short stay here and then left on return to kubul. He cannot have done much doctoring as he brought no medicines and had no dispenser. When the Afghan Mitister fell (d) in Mocca, he was treated at the Mecia dispensary of the Government of India.

140. The Afghan Charge d Affaires requested this legation shortly after the pilgringe to decline to endorse the return tickets of Afghan suljects for a refund of fares under metion 208 C (2) of the rigulations indeed the return tickets were first eachined and endorsed by the Afghan Legation. His point appeared to be that he could therefore keep track of frontinent persons, who has an indeed of the result of the foundation persons to mappear to the Afghan as not legally bound to the affair to him that His Majesty's Minister was not legally bound to a facility of the Afghan Nationality Law. It is also very likely that there is a teaffe in passes, owing to the absence of photographs, so that it is difficult to check whether the bolder is the person to whom the pass was originally assired.

(12) Malay Pelgremage

141 The Mulay pilgramage easeon storted with the satisfic of steamship Menclaus from Singapore on the 6th September 1938, and ended with the first of the property of the boneward of the ships were of the Blue France Lane.

142. The total unmber of pilgrims from Malayan ports, including Javanese, the first transfer of pilgrims from Malayan ports, including Javanese, Mainys (excluding infants). According to the register kept here, this figure was made up as follows —

Stanta Settlements - Singapage Penang and Province Wellesley Valuesa Labuan			(= 1
Endersted Malay States			
Perak Selangor Negri rembian Palising			4 st 1 9 1 t s 149
Unfederated Malny States-			
Form	stv		400 164 1
1 ranggami Brumi		,	954 97 18
Total			9.050

This shows a decrease of about 55 per cent as compared with last

Indians who came on prigrimage during the season via figure and India, their give the total number of prigrims from Malayan ports as 3750. This is very constitute above-quoted figure 3.728. The extra 22 were probably from the Dutch Last Indice.

Notable Mulay Pilgrims

144 From Kedah-

Tunku Eshah Tunku Abasat T.

Tonko Ahmad Tapadin

Jenn Johore-

Captain Wan Ngah Inche baastin Abdullah

Irrela: Mobiumad Sold bin Mobiumed Salleb

From 15c

Raja Marthials widow of the late Saltan Andal Johl of Perak Lache M borned Zin

From Negre Somb Jan-

Dato Panglima Solan and Paduka Besar Hassen

From Singapore-

The ex Sultan of Trengganu (Tunko Kielo Muda).

Assistance to Pilgrims.

145 Two pilgrims were assisted with loans of money on the guarantee of the relatives in Malaya. Three others were often advancer ignings the remaining and salaries doe from Government departments in Malaya. A few tovernment accounts, who proved by the production of their leave papers that they had to return at the earliest possible moment, were allowed to proceed scener than the were set at the earliest possible moment. Were allowed to proceed scener than the were set at the earliest possible moment, were allowed to proceed scener than the were set at the earliest possible moment.

mission had to give precedence to Javanese, and to natives of Saudi Arabin. A Royal party from Kedah was accorded special facilities on landing by the Saudi authorities, at the instance of the British Legation.

Cost of the Pilgrimige

146. The rates for return first class and dock passages by the Blue Funnel Line, the only line in the traffic, remained the same namely \$600 8s and \$215 respectively, including quarantine dues. The fare for third class berthed accommodation, provided this year for the first time was fixed at \$350. The rates for "all-inclusive" services in the Hejaz including road tax, as fixed by the Smith Government (converted from gold point is at the rate of \$15 40 to £1 gold) were as follows:—

With Median Without Median

	1	1
	3	.8
By camel	1631 4	171 00
By camel By bus By car		7 14
By care	383 46	197 16

147 Flats for first-class prigrims, who wanted better accommodation than that allotted to the ordinary prigrims, were paid for at rates ranging between £15 gold and £30 gold each

148 Children under 5 years of age were exempted from payment of faces

those between 5 and 10 paid at half rates, and the rest at full rates.

Deceased Pilgrims

149 From the arrivals this musion there were seventy two deaths reported, up to the date of departure of the Malay prigrimage officer making 3-5 per cent of the total

150. The effects of deceased palgrams were dealt with as usual, they were first handed over to the Bert of Mai, whence they were transferred to the rolatives, the effects of those deceased persons, who left no relatives, were to the British Lagrition for disposal

Hescallancous

(Saudi) line to be paid. At any cate this, together with the travelling taxon or 'Koshan' levied on foreigners, caused large numbers of Malays, woo laid been in the Hejaz for years, to return to Malays.

152. Passes were usued for each Many program, one pass for one palgron except where there was an infant under 1 year of age, when its photo was stuck

on its parents pass, and its name inscribed thereon

153. A pilgrim from Trengganu ran amok on the 25th January, 1939, and was detained for observation

154. Instead of a "second-class" the Blue huntel hape this year supplied on certain ships a class called "third-class berthed", it was lowever, not very well patronised.

155. The arrangements made this year for providing first class pilgrims

156 The employment of Malay speaking dressers to help the slops' doctors was also a very welcome innovation

Staff

157 The same arrangements were made as last year Haji Abdul Majid and Haji Molomonad Janul again applying their long experience with great success

(13) Sudanese Pilgermage

158. According to Saudi returns (see section (2). Table (A)) 1988. Sudanese prigrims arrived this year in Pharaonic Mail ships from Sunkin, as compared with 2,054 last year. The official figures published by the Sudan Medical Service show that 1,255 prigrims embarked at Sunkin this year, as compared with 1,851 in 1938. Emergency certificates were issued to thirty six prigrims, who reported the loss of their Sunkin prigrim passes.

" For many years past large numbers of Sadanese pilgrims have arrived prigr tange of 1928 the relatively sarge number of 212 indigent pilgrims were each

is tween the Sudan Liovernment and this legation (see paragraph 157 of last year's report), a scheme was avolved which required all Stalanese prigrims to deposit the som of Rf. I 500mm with the authorities at Suskin as a guarantee agdistitution. The deposit on d he refunded either at Jodda after the pilgrimage. or by the authorsties at Sunkin on the pilgrim a return to that part. The schame

were and conscious arising the relacts season 640 prigrams were tr deposits by this legation. The work of the quarantime camp of the contractions camp of the contractions of the contraction of the con described under section (3). " Quarantine."

160 Shipping arrangements both before and after the prigrimage were satisfactory and no securis complaints were received. The traffic was dealt with entirely by steamship Taladi and steamship Taif

161 Nine Sudanese pilgrims, including one Arab Sudam are reported to have died during the pilgrimage.

192 Reputeration of Sudanese -

1

(14) West African Pilgrimage

193. According to Saudi quarantine returns, 4 217 West Africans arrived for pilgrimage by sea this year, a decrease of 1 829 on last year's total of 0.046. Although the ports of entry are not mentioned it is safe to assume that the large nerty of Word African pilgrims entered the port of Jedda from Suakin. The latt returns give 4 268 as the number of West Africans leaving Suakin for tala, it is unlikely that any of these went to ports other than Jedda, so the Sandi figures appear to be too low. Since the Sandi authorities have motitated

trols at the southern ports of Lith and Quofida the route between Minoawa and those ports has lost much of its attraction. Fifty nine amergency cert we issued to pilgrims who estiafactorily proved the loss of their Sunkin P lgrim Phases.

104. Ninety one West Africans travelled under the suspices of the Nigerian Pelgrimage Scheme this year as compared with ninety last year. By the end of May eighty seven of them had collected their return tickets and the balance of thus deposits, and most of these I id left the country by the ISth June.

165. Reputrint on of West Africana --

(4)	Applications considered	ter and	 2
(6)	Applicants repatrented		Nis
(4)	Applicants assisted		1
(4)	Applications still under	reference	2551

(10) Somale Pelgromage

168 According to Sandi quarantine returns, 289 Somalis arrived for oilgrimage by sea this year as compared with 771 last year. There were also more than 60 per cent, of the total were British protected persons. No figures are available regarding those who came overland

167 No advances were made to Somali pilgrims during the return season

163. No Somali pilgrim applied for repatriation this year

(16) South African Pilgrimage

169. Sand) official quarantine returns show that 130 South African pilgrims disambarked at Jedda this year, an increase of lifty four on last year's total of seventy mx. They were, as usual, mostly of Indian extractron and people of war is DAMADS.

113

170 . we South African subjects applied for repatriation this year on the grounds of destitution. Their application has been referred to the authorities In the Union of South Africa.

(17) Palestinian and Transfordan Pilgrimage

171 According to the figures published by the Government of Palestine Department of Health, only sixty four Palestiman and Transjordanian nationals were registered this year as intending pilgrims, as compared with 725 last year. The Sauch returns (see section (2)) show the number of Palestinians and Transjordanians who entered this country through the ports of Yanhu and Joikla as hinety three. Palestinians and Transjordanians do not appear in the Saudi returns relating to pilgrims who travelled overland, and it is doubtful whether any pilgrims used that torthous route this year

172. Applications for refunds of deposits were relatively few, and during the return season eleven pilgrims were refunded the total sum of £44 10s.

173. No complaints were received this year regarding shipping facilities 174 to the second to the Thetae pordanian prigrims were reported to have died on prigrimage this year 17) No see it is for reportate a wear and type eget of this

(18) Zanzibari and East African Pilgrimages

176. Souds official quarantine returns show that only forty two Znazibari and East African pilgrims entered the country via the port of Jedda this year, as compared with 247 last year

177 No Zanabari or East African pilgrim applied for repatriation this YEAR

(19) Muscati, Bahreim and Koweils Pilgrimage

176. According to Saudi quarantine returns, 226 Museau and Persian Gulf digrams arrived for pilgramage by sea this year, but the ports at which they

Kowesti pilgrims who travelled overland.

this year.

(20) Surawak Pilgrimage

15) On a little Syram is a real that a great age this year are argument with IEI lost year

151. One Sarawak pig its is a solled to cave dust at Meeting for agifur p Igrunage

(21) Pilgrimages of Inhabitants of the Colony and Protectorate of Aden.

182. Saudi quarantine returns show that 553 " Hadbramia" arrived for prigrimage by sea this year. No reference is made to prigrims who travelled overland from the southern ports of Lith and Quadida, or of those who used the overland rome from the lift. The line latter concessappeared to oclass frequented this year than in previous years.

183. During the return season the comparatively small number of 129 emergency certificates were assued to natives of the colony and protectorate as

compared with 203 last year

184. Several complaints were received from Hadhramis regarding transport and road conditions between Jedda and Medina. Accidents on that road were more numerous this year, and were mostly due to negligent driving and excessive speed. A bus full of pilgrims returning from Medina overturned, maring a number of its passengers only half a mile from Jed a Consequently. the authorities have issued a warning that severe action will be taken against the driver of a vehicle which is involved in an accident through negligent driving.

185 Promocet among pilcrim- from the Aden Coony and Protectorate were vitue Hussein in Atmet and Jihil Muhammed, who arrived at Jedda

21053

Sir R. Bullard to Viscount Hulsfag -(Received Octuber 18)

(No 140) My Lord. Jedda, September 19, 1939.

I HAVE the honour to submit a brief report on the situation as seen at

115

No 32

Jedda.

2 The German attempt to represent the visit of Khalid-al Gargani, the envoy of Ibn Saud, to Berlin as having great political significance did them more here the read of an its neither to that charnot and to fly from known to unknown evils. It was reasonable that he should try to obtain from the Germans arms which we could not supply, especially if they were willing to grant favourable credits. Ibn Saud communicated to His Majesty's Government the correspondence in which his envoy related the progress of the negotiations with the Germans, and requested their advice when the Germans asked for a neutrality agreement in return for the facilities promised. The advice being eather long in coming, he on his own initiative sent a politic refusal to enter into a neutrality agreement. It is interesting to learn that the Germans hastened to accept Ibn Saud's point of view. Unless the correspondence communicated to us has been faisified (and there is no reason to believe this). Ihn Saud told the Germans openly that his interests prevented his taking any step which would involve him in difficulties with His Majesty's Government. The outbreak of war brought the negotiations to an end, and on

the 13th September Ibn Saud sent Khalid a telegram instructing him to ceturn home. Khalid had not enough money for the return journey, and as Ibn Sand musidered it impossible to send money to Germany he instructed Khalid to go to some neutral country, preferably Switzerland, where he could receive money from Sands Arabia for the journey home. Khand is said to be due here soon but

I have no official information on that point,

3. As Mr. Trott reported to you at the time, towards the end Khalid gained the impression that the Germans were not anxious to supply the arms in any case If the Germans expected hostilities to break out soon, that might well be the case. they would need all the arms they could get; The Saud could not be relted upon not to be sympathetic towards their enemy, Great Britain; and the foreign exchange to be paid for the arms in instalments would probably never reach them I a however it a source to be an empty support for any and it presents was signed. The Saud, however, seems to have taken it for granted that the with free free dall hope it was the ne I vere a syone telegram No. 126, dated the 13th September, in which it is stated that if the Germans are still willing to supply the arms without unacceptable conditions His Majesty's Government see no reason why Ihn Saud should not take to the later than the same of the later than the later tha of the offer, though as to the method of payment, about which His Majesty's to Germany. The agreement, a copy of which was transmitted in Mr Troit's secret letter of the 6th September to Mr Baxter provides for the sale of 10,000 Masser rifles complete and 10 million cartridges for the sum of £110 982 3s . I Jedda, payment to be made in seven equal instalments at dates from four

to seventy-six months after delivery of the goods 4. It was to be expected that when the German Manuster was handed his THE posts I be like to a second to the post of the whole from the shelter of his other legistion he might be a thorn in the side of the Allies. and a feet be applied. It's well to pure sent that it said tolder by land from Najal, with several cars. Ibn Saud did not want to have Dr Grobba in his country at all. He could not refuse to receive him altogether since Dr Grobba is accredited to him, but he found a good excuse for refusing to allow him to come by land; he alleged that the tribes on the route, excited by the talk of hostilities, and particularly by the news that Iraq had entered the war might make some regrettable mistake. It was expected here that after reaching Syria Dr. Grobba would make an attempt to reach Jedda by sea, but I have no news

of his movements or intentions. 5. The situation in Jedda is much more tranquil at present than I had reason to expect a year ago. It seemed almost certain that Italy would be against us If we went to war with Germany, and this would have turned Jedda into a

in the steamship Resease on the 25th January, accompanied by ten followers. They were in possession of letters of recommendation from the Aughali Sultan and from Colonel Lake. During the pilgrinoage they can short of funds, and after reference to the authorities at Aden were advanced the sum of £40

186. Few serious complaints were received regarding shipping arrangements during the return season

187 Two natives of the colony and protectorate are reported to have died during the pilgrimage.

188. Repairiation of natives of the Adea Colony and Protectorate .-

(a) Applications deserving of consideration ... (b) Applicants reputriated . . .

(22) Italian Pilgrimager

189 The Italian Covernment made all arrangements, as in the previous prigrimage. All the prigrims had to do was to pay a fixed sum in advance, and

the Government released the necessary exchange

180 The Italian arrangements were smaller to those of last year, instead of 615 pilgrims in 1939, steamahip Sanaio only brought 398 pingrims from Mogadiscio. From Massawa the oun ber appears to have been about 530, making 928 prigrams altogether. In the Saudi returns of persons landing for the fairly well, except that "Somalia" ought to include some British Somalia

101 As for pilgrims from Tripoli, eteamship Siedia sailed from Tripoli on the 11th January with 470 pilgrims from Terpoli and Misurate, and was due to pick up 200 more at Benghazi. This makes the total number of Italian

pilgrims about 1,600, as follows

Italian Somaliland (Mogadiscio)	0.04
Manusawa and a	5.00
Tripol (Marit)	477.5
Be at a	200
	1.595

(23) Spanish Pilgrimage

182 Steamship Marques de Comillas left Centa early in January bringing about 1,200 Moore, including many important notables from Tetran and the St .. I. Lone of Morocco. She left Jedda on return on the 10th February. The p on a were in charge of a person who called himself "honorary Spanish cope, I 'though the Saudi authorities knew nothing of such a rank

(24) French Pilgeimage from Algeria, &c.

193 No precise statistics or details are available concerning these pilgrims I be short to the control of the con we gather that 2,504 other pilgrems came from North Africa, most of them no doubt from French Morocco, Algeria and Tunis

(25) French Somali Pilgrimage

194. Fifty prigrims left Jibuti on the 15th January by the Besse Line stenmer El Hak They included Araba, Somalis and Dankalts They were under the supervision of Hoomud Benoita, a Dankali, uncle of the Sultan of Tajura, of Gart Amare, a Somali Aqui, of Mahammad Daleita, a Dankali notable and of Sheikh Haj Mohammad Shami, a local Yemeni. It is understood that the prigrimage was subsidised to the extent of 50 000 fr. This was considered a successful pilgrimage, all the more remarkable because of local economic distress.

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centre of propaganda and brought the war much nearer to Ibn Saud. Moreover at that time it was not foreseen that a conference would result in the adoption by His Majesty's Government of a Palestine policy which not even the Arab extremists could deap to be an improvement from their point of view, and which would enable the Arab States to side with its whole heartedly in case of a European war. The Italian wireless broadcasts are carefully neutral and the Italian Legation are not distributing any objectionable propagands. Among certain sections of the populace the violent German broadcasts, professing love for the Arabs and disinterested wishes for their independence and their liberation from the Jews, are not without effect, but so the other hand, it is the pilgrimage that matters to Jedda and, indeed, to Saudi Arabia as a whole, and for that the country is largely dependent on Great Britain and not at all on Germany Moreover, public opinion here has little or no effect upon Ibn Saud, who steers his own nourse.

last part error to of the total has Majesty's Government that he would never give at the total total total the foreign with this Majesty's Government. This assurance is of a piece with Ibn Saud's policy for many years past. He does not claim that he has any greater affection for us that any other non-Modem foreigners, but only that his interests are in essence identical with ours.

It is early to say what course the war will take. The attitude of Italy and Turkey must naturally be of great concern to Ibo Sand, and what policy they will eventually adopt is at present naknown. All that can be said is that for the moment the task of His Majesty's Legation in Jedda is easier than I expected it would be. Ilm Sand is impatient to see me to disense matters of common interest, and in my telegram No. 123, dated the 13th September, I auggested that, in the first place, I should pay him a visit at Riyadh, as an naternative, he seems much to profer to a suggestion that Captain de Gaury should vent him. It was I who originally proposed that if war broke out it might serve the interests of His Majosty's Government well if Ibn Saud would allow ne to have a representative that the comments of the Sand some received hal re and some after the despatch of my telegram No. 123 at as evident that if this project is still desirable, and is ever to be realised, it requires preparation by a visit from the Minister at Jedda, which, as Ibn Saud save, would be generally considered natural and not, like a visit from Captain de Gaury a highly abnormal event. I am expecting to receive at any moment your instructions whether I am to go to Rayadh

8. The Foreign Office were awars, before I left England that Ihn Sand had decided to establish a legation in Paris and that Fund Hamza had been selected for this post. My French colleague, M Bailereau, who is as active as his predecessor was supine, claims that this step has been taken as a result of his insistence. He declares that the Quai d'Orsay do not understand the Arab pent former all laborates that the Quai d'Orsay do not understand the Arab pent former all laborates that the Special It is more than probable that Ibn Saud's main object in to urge the claims of his family to the Thrane of Syria and to counteract the influence of the Shereefian family, but M Ballereau, whether conscious of that fact or not, did not allude to it But whatever is behind the appointment, it can hardly fail to be advantageous to the Allies that the only segations maintained by Ibn Saud abroad should all he in Allies that the only segations maintained by Ibn Saud abroad should all he in Allies that the only segations maintained by Ibn Saud abroad should all he in Allies that the only segations maintained by Ibn Saud abroad should all he in Allies that the only segations maintained by Ibn Saud abroad should all he in Allies that the only segations maintained by Ibn Saud abroad should all he in Allies that the only segations in the Indianates of the Indianate

0. I am sending copies of this despatch to His Majesty's Ambassadors at Care and B. I will be the Covernor of the Sudan, his Excellency the Governor-General of the Sudan, his Excellency the Governor of Asien Colony, the Political Agents at Bahrein and Koweit, the Commissioner at Port Sudan, and to the Middle East Interligence Centre at Care.

I have, &c
R W BULLARD

·E 7407 1108 25]

No 33

Sir R Bullard to Viscount Halifax -(Received November 9)

217

(No. 147 E. Confidential.) My Lord,

Jedda, October 17, 1939

I HAVE the honour to report that on the 5th October 1939, an agreement concerning the construction of the roads between Mecca and Jedda, and Mecca other matters, was signed by His Royal Highness the Amir Fetsal, Viceroy of the Hejan, on behalf of the Saudi Arabian Government, and by the newly-arrived Furtian Chargé d'Affaires, M. A. Behjat, on behalf of the Egyptian Government. The text of the agreement has not yet been published here but I have obtained from M. E. A. M. E. A. M. E. M. E

2 Discussions on this matter have been proceeding in a lensurely manner for the first state of the state of t

3. It will be observed that the agreement deals not only with the read projects, but also with water and electricity metallations costing ££.100,000, and with the appointment of a bacteriologist

4. I am forwarding a copy of this despatch to His Majesty's Ambassador at Alexandria, and to the Department of Oversous Trade

I have, &c (For the Manuster), A C TROTT

1 nelosure in No. 33

Translation of the Text of a Royal Decree usued by Hin Majesty the King on Shauban 24, 1358 (October 8, 1939), concerning Repairing the Road between Jedda-Macca Arafut and certain parts of the Road between Mecca-Medina.

[In the name of God the Merciful, the Compassionate!]

FROM Abdul Azia bin Abdurrahinan al Fersal to his son Fersal, Viceroy in the Hejaz, May God preserve him '

May peace, mercy and telessings of God be upon you i

After reliance upon God, and in view of the agreement concluded between our Government of the Egyptian Legation at Jedda on the 21st Shanban, 1358 (5th October, 1939), in connexion with certain charitable projects in the Hojaz, and in view of the fact that our Government have decided to take part in repairing the road from Jedda to Arafat and certain parts of the Mecca Medina road, and whereas the sum of £E 148,000 has been fixed for repairing the said toads, and will be paid by our Government in instalments to the Egyptian Government who will arrange contracts, and supervise the work of repair, we, therefore, give the following order—

1. The sum of £E 60,000 shall be paid to the Egyptian Government on demand it order to provide with the work of repairing the total of its sum or ignored.

(2) Not printed.

in respect of the sustalments for the years 1355, 1356 and 1357 at £E. 20,000 each tosterment

2. The sum of £E, 20,000 shall be paid to the Egyptian Government at the rel of each Herri vetr rubs, and the fixed for repairing the roads is fully paid.

3. This order shall be communicated to the Ministry of Finance for

compliance. We pray the Almighty to grant you success.

Written in our palace at Riyadh on the 24th day of Shasban of the year 1358 (6th October, 1939).

ABDUL AZIZ

E 7409/177 281

No. 34

See R. Bullard to Viscount Halifar -(Received November 9.)

My Lord.

Jedda, October 24, 1989.

DURING my recent visit to Rivadh I sent brief telegrams on the various matters discussed, and on my return to Judda I have the honour to submit some emiseral remarks in the light of my visit, on the columns at this critical moment

between His Majesty a Government and Ibn Sout-

2. I found the King not at all inclined to sit on the fence waiting to see how the war in Europe would go, but outspoken in his sympathy for the Albert and anxious to do all he could to ensure that there should be nothing to prevent the Araba of the territories with which Great Bestain and France have special relations from co-operating with them. One of the first remarks of the Amir Saud (in the presence of an American doctor too) was: "We are on the side of the Albert," and he said something of the arms kind when I called on him to any good bye, but his father was just as outspoken. Nor has bin Saud been content with assurances to us. Apart from his general support in the Palestine question and his remarkable frankness in communicating to us over the last two years some at land of the particulars of negotiations with Iraq, Italy, Japan and Germany, we have recent syndence of his decision not to proceed, while the was lists, with the negotiations for the supply of arms and annuoustion from Germany, and of his reasent to receive a representative of His Majesty's Cloversment to reside at Riyadh for a considerable time.

ment to reside at Riyadh for a considerable time. 3. Ihn Saud's deare that His Majorty's Covernment should be on the was to the free was a wilder a set of the second nets, but is none the less satisfactory in view of the relative insignificance or material help we have been able to give him in contrast to the greater of the tas it might seem) of the Italians and, more recently the Germans. In letting him bave, in part at low prices and in part as a gift arms and ammunition which he hadly needs and which we are unable to furnish on any terms. Ibn Saud estimates Danasa gifts at their true value, and accepts them without illess. On the other hand, we know, from copies of correspondence which he has shown policy host le to their interests, and in the end to have forced the Germans to accept the position and to sign the agreement for the supply of arms without theisting on the condition that Ibn Saud should agree to observe neutrality in case of any dispute which might arise between Germany and Great Britain. So eager were the Germans to conciliate Ibn Saud that, after the outbreak of war, His Western to his day that the hand of the offering to supply the arms now, to be exported to Jedda on a Netherlands steamer at Said a r 1 1 he soil reart 1 h to refer on 1 at the disposal of His Majosty. The King decided, however, not to proceed with the transaction during the war. He was grateful to His Majesty's Government for the suggestions as to the best means to overcome the difficulties of finance, but he felt that the political objections were insuperable. He feared that, if the arms were shapped to him, the fact would be used as a basis for exaggerated

me to the constant of the contract of the cont

the confirmation of the order might have given it.

4. It might be expected that Ibn Sand, as a dictator himself, would sympathise with the totalitarian States, but that is not so. Ihn Saud does not regard himself as a dictator of the littler order, but as a monarch hunted by the precepts of the Quran. On one occasion he accepted as correct a suggestion I made that he ruled under a "religious constitution." To him there is a fundamental difference between the theocrapy of Saudi Arabia and the depotism. tempered neither by the fear of God nor readiness to listen to human advice, of a man like Hitler But he frankly says that Hitler is mad, and quotes an Arabic proverb which affords a close parasiel to "Quem deux vult perdere." As a final proof of Hitler's madness Ibn Saud cites the pact with Soviet Russia, which he In sever will be one of the causes of Germany's downfall. His own hostility to Servet Russia is intense. Self interest, injured by the constitut of the idof pilgrims from Moslem communities now under Soviet rule may have something to do with this, but Ibn Saud also dislikes a rule which can find no room for the religion and the social system of Islam. The prolonged negotiations between Soviet Russia and Turkey gave him scute anxiety. The maphenous of Turkey as nursing an undying gruide against the Arabe, are well known to His Majosty's Government, and it was not surprising that he should imagine Soviet Russia as offering Turkey a free hand to the wouth in return for a free hand for Russia in the Balkana. The news of the signature of the past between Great Britain, France and Turkey, which arrived just before I left Riyadh, did something to reassure His Majesty

5. Having taken up an attitude of neutrality so benevolent towards the A could be to the analysis of the second of propagancia as overcome, he tours less the Acade orondensis from Barlin, conducted with retrible skill and force by such people as Yuana Bahri, may have some effect on Arab minds, and he considers that the restoration of peace in Palestine and some form of open support by the Palestinian Arabs for the Alhed of which the the line of the first that the state of which the state of the state o I to touch at the contract of the fit and a solution be a day , , , trapertell test at 1 and as the sea he has something to offer. Nevertheless, he accepted the statement which I gave him, based on Foreign Office telegram No. 133 of the 2nd October, explaining the atrea of the ter the month of Mil cell we was possible appeal by the Arab States to the people of Palestine. He conveyed this statement to damai-al Husaini, who was then in Riyadh, and telegraphed it to representative in Bagdad, with the suggestion that Iraq should approach I gopt and he himself the Imam of the Yemen, with a view to concerted action

to bring about peace in l'alestine

Me need have no fear that Sandi Arabia may become a centre for anti-British intrigue during the war. Anti-British broadcasts will be listened to but only in private houses, wireless broadcasts in coffee shops are not permitted and a Royal decree forbids the populace to discuss the international situation, with which, it says, they have no concern. The ground for the decree is stated therein to be the inherent unsuitability of the Holy Land of Islam for propagands. This decree suits His Majesty's Government very well, since we cannot compete with our enemies in vituperation. Dr. Grobba, who, on having by an ingenious excuse, and Iba Sand told me with great vehemence that he knew Br. God.

And Holler of the Sand told me with great vehemence that he knew Br. God.

Sandt Arabia. He sameed are miss of pajets and Medical Sandt.

[21053] 1 4

when just a rome lang to sait has no how exercise suspensed, they agreed to show that the main, if not the only reason for the journey was to escape vengeance or punishment for a tribal murder, and proved in any case that Ibn Saud was keeping a close watch on the man. He declared with great vehemence that he was entirely opposed to having to receive the Mufti in his territory -a man whom he despises as a shifty self seeker. Jamal al Husnim, who had gone to Riyadh from Bagdad to see him, was received in audience only once (so the King said), and then only to be told the latest decision of His-Majesty's Government about the Mufti and the Palestine situation, and to be dismissed back to Bagdad, and when, just after Jamul's departure, Ibn Sand learned through me that Jamal was considered by the High Commissioner of Palestuse to have invented and spread abroad unfounded tales of til treatment of returning Palestinian refugees by the Palestine authorities, he telegraphed to his representative in Bogdad in very strong terms, to urge Jamal and the Mufti not to engage in any propagnada or other activities against Great Britain, as that

would be ruspous to the Arab world

7 It was after this that Ibn Sand went over with me the history of his efforts in connexion with Palestine during the last year. He claimed that if some little while after the issue of the white paper, hostilities in Palestine died sown it was partly owing to his efforts, and be i start best best best to show me the correspondence Shock You, parties and a contract of the correspondence shock You, produce of the atomic chapted to Street and control pro- les y w comment as Section 1 lb sister a will be tegetion with a second to see a second to be dear of ic c e it c ie lines of the letter from 1hn Saud to Nuri Pasha, where the trace, a perhaps in a mutilated form to many Araba, in an effort it would seem, to discredit Ilm Saud as anti Arab. It advised the Arab lenders to become reconciled to Great Britain and France, lest the British and French. Governments should grow tired of uncessing opposition and join with the Turks and the Jews against the Araba; and suggested that if only the question of Palestine could be settled, a solution of the Syrian problem would follow. I was shown individual replies from Jamil Mardoin and Shukri Quwatit and a joint letter signed by them and five others. Shukri served as go-between with the Mufu It is not necessary to take at their face value the protestations in these setters promising to be a to the the King's advice but the correspondence of t show what efforts the King was making to the interests of peace in Palestine not, he was an auxious as ever to explain, to give pleasure to His Majosty a Government, but because he felt it essential in the interests of all Arabs. Hiinterest in Syria was doubtless prompted in part by his desire to obtain k or i. support for the Amer Passal as a candidate for the rest of the

8. Ibn Saud showed no sign of wanting arreling from His Majest, a Government in these days | 12 , a not to be have to be start to make the probat . In that he sweet or there may white a register as a super to Islam and to the base we state all so a reward to tend or his nearly but mentropics. He seemed get to for sign at a mass we have seen and to take to be part the world I will be east to this transacte present of the trese days a me profes and a me a result of war man to me a recent to a recoil me and a cife the budget and in at he desired to the If 142 I was aim to give from some onsoul or, by report by the riber of a real rest I sailings of Indian pilgrim ships was being a train one ferrit and by my what him of the any helps, the ede of the bearer is of he same to matter of the export of four english well trader I don't tell to that we were appearing as figs to a cost the export the transplantations parts by and by the drawer Mand and to Traver and a special a teles one to my to found this from theme the a fit of rear property to of exact But was the Said when must was the statement in when His Marsty's to criment was their they know of me ground on which the tour time that the of them to appropriate the southern the bound for the Thereporal server In the best to the expert stores after the stepped ands support to as an tertion that he most want's real wolf but does I want to see a Husbarn te

9. The proposal that Captain de Gaury until recently polity of upon that K went of all po to R sadh as a payresentative of His Ma ests & Learner threw the San mis a pane when first her had some weeks aga but was

eventually accepted with manifest pleasure. Having got used, during my visit, to having someone at hand to talk to, the King did not like the idea of my leaving, but he was easily persuaded to accept Captain de Gaury as a substitute. To fill an interval of several weeks I left behind Mr. Wall, who knows Arabic exceedingly well to serve as listson officer, and Ibn Sand seemed much pleased with this arrangement. He waved aside the suggestion that other Powers might wish to have representatives at R yadh. Who was there! he asked. The French wouldn't mind, and that left only the Italians, and they had no business to

*peak of that would justify their sending anyone to Rivadh

10. When talking about the course of the war at my farewell interview with him, Ibn Saud said with feeling "When I heard that that buttleship of yours had been sunk I felt as though one of my own sons had been drowned. It would be possible to belittle this statement as diplomatic exaggeration or HE STOR HE CALL TO SEE THE SEE THE SEE SEE SEEDINGS. at I am sure that the utterance was genuine. The King has gone so far in supporting us that a blow to us is a blow to his own pride and honour. We must win, not only in our joint interests but to vindicate his reputation as a statesman; and he is cheerfully convinced that we shall win

II I to see long proof of I will be to If Majorts & Arr 1884 to 8 at Carro and Rogdad his Excellency the High Commissioner for Pulest no and

to the Middle East Intelligence Centre

I have, & R W BULLARD

G 18118 28 17)

No. 315

See R. H. Campbell to Viscount Hulifax. - (Received Nucember 10)

(No. 1515) My Lord,

Paris, November 9, 1939

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch No. 2231 of the 7th September. I have the honour to report that M Fund Hamta called on the President of the Republic on the 4th November and presented to him his letters of credence appointing him Minister Pleuipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary in Paris of the Saudi Arabian Kingdom

2. In the course of his speech on that occasion, M. Fund Hamza said that the honour conferred on him in appointing him Minister did not consist exclusively in the fact that he was thus mangurating a new era in the relations however from a real to exercise that we are the spin trans was to ask made in such grave circumstances, was a material and manifest proof of the friendship and exteem of his Sovereign for liberal France. Those relations had become closer when His Majesty the King had become protector of the Holy Places of Islam and he had extended his kingdom over the greater part of Arabi. France had a large number of Moslem and Arab nationals, which made it necessary, and even indispensible that the relations between the two countries should be strengthened and based on a smeere friendship and mutual interests. It was indisputably of great importance that Saudi Arabia was a neighbour of France in her capacity as mandatory Power in Syria and the Lebanon. Racial cultural and religious, not to mention political and economic, considerations gave a special character to the relations between the two countries

3. In the course of his reply, the President of the Republic said that, as the traditional friend of Islam, which places so high a value on family unity and the obligations of hospitality, France knew to what extent Mahometans were indebted to him to whom it fell to guard the Holy Places of their faith Wherever her authority extended. France endeavoured to assure to Moslems the means of conforming to the precepts of the Koran. She was well aware of the solicitude with which Saudi Arabia welcomed those who were called to Mecca and to Medina for the accomplishment of the most sacred of their religious duties. France was also bound to His Majesty the King by the mintual interests created by the preximate of their error may be as and that he send sof the dy were only fruitful when combined with those of order, she sought to place on solid

foundations the prosperity of Syria and the Lebanon. Her only pride was to carn the account on a new colors of

4. I unclose herein copies of the full texts of these speeches.(')

I am sending a copy of this despatch to His Majesty's representative at

I have, &c

RONALD H. CAMPBELL

(1) Not printed

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No. 36

Str R Bullard to Viscount Haltfas -- (Received Rosember 21)

No. 154) My Lord,

Jedda, October 29, 1630

In The to the first of a state of the throughout the ease, waters have 16th October, Ibn Saud showed great satisfaction at the statement which I made to hom on the lines laid down in Foreign Office telegram No. 140. The statement was read out in Arabic, and at the request of Sheikh Yusuf Yasin a col | | | | Arabic was given to him. A copy of the English original is attached . the opinion of His Majesty's Government that the letter purposes to box twen written by the Amer Abdullah to Sheikh Kamil at Qassab, if gentime, was then too and docourteous, but thought it well to keep in reserve the phrase " and they will, if foresury, convey their views to the Amir-

2. The essence of Iba Saud a reply is given in the second paragraph of my above mentioned telegram. The King and emphaticulty that he did not want a to the est the physical sector of the True into a deat lead to the terms of a reserved Following a part of the state o ast and as a second compatible of a second compatible of He can trest (for comment and extract to compare comment after of power in the Ara sell Song as a lessonite as metalic of Syrm the Syrmus, he said, might choose for there are a street and a series ment they wanted whether to remain under mandate or to have a republic, or to choose a an g from estande. The will of the people ought, after all, to be taken into consideration. He himself would not wish to retain his kingdom if the people of Nejd did not wish him to do so. As for Abdullah ('saving your presence"), but for the support of the British Government he would not be even Triffice rather to

3. My impression that Ibn Saud was pleased with the statement was borne one by Chief I'm I who into part me tast day hast one King and said that all he wanted was to be secure in his own possessions, and had expressed satisfaction at the statement I had made to him (" very pleased indeed" was the expression used). I see no reason to modify the opinion which I gave in my tolegram No. 140, that so far as Ibn Sand is concerned it would be better not to add anything to the statement made to Ibn Sand on the 13th October but to re-examine the question if either side should continue to push its claims. It would appear from reports from His Majesty's High Commissioner for Transforeign is a ty of a fing at the contraction of rather commensured to the though t ist he may have had, while Ibn Smill has renounced any claim to it a big as store can to a Had supre-

A copy of the secret despatch on the subject of the letter to Qassah and the standard promphlets which are all from the H. M. was High Community ner follow the term of the the contract of the No. To be 39 renelied Jedda in time for me to receive a telegram from Jedda on the subject before I left Rayadh, and I spoke to Sheikh Yusuf Yasın about the matter said that the High Commissioner considered that the Amir Abdullah had had nothing to do with the Bludan paraphlets. As to the letter, I said that not only did the Amir admit he had written it, but he claimed to have written several others to Qassab, and to have written them knowing that Qassab was one of the

chief supporters of His Majesty King Abdul Azia in Syria, and that they would infallibly be communicated to him. Sheikh Yusuf was a little taken aback at this, and I thought it well to say that while the letter was unwise and discourteous, as His Majesty's Government had said, Qussab was perhaps something of an agent proceedeur in carrying on the correspondence and communicating it to another party. Eventually Sheikh Yusuf admitted that had Quesab been an ordinary person his action would have been improper, but he maintained that as Quesab had formerly been in Saudi employ as Director of Education, he was only doing his duty in transmitting the correspondence to the King Anyhow, said Sheakh Yusuf, His Majesty's Government said the letter was unwise and discourteous, what were they going to do! I pointed to the general assurance at the end of the statement which I had made on the 13th October, and when weakh Yusuf pressed for mention of some specific action I said I thought that His Majesty, as a ruler himself, would realise that His Majesty's Government might not find it convenient to say exactly what action they would take with another ruler in such circumstances. Sheikh Yusuf Yasin left that point and and that Ibn Saud was in a difficulty in that the Amir Abdullah, whom the King could easily deal with had the Amir stood alone, had attucked the King from under the agus of the King a friends, the British Government. I said that His Majesty's Government had specifically recognised their responsibility in the statement which I had made. Sheikh Yusul Yasin then said that they were convinced that the Hudan pamphlets must have been prepared with the know ledge of the Amir Abdullah; he repeated that the paraphlets were conveyed to Bludan by Fund at Khatib, and suggested that Fund al-Khatib even arranged for the printing at the press in Damascus to which the pamphlets had been traced I said it assemed to me that if the Amir had been behind the pamphlets he would have classen a less prominent emissary than Fuad al Khatib, and I made light of Sheikh Yusuf's argument that the Amer's complicity was calablished by a annularity between the tonor of the Quasal- letter and that of the pamphlets. The tenor of the paniphlets, I argued, was common form, every attempt to stir upa revolution, or internal political discontent, used the argument that someone

might have been written by a Syrian, since they mentioned only the Neidia as 1) and are, whereas the Hejazi classes Ne, dis and Syrums together in this respect, and has no more use for the greedy and corrupt Syrian Thrector of Works than for his Neids chief, the Minister of Finnine The following day Sheikh Your Youn said that he had conveyed to the King what I had said, the King had listened attentively, but had made no comment. I am certain that Ibn Some of the Second Profit against a a Que was asking for trouble. At any rate, when I saw the King a few minutes afterwards, for my final interview, he was an cordial an ever. Indeed, it was then that he made the statement which I have recorded in another despatch, that when he heard of the auxing of the British battleship he felt as though a son of his had

5. Since my return to Jedda I have received a copy of the telegram, No. 373, which the High Commissioner at Jerusalem addressed to the Colomat Office on the 21st October. I at once telegraphed matructing Mr. Wall to inform 1bn Saud of the Amir Abdollah's personal assurance that he had no knowledge of the pumphlets until the British Resident brought them to his notice-

6. I notice from the High Commissioner's telegram just quoted that his Excellency is inclined to believe that the relations between the Amar Abdullah and Ibn Saud are definitely improving, and that be cites in evidence the exchange of telegrams about the accident to the Amir Saud and the beginning of Ramadan. I should perhaps share the views of Sir Harold MacMichael, had not Ibn Saud stated the contrary opinion on this point. In the course of the conversation on the 13th October the King said that, superficially, relations with the Amir Abdullab were friendly: the moment the Amir heard of the accident to the Very Say he a a telegraph of on lelegraph of Aware la completely but it made no difference to his real centiments and aims. Abdullah's fine words in fact, butter no parsups with Ibn Saud. The King probably regards it mentable that the Amur Abdullah should recent the less of the Hejaz to the Hashimites, and should cherish a feeling of revenge for the personal humilian he suffered when the Hejazi force he nominally led was annihilated by the Waha --and he himself escaped in his shirt. Moreover, Ibn Saud must feel that his

own rule over the Hejaz is not popular. On one occasion during my visit be spoke with contempt of the Hejazis, and I noticed that when he claimed to be ruling with the consent of the people of Nejd he said nothing about the people of the Hejaz. The Hejazis are a scurry lot, who will judge any ruler by the tracent of money he lets them make out of the pilgrimage, and as Thu Saud takes most of the profits of the pilgrimage himself he is bound to be unpopular in the Hejaz.

7 Sheikh Yusuf Yasın referred one day to Haalimite intrigues from Iraq in the days of King Faisal. Faisal, he said, was an intriguer beside whom Abdullah was a child. Abdullah left written evidence against himself all over the place. Faisal never committed himself in writing, but he never crased to

if The King has frequently mentioned to me his suspicions of Iraq, though the alleged intrigues of the late King Faiml. His suspicions attack to . Iraqis, especially Nuri Said, and what with the attitude of Iraq towards home to few months ago, and to Nuri's conduct at various occasions in the matter of Palestine, these suspicions are not intreasonable. On the other hand, it is difficult to believe that there is any foundation for the suspicions of the Traction to test to test of page 10 as the No 138 of 6th October that Ibn Saud has designs against the Iraq dynasty unless his recent counter propagands about the throne of Sveia affords ground of Iraq a personal reputation which the Bagdadi politician or official cannot hope to equal, and that doubtless tends to awaken jentousy, and from prolousy to suspicion is a short step. But according to the telegram from the High Commissioner at Jerusalem, No 373, of the 21st October, even the Amir Abdullah to now convinced from the reports received from Redouin visitors to Transpordanthat Ibn Saud has no hostile intentions against him. If that is a genuine conviction there is some hope for better relations with Transporden, if only what the High Commissioner calls the Amir's almost children indiscretions can be kept in check, and that may perhaps improve the relations between Saudi Arabiand Irag.

8. I am forwarding copies of this despatch to his Excellency the High Commissioner for Palestine. His Majesty's Ambassadors at Cairo and Bagdad and to His Majesty's Consul General at Berent

I bave, &c R W BUITARD

Enclosure in No. 36.

Statement made to Ibn Saud at Riyadh by His Majerty's Minister on October 13, 1939

HIS Majesty's Government have learned with regret that propaganda directed against His Majesty still continues, s.g., the circulars posted from Bladan to persons in the Hejaz. They note that this was mentioned to the French Armistor at Jedda and trust that such activities will cease

As to the letter alleged to have been written by the Amir Abduliab, His Majesty's Government await a report from the High Commissioner. They agree that, if the letter is genuine, it was unwise and discourteous.

between His Majesty and the Hashunite family. On this subject they wish to speak with complete frankness.

the stage of a vagoe proposal and, although they have not asked the French Government, they believe that is still true. They feel mire that the French Government have not reached the stage of seriously considering the suitability of any particular candidate or even the stage of making up their minds to convert Syria into a monarrhy. In any case they feel sure that, if anyone was chosen hing of Syria, he would remain under French tutchage for many years. His Majesty's Government know of no ground on which the Amir Abdullah could

for the first between the firs

As to a certain statement which was made by the French Minister, His Majesty's Government wish to state emphatically that they have never expressed any views as to the suitability or unsuitability of His Highness the Amir Faisal or of any other possible candidate.

Finally His Majesty's Government feel that His Majesty's long friendship for His Majesty's Government will enable him to realise that they entirely disapprove of attacks upon his dignity and will always do their best to stop such attacks

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No. 37

Sir R Bullard to Viscount Halifax.- (Received December 3)

(Yo 164) (Telegraphic) Jedda, December 3, 1939

MY telegram No. 163 of 30th November the trainty reports the view of Ibn Saud as follows:

Taking advantage of the attention. Norm and Iraq with to bring changes in Arab world to the advantage of Iraq. For instance, if Great Bestam (France is also mentioned) did not coply to the invitation of Arab States to make proposed declaration the small Arab States would take it as a test admission that they would a superior of Iraq, who "will walk in as we walk out." Roughly, Ibn Saud is for states quo, but if there are to be changes, he down not want to be feft out.

(Repreted to Unito, No. 43, Bagdad, No. 47, and Jerusalem, No. 27)

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No. 38

Sie R Bullard to Viscount Halifax,-(Received December 19)

(No. 164)
My Lord,

IN m) and m No. 150 time toll Neverther I make the appearing departure of Captain de Gaury and Mr. Heber Percy for Riyadh. They left Jedda on the 14th November, and arrived at Riyadh on the 18th. Mr. Wall whom

I left at Riyadh as immon officer, left for Jedda on the 20th.

2. Enclosed is a copy of the instructions which I gave to Captain de Gaury

24th October, the King waved saide my suggestion that the presents of a British representative at Riyadh might lead other Powers to ask for the same privilege, but the Italians have, in fact, already raised the question. According to a message to a least to the Italian Legation referred to the journey of Captain de Gaury to Riyadh in a world of the control of the liain Minister know, in some suitable mainer, that the King himself had asked that a British representative strength of the suitable mainer, that the King himself had asked that a British representative description of the frequent necessity for husiness discussions in consection with neighbouring British territories." at the dwanted Sir R. Bullard to stay, but that being impossible. Sir R. Bullard had offered to send someone class as representative and the King had accepted the offer

4. My French colleague, far from objecting to the presence of a British representative at Riyadh, where France is not represented, declares himself delighted, and has asked whether, in case he should have some message of special importance to send to the King, he may send it through the legation and Captain de Gaury. M Ballereau is a very good colleague and is anxious to show a united Affred front in this country, and as I share his desire, I am not only

exchanging information was to say the high and the high and

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Instructions to Captain do Gaury

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By A to ar ware conject of the plan by which you are to reside at By with is to help to consolidate the good relations between His Majesty's Government and the King and to ensure his remaining friendly to us due not the and the control of the King and to ensure his remaining friendly to us due not the and the control of the King and the control of the King and the control of the Majesty at the control of the

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from the two to the descriptions are present to the same of the plantage by oil revalues, paid direct the a land area that it is from the plantage by oil revalues, paid direct the a land area that it is company as the main item in the State revenue, should merease the independence one paid as the main item in the State revenue, should merease the independence of the crown but this process has been interrupted by the war. The California of the crown but this process has been interrupted by the war.

Arabian Standard Oil Company are confident that the Hasa oil field is going to be one of the most important in the world, and that it will not be long before Ibn Saud receives from it much more than he ever received from pilgrims, but the our rease in the revenue from oil royalties, plus the lump sum received for the new concession granted to the California Arabian Standard Oil Company this tings has how on the first to the and the last of th has just obtained from the California Arabian Standard Oil Company an advance of a million dollars on account of future royalties. No one, except the King and one or two others, know what the financial situation of Saudi Arabia the state of the state of the second second and the second seconds. but the impression made on me is that the King's cheerfulness about his finances is due to his belief that the war will not last more than another sor months of so, and that, if the low figures of this pilgrimage should be repeated next year and perhaps the year after. Ibn Saud might be in serious financial straits. The Minister of Finance is said to have urged the King to have economies made in the public departments, and to have proposed that the King should not come to Mecca this season, but economies in transport and entertaining by staying at home There was little sign of economy when I was in Riyadh, but it is stated that the A ng has, in fact, agreed to the division of all estimates into urgent and non-

Bygent and to have ordered the latter to be suspended 5. It is unfortunate from the moral point of view that the new form of revenue in this country is almost as demoralising as the old. The exploit I polyrime to hit in cler tree to fit thered by and chance in to draw a large revenue from a natural product whose extraction depends entirely upon the technical and organising skill of foreigners. But just as fate has given Sandi Arabia a perfect monopoly in the possession of the shrine at Mecca, so it has given them a share in the limited quantity of oil in the world. and one cannot expect them to worry about its effect on their character. I am tall to the social period of car to a contract apparent, in that whereas ten years ago the rent of 5,000 gold pounds was counted out with the greatest cars, to-day an expenditure of 50,000 gold pounds is consudered nothing. But the effect is visible to any observer at Rivadh, where there IS A STREET or Interesting property of a colony gray ar . waste and extravagance of the Royal households. The huge new palice, built In the King I would a then my proper part of the continue It. said that 2,000 or 3,000 people feed at the King's expense, and this is probably not an overstatement. There are the brothers and nucles and commis, and the Rushids, and the twenty-five or more princes and their unnumbered anters, each one the nucleus of a group of idle servants and slaves and expensive cars, a 1 the men with wives and concubines in addition. And there is no education of moral training or experience to keep a check on the indulgence in pleasure and hixury Except for the King himself and the two eldest sons (and perhaps another con, Nasir, who, as the son of a slave mother, has been considered low enough in status to be governor of the town of Riyadh), not a single one of the Royal personages does any work. None of the King a sons have been educated. and only four of them have seen anything of the outside world. What the Amir Saud will do, when he succeeds to the throne, with his useless and possibly dangerous younger brothers, it is difficult to imagine. At present they are not allowed to prombened but Michanimal and Kind of ave are as at a firm a the appet was some if he younger ones has recently treas weetled by a sight of the glories of Bahrein, and I am inclined to think that once the King is dead, many of the sons for whom there is no work at home will demand from the new kin allegation to open then travel and even to live abroad lie would probably be wise to buy them off with allowances out of the oil royalties, though the lives these uneducated, untrained and dissolute young men will lead will probably do little credit to Saudi Arabia. This problem may be postponed for years by the prolongestion of the King's life, but over during the king's life the presence of a crowd of idle and expensive cons must be a cause of sortous weakness to the régime

6 It is impossible to know whether any community of feeling is growing up between—say the Saudi tribes near Koweit and the once-turbulent population in Asir. Probably not. But it can be stated with certainty that there is no community of feeling between the Hejaz towns and Nejd. The King speaks

we a contempt which must be admitted to be well deserved of the people of nothing for Hejazi approval. It is probable, however, that no ruler would be popular in the Hejsz who did not leave to the Hejszis their traditional liberty to exploit the prigrims for their own advantage. The necessity to find money terate to the management of the state of the be ready to wage war for the King in case of need, has driven Ibn Saud to raise pilgrum dues to unprecedented heights, and not only does he leave the a tall a proper to be a first extortion by which the Hojazi might still squeeze a living out of the "respectaellylad fills and a collectives tidle Neidis, Syrisps and other " foreigners," and for this view there is some justif tion Whether the Hejaz, if independent, civild support and defaul uself is doubtful, but the Hejazi will think of the evil from which flight at present seems impossible rather than of the alternative ills. It would be sufficient for a pretender to the throne to promise a lowering of pilgrim dues and to limb at a freer hand for pilgrim guides, for him to win much popularity. As I have suggested before, it is concervable that Hasa and Nejd may one day be the richer. half of the pentusula, but whether that would induce the Hejaz to desire to maintain the present connession would depend upon the policy of the Govern-And Seem By See a let and I and I were corressed it is expected to do, it would be possible for him to create for the Hojaz such favourable conditions that even the Hejazis might realise their value. The dues on pilgrims would be so greatly reduced that the visitors would be able once more to spend largely in the Hejuz to the benefit of the local people, while the menuce of the desert tribes would be kept in check by subaidles paid out of the royalties from Hasa oil. Whether such a attuation, which would help towards the uniflention of the pennsula, would be allowed to develop in pence, would depend largely on the attitude of the northern neighbours of Saudi Arabia, and at present there is little evidence that the rulers of Traq and Transpordan wish to see a strong, united and independent State on their southern borders.

7 I am forwarding copies of this despatch to His Majesty's Ambasonders at Caro and Bagdad, to his Excellency the High Commissioner for Palestine

and to the Middle East Intelligence Centre

I have, &c R. W. BULLARD

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See R. Budard to Viscount Habifax .- (Received December 22.)

No. 170) Jedda, December 2, 1939 My Lord, IN any country where the power is concentrated in the hands of a personal reflect in the second section of the second toric assurances from Ibn Saud which, taken at their face value, lead us to be leve-The contract in I was the term to be a first than the they a section also provide the section of the sect specifical and a test of the less that will be to a provent of a stage of a little of state with be a traite and a contract was letter as the example of the first of the second of the first shall to an at the property of the of as tessee and tesperolated by the same same man To go I was you so and the same to the same Koweit while His Map Committee to the transfer to the inemissary of Ibn Saud's visited Herr Hitler just before war broke out was better parties on a still or a dark and partial and the news, and Ibn Saud was not in a position to dividge to the world the information he gave to His Majesty's Government about the object of the visit. Hence a belief in some circles in Jedda (the Turkish Legation, for instance, who have little direct contact with Ibn Sand) that the Sandi Government are pro-German.

2. My own belief is that, if we take Ibn Sand's assurances at their face value we shall not be far out. The behaviour of Iraq in the matter of Koweil early this year, the assumption of a sort of moral protectorate over the smaller Arab States in the Gulf by certain political and journatistic circles in Iraq, and the conduct of Sure Pashs on gentle at the eyes of Lon come are sufficient to account for the despatch of Saudi forces towards the Iraq border, even if the King had not had trouble there from tribes which, he believes, try to play off the two Governments against each other. I do not believe that he would welcome a German victory, even if Germany had not allied herself with Russia. The attempts which the total of the language a consequent many the three years I have been here seems to me consistent with his wider interests. His attitude was well described to my French colleague recently by Find Hainza, who said that the King would never quarrel with His Majesty's Government about the Mufti, for instance, for while it was a Mosium and Arab interest for him to support the Palestinian claim, he considered that the wider interests of the Arab and Moslem world compelled him to remain close friends with His Majesty s.

3. Ihn Saud has never protended that his attitude towards His Majesty's Government is due to mere affection. He claims, for instance, to have told the Hadheams—who came fishing for sympathy that if the British were not in the Local to a some other Power would be, and that they might think themselves fortunate to have secured the best of the Powers. He has often and that, as an Arab, he sympathies with any movement for Arab independence, but next to independence be cans done He. I have the constitutional development points to the independence of Iraq and Lappi and the constitutional development today saving that while He. I have the constitutional development.

at a sixt a finite to the military to with a fact of the second proposed bandly in newnya asserts that his friendship with His Majosty's Government is based on his conviction that his own country stands or falls with for the conser. of course, for a stateou . maintain this attitude at the same and the same at the but I think that the land the was a second of the contract of the second the color of the second second USE TO THE REAL PROPERTY OF THE PERTY OF THE the war a few he had frequently committee the same of the same t we White Paper of 1939 they have now moved. The perfect friend would. of course have refused all help to the Palestinians and if necessary risked his own position, but I consider Ibn Saud comparatively, as he considers His Manuals a transmission wall for the contract of the contract o 1 to the property of the Lemma print as a preparation

for a new post, my opinion of Ibn Saud a qualities has gone up rather than down 4. Ibn Saud has certain grave faults. His attitude towards slavery and amily of sons is inwise and must lead to embarrasoment, if not in his own time, in the reign of his successor and his indifference to the financial side of administration is a serious defect in a ruler. But, on the whole, he has shown himself a great ruler. No man who had a serious defect in a ruler. But, on the whole, he has shown himself a great ruler. No man who had a serious defect in a ruler.

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of I am aware that there are English men and women who "adopt" some foreign country whose real or alleged virtues they never cease to praise, and whose interests they support exclusively, and that I risk being classed in this respect

he Anhrey Herberts, the Miss Durhums, and the Gertrude Bells. But no the born who has lived within 45 miles of Meses for five years could have any diusions about the "noble Arab," though, perhaps, the exploiters of any primare have been competitors in baseness in those Iraqi positions. We

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again, the soviet officials with whom a find to dear for meeting our years store of elevate the character of The Soud by contrast to a high level of probity and guarantees.

The personal relations between Ibn Sand and the British officials with ht into contact over a period of nearly thirty years ha e we would and I should be glad to know that my official the state of the s u = 1 - 1 - 2 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 × r × v × v × a × r = a M 11 What I was a state of the M f - k + f re t + H + lile + " - who is a second of the all the second to the second the matter to perfect the transfer of the the getting a transfer of the following the state of the

R. I am forwarding copies of this despatch to His Majesty's Ambasadors as Pars and Bacdad, and to his Excellency the Bigh Commissioner for Palestine

R W BULLARD

CHAPTER II. IKAQ.

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No 41

Sir B. Sewton to Viscount Halifax. (Received July 31

(No 319. Confidential.) My Lord,

Bugdad, June 26 9 9

HITH COLL, CINI, I have the benous to transmit to you herewith my annual report on the heads. of foreign missions in Iraq for the year 1939

> I have, &r BASIL NEWTON

Fuclosure in No. 41

Report on Heads of Fareign Measure at Bagdad

(The portions marked with an naterial are copied from previous reports.)

Egypt

Abdul Rahman Azzam presented his letters of crodence to the late Kiread and the second sec accredited to Tehran and Kabul but in July 1935 the legations at Tehran Kubul were placed under a separate manester. In November 1938 Abdul Rabe at

do left Bagdad in May 1938 on sick leave, and did not return to his wetthe the territory of the territory that He attended the London conversations on Paketine in January 1939 as at Egyptian delegate. He has great faith in Anglo-Egyptian friendship, and when here exercises a sound influence in Iraq political circles.

He fought against the Halians in Tripoli, and has the reputation of being

tie is popular in political circles in Bagdad, and when here is generally well informed about local political activities.

Prance.

M Jean Lescuyer presented his letters of credence as minister - 1 at Note that the control of the transfer of the t he had been counsellor. He is frank and friendly and always ready to exchange information and ideas. He is married and has a grown up daughter

Germany

*Dr. Fretz Grobba came to Bugdad as chargé d'affaires in Mar + 19-2 and we appropriate to be to get a contract of the post! Before then be bad served as consul at Jerusalem, minister at Kabul, in the Eastern Department of the Cormon Foreign Office and Juring the war with This means that he has a fairly were properties to the terms of the special to the special terms.

I e is a man of some ability. He is certainly zealous and chergetic in pushing are in the at a Total of the third agrees that was make went or fashioned black cut away cost, which he seems always to wear, he suggests at first glance a typical middle-class German official of before the war-wooden correct, formal and a little inhuman. But most of this soon passes, and, when he unbuttons, he reveals some geniality and humour. He does his best to be a friendly colleague, and is always ready to talk freely about current events in Iraq upon which he seems to be well informed, and about his own difficulties But the very nature of his duties has obliged him to try to secure for his country things which we tend to claim as ours. About this he is secretive and, when detected, shamefaced

He went on leave in 1935, for the first time for four years, in order that be might get into personal touch with his new masters and acquire something of what he described as the "atmosphere" of uszism. When he returned he was in many ways a changed man, clearly much impressed by all he had seen and heard, and full of the breezes of Nuremberg. Since that time he has pursued a more forward policy than in the past.

For the purpose, presumably, of gathering information, he and his wife who are both at once in the English language, move freely amongst the British colupy and the officers of the Reyal Air Force, whom they are at passa to enter tain. With the Iraqui perhaps Dr. Grobba's position has been slightly damaged on account of his intimate association with the late Bakr Sidqi, but he will doubtless live that down. (Weitten in 1938)

During 1939 the German Legation has given active support to Arab agitation against British policy in Polestine

Mr Noury Estandiary presented how letters of credence as minister on the 5th September, 1938. His discharges his duties in a quiet and straightforward He is married, but his wife does not appear at social functions

*M Tange Gabbriells, the first Italian representative who has been accredited to Bagelad with the rank of minister, presented his letters of credence on the 5th December, 1936. He has served for many years in Cairo and Beirut, and is said to have a good knowledge of Near and Middle East questions. He is propagandist of his country, but so far his work has been without effect. He carries no conviction with the Iraqua. He is a bachelor. He speaks French and some English (Written in Paris

In appearance and manner I find him comewhat faded. In the conduct of Italian propaganda he has had of late to but on a bad wicket and may be feeling discouraged.

Saude Acabia

Should Hamen al Goth presented his letters of erodence to the inte King t-lang as Saudi Arabian Minoster on the 12th October, 1928. He is pleasant and friendly, but does not seem to have established close relations with any of the leading men in public life in Iraq

Turkey

*Talur Beg Luth Tokay has been Turkish Minister in Bagdod sinne the 2nd January 1930. Hitherto he had served mainly in the Balkana.

M Tokay has proved to be a good and trustworthy colluague to my predrossors. He is elderly, slow-witted and uninteresting, but he possesses qualities honesty, solidity and colm-which command respect. He has the confidence of the Iraqis, and has been from time to time fairly close in him counsels. He professes to have much at heart good relations between Turkey ... Great Britain. His wife is deservedly popular (Written in 1938)

I mited States of America.

Mr Paul Knahenshue has been in Bagdad as minister resident since the 7th November, 1932 It is his first diplomatic post. He came from Beirut. where he had been consul-general. Before that he had served in Jerusalem and ro. He likes to talk of the happy times he had at both these places, and of his close personal relations with His Majesty's High Commissioners. His father was consul-general at Belfast, and it was there that he met and married his

Afrika are a second a radio and records a sor any aforese a manhas reached him. He strikes me as a reasonably capable and a fair average type E 3 (21053)

In 1936 he paid an official visit to Muscat in order to convey to the Sultan the good wishes of the President on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship and Commerce between the United States and Muscat But it was said at the time that he was more interested in oil in the Persian Gulf than in the treaty

The Iraque seem to like him. He educates his children in England and professes great faith in British matiliations in general.

He has used such influence as he has to persuade the Iraqus to take a remetable view of the white paper on Palestine

Representations Accredited in Iraq but Resident blockbere

Belgrum

M Egbert Graeffe presented his letters of credence as minister to the late. King Ghazi on the 27th April, 1938. He is also Belgian Minuter at Tehran, where he resides.

E . Lee Sur right of

Dr. Vladimir Frie was appointed charge d'affaires on the lit December, 1934 He is also in charge of the Czecho-Slovak Legation in Tehran, where

Pending a decision by the Iraqi Government on the attitude which they will adopt towards the annexation of his country by Germany. Dr. Frie continues to enjoy official recognition of his diplomatic status.

Dr. A. C. Fensmark, who resides in Tehran, was appointed charge d'affaires at Bagdad on the 17th June, 1930. He may open an office in Bagdad later. He struck me as a good and typically friendly Danish type. He is married

Hungary

M. Zoltan de Marinssy, who is the first Hungarian Minister to be accredited to this post, presented his letters to the late King Chazi on the 15th November,

M de Mariassy, who is also accredited to Iran and Turkey, lives at Angora-He has not visited Bagdad since November 1937 and little is known of him here.

Notherlands.

M. C. Adrinanse was appointed chargé d'affaires on the 9th May, 1938. He came from Jedda, where he is also accredited and where he lives. He stayed no more than a few days in Bagdad, and has not yet paid another visit

Poland

M Jan Karazo-Stedlewski became Polish Minister at Bagdad on the 27th March. He is also minister at Tehran and Kabul and resides at Tehran.

Sweden

M. Hugo von Heidenstam, who was appointed Swedish Minister to Iraq in succession to Baron Gyllenstierna and presented his letters of credence on the 11th December, 1936, is accredited to Iran also, and spends most of his time at Tebran, making short yearly visits to Bagdad. His mother was a Scotswoman. and he speaks good English. A pleasant, talkative man, who seems inclined o restrict his interest in Iraq to the hope of securing some public works contracts ir Swedish firms. He is married.

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No. 42

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Sir B. Keigton to Vircount Halifux. (Received July 3.)

(No. 323.) My Lord'

Bagdad, June 27 1939

WITH reference to your circular despatch of the 9th June, 1938. I have the honour to transmit berewith a revised report on the leading personalities of Iraq or he seem It at

I have &c. BASIL NEWTON

Emclosure in No. 42.

Report on the Leading Personalities in Iroq

INDEX

The Royal Family

1 Kag Fassa H Ababid Blab, Ria Royal Highsen the

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THE ROYAL FAMILY

1 Ling Fairal II

Bors in Hagdad the 2nd May, 1935. Succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, Ghazi I. His mother is a sister of the Amir Abdul Iliah. He has an English curse, and is a bright, intelligent child

2. Abdul Illah, His Royal Highness the Amir

Only son of Alishin Hussein, en King of the Hejaz, who died in 1935. Box. The one of the Hejaz. Educated partly at home and partly at home and partly at home and partly at home and partly at home.

He speaks good English

In November 1936 he married in Bagdad the daughter of Salah at Din Fauxi Beg and grand daughter of Amin Yabiyah Pasha of Cairo

He is keenly interested in Arab horse racing and maintains a large stable in trace he outy enjoys the title of Highness, it is considered proper for foreigners to refer to him as His Royal Highness.

3. Zaid, His Royal Highness the Amer

Born in Constantinople in 1900. Youngest can of the late King Hussein of the life of the late King Hussein of the life of the late King Hussein of

Lame to live in Iraq in 1922, and was commissioned in the Iraqi cavalry Acted as Regent for a short time in 1924 during King Feisal's absence

In 1925 be went to England and studied agriculture at Oxford for nearly the country and rowed in the torpids for Balliol. In 1928 be joined his father in Cyprus and remained there until King Hussein's death in 1931. Appointed Iraqi Minister at Angora in January 1932.

In 1933 it became known that one of his sisters had contracted a claudestine may ago with Atta Beg Amin, some time first secretary at the Iraqi Legation at A., ra (and later at the Legation in London). The Royal Family were indignant and Anid was transferred to flare in Legation in 1934, which is a fond's Court. He did not, however, proceed to this post, which he altimately refused to accept. At the end of 1934 he was busy in Athens engaged in Greece. Appointed Iraqi Minister at Berlin in September 1935. In the spring of 1937 it was suspected that he had been using his position as Iraqi Minister to give false certificates for arms destined for Spain. He was recalled to Iraq for risq items had a garmenty and this is her in not one of the attack to Bernit.

He is a pleasant, well-mannered man, and speaks excellent English and

In 1933 he married a Turkish lady who had been divorced by her husband was withdrawn from Berlin in the spring of 1938 and came to live in Bagdad it was counted against him locally. But for his wife he would probably have been made Regent after the death of King Ghazi in April 1939.

OTHER PERSONALITIES

1. Abbas i Mahmud Agha

Chieften of the Pishder tribe (Kurdish) (see Babekr Agha). Generally of the side of learning went tribe is how ing that it is the side of the learning at ferri wite Babekr Agha but he is take car that this mind he at we are the strength of the tribe.

2. Abbas Mahdi.

Shinh. Born 1898. Secretary to Iraqi Legation in Tehran 1931. Marster for Education. November 1932. Resign with Carrier in March 1933. Appointed Director-General of Tapu in October 1933.

Part e Mainter for Fronomics and Communications in February 1934 out resigned with Jamil al Madfal's Cabinet in August 1934. Reappointed Director-General of Tapu, December 1934.

Appointed Master of Ceremonies in the Palace, March 1937. Joined Hikmat Stratman's Cabinet in June 1937 as Minister for Economics and Communications, and was appointed Minister for Justice in the Cabinet formed by Jamid-al Magfas in August 1937 after Hikmat Sulaiman's resignation

Transferred to the Ministry of Leonondes and Communications in October

1938, and resigned with whole Cabinet in December 1938.

3 Abdul Azız-al Mudhaffar, M B E

under the Government of Occupation from March 1917, and in 1910 became Mindir of Rasafab. Secretary to the Ministry of Interior, December 1920, and Director of the Press Bureau in 1922 Director of Cansus Department 1927

Appointed Matessarif of Mesul, May 1931. Withdrawn September 1931 for incompetence and tried for susuppropriation of public funds. Found not guilty to be a set of the summer of 1933 was appointed first secretary to the Iraqi Legation at Tehran, and in May 1934 was transferred to be consul-general in Berrut.

Appointed counsellor to the Iraqs Legation in Paris, May 1935.

In the spring of 1937 he was accused of giving false certificates for munitions bought for Spain and recalled to Iraq. In Syria he was arrested, but extradition was refused and he was released, but remained in Syria. He is married to a daughter of Naji al Suwaidi, and this family connexion brought about his full expectation in December.

He returned to live in Bagdad in January 1938 and shortly afterwards it was officially amounced that it had been proved that he was innocent of the

charges made against him in 1937

L Abdul Azuz-al Quisab

Summ of Hagdad. Kamakam of Kut under the Nagh's Provisional Government and did very well. In October 1921 he was appointed Mutessarif of Mosal on probation for six months, but refused to go without the salary of a full transferred to Muntafiq in January 1923, and to the Ministry of Interior as Director-General of General Administration in June of the same year Appointed Mutemarif of Mosul in January 1924. A capable and well-intentioned official without much strength of character. Minister of Interior, January 1928 Minister for Justice, November 1929.

Went out of office with the resignation of Naji Pasha's Cabinet in March 1930. Has not held any other Cabinet post since. Has an adequate pension Appointed Chief Administrative Inspector, Grade I, November 1863.

He was appointed Minister for the Interior in the Calmet formed by Jamil al Madfai in March 1935, but resigned with all his colleagues twelve days later. Elected a Deputy for Bagdad in the general elections of August 1935. Appointed Comptroller-General of Accounts in December 1937, in succession to Taufiq at Suward:

5. Abdul Ghafur-al-Badre.

Fx cadet in the Turkish army and second heutenant in the Sharifian army since 1920 has been editor of the Nationalist newspaper, the Istiglat This journal has been suspended many times for its violent attacks on the British Government and on British officials in Iraq.

This order was cancelled when Jamil al Madfai succeeded Hikmat Sula man

in August 1937

Beeted Deputy for Kut, December 1937

In October 1933 he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for publishing infounded allegation against the Government in his paper the Istiglat. Research when Nursial Said became Prime Minister on the 25th December, 1939, and returned for Kut in the elections of June 1939.

6. Abdul Latit Nurs.

Born in Bagdad 1888. Gazetted as officer in the Turkish army in 1993. Joined the Iraqi army in 1921. Promoted agad (heutenant-colonel) in 1928 and zerm (colonel) in 1929. He has held the command of the Northern and Southern Districts, and has passed the senior and junior officers courses, and was posted to the Northern District in 1933. Promoted amer time (brigadier) in 1932.

Joined General Bakr Sidqi as leader of the army revolt against Yasin al-Bashim in October 1936, and became Minister of Defence in the Government

formed by Hikmat Sulmman

Resigned after the murder of Bakr Sidqi in August 1937 and was then placed on retired pay

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He was a strong partisan of Yasin Pasha and a member of the Executive Committee of the party of National Brothsthood (High-al Ikha al Watani)

After the dissolution of the party in 1935 he played no part in politics, until he was again elected to the Chamber in December 1937

He was again returned for this constituency in June 1939.

8 Abdul Qadir al-Rashid

Sunni of Bagdad, related to the Gilani family Born 1894. Speaks

Appointed secretary to the Conneil of Ministers in 1924 - succession to Hussein Afran. Remained in that post, the duties of which he discharged with the last to the first of the last to in March 1933. Was appointed an assistant manager in the Rafidain Oil Company in October 1033.

B. Abdul Wahid, Shuckh

Chief of the Fatlah tribe, son of Haji Sikkar, once the most powerful shaikha on the Euphrates. Abdul Wahid cultivates extensive properties on the left bank of the Mishkab from Abu Sukhair to the Ibrahim. Throughout recent years he has steered his course with a view to maintain to the utmost his political and tribal influence. His support and loyalty were carefully cultivated by King Forsal, and all political parties have thought it worth while to try to make him an adherent. He has many friends and many bitter enemies, and is reputed to deal huzshly with his fellaheen.

He was promutent as a leader of discontent in the Middle Euphrates area in the apring of 1935, working with Rashid Ali al-Gilani to overthrow

Alı Jaudat's Cobinet.

He had much influence during Yasin al Hashimi a tenure of office, but so abused it that after Yasin's fall in October 1930 he was afraid to return to his trabe

He was elected to the Chamber in February 1937, but in July 1937 he was nerested and impresented for fomenting tribal disturbances in Diwaniyah. After the full of Hikmat Sulaiman's Government in August 1937 he was released from prison, but kept under surveillance first in Sulaimani and later in Samawa.

He was permitted to return to his home in July 1938 and elected Deputy for Dawaniyah in June 1939

10 Abdullah al Damlun

Formerly called Abdullah Said Effendi. Born 1895. A native of Mosul. Studied medicane in Constantinople and calls himself doctor, though it is believed that he did not graduate. Seems to have been serving in the Turkish army when Ibn Saud occupied Hassa in 1913, and to have transferred his allegiance to Ibn Saud. Soon rose to a position of influence in Ibn Saud's Court, and came to Bagdad as his unofficial representative in 1921. Was Ibn Saud's Minister for Fine in Affairs in 1922 and signed the Unit Protocol. Weat with the Amer Fessal al Saud to Loudon in 1926, and took part in the negotiations leading to the resecusion of the Treaty of Jedda in 1927. After this his influence wanted owing to the intrigues of Fund Hamza and Yasuf Yasin.

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In August 1825 he represented the Court of Nejd, the Hojaz and its dependencies at the Medina Railway Conference at Hatfa. The conference was " fatture, and when it ended, instead of returning to the Hejaz, Abdullah Damiuji came to Bugdad, posting his resignation to Ibn Saud. Arrived Bagdad, September 1928. Appointed fraqu commul general, Carro, to 1930, recalled October 1930, and appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs. This at first was resented by 1bn Saud, and for a short time Dandujt a presence at the head of the tract Ministry for Foreign Affairs seemed likely to embarrais hejdi and Iraqi recations, but when Nuri Pasha visited Jedda in April 1931 Ibn Saud stated left out of office when Auri Pasha reformed his Cabinet in October 1931 Appeinted Director General of Health, July 1932, and succeeded Safwat Pasha as Court Chamberlain at the end of 1933.

Returned to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs in Jamil-al Madfai's second Cabinet in February 1934, resigned in July and was reappointed Director-

General of Health in September

He was suspended in 1925 and tried for misappropriation of public funds He was acquitted and reinstated in his post at the end of December, but resigned a few months inter-

I record was processed retrief one tipe will be a fully 1937 be was appointed Master of Coremonies at the Palace in succession to Abbas Malidi.

He headed the Iraqi representatives at the funeral of Ataturk in November 1938 Soon after Nurrial Said became Prime Manager in December 1939 he was removed from the Palace to an obscure appointment in the Health Department

11 Akmad, Sharkh of Burgan.

A chieftain of the Kurdish Zibat tribe. Headquarters at Barzan at the foot of the Chia i Shirin. Exercised powerful influence over the Baroah and Mazuer Bala areas to the north-west of Rewandez. Friendly relations were established with him in 1919, but no administrative control was exercised in his tribal area In 1920 he was implicated in the murder of two British officials. He and Farm Agha of Bera Kapra were declared outlaws with a price on their heads, and Barzan was destroyed by troops, but his country was not occupied. In 1922 he welcomed Turkish agents into Barosh and Mazuri Bala, and in September 1922 his men made an masuccessful attack on Amadiyah. A month later Burzan was again destroyed by the Royal Air Force co-operating with Amyrian irregulars In 1923, the Turks having been driven from Rowandus, Shockh Ahmad turned their retreating columns and came into Agra to make peace with the Anglo Iraqi authorities. His outlawry was cancelled, and he was permitted to continue at a tribolis to a language lease as the testive a veneral organical tar f Bardos Slatki Rashid of Lolan. He was everywhere successful, drove Sheikh Rashid to flight into Persus and set fire to his villages. Government intervention became necessary to restore order. Iroqs troops were sobsentrated early in 1932 and after some sharp fighting followed by intensive air action by the Royal Air Force, Sheikh Ahmad was defeated and driven across the Turkish border in June. He and his two brothers, Mahammad Sadiq and Mulla Mustafa, were interned for a time in Turkey but the two latter contrived to find their way back into their old haunts in the following winter. After holding out in the mountains for some months they surrendered and were pardoned in July 1933 and allowed to return to their villages. A short time afterwards the Turks sucrendered Sheikh Ahmad to the Iraqi Government on condition that his life should be spared. For a little over a year be lived in comfortable and honourable detention in Mosul, but in November 1934 it was found that he was in collinsion with Khalil Khushawi. who was disturbing the peace of the Barran area, and he was thereupon removed

Permitted to come to Bagdad in April 1935

12. Ahmad-al-Sharkh Daud Saryid

Sunni of Bagdad Born about 1875. He comes of a family of learned men. his father was a well known teacher in Bagdad, under whom most of the men of Sheikh Ahmad's generation studied. In the early days of the occupation be

was a prominent Nationalist. He was arrested and deported to Henjam 10 tugust 1920, but was allowed to return to Bagdad in February 1921. Elected to the Constituent Assembly in March 1924, he opposed the treaty of 1922 and voted against it. Failed to secure a seat in the subsequent general election, but was successful at a by election. In October 1925 he became pro-treaty, but up January 1926 voted against ratification of the extension of the treaty period Munster for August under Abdul Muhsin Beg in January 1929, but resigned office April 1929 Elected to the Chamber as Deputy for Bagdad in October 1933 and retained this seat in the elections of 1934.

Lost his seat in August 1935

He is now an ageing man and is unlikely again to play a prominent part in , infittee.

Made a Senator in May 1937 Resigned October 1937

His daughter Sabibs (a teacher on the Women's Training College) became the best woman student in the Hagdad Law College in 1937.

13. Abmad a Taufq

A Kurdish notable of Sulemans, born 1895 who has had the advantage of a better education than most of his contemporaries. He has held a number of administrative appointments more the first days of the occupation of the Showman Laws Was appointed mutessarif after the reoccupation of Suleimani in 1924. The Iraqi Government have several times endeavoured to replace him by others less sympathetic to Kurdish aspirations, but those chosen have not been successful. Ahmad Bog has now (1933) been mutescaref without interruption amor 1030. He is connected by marriage with the ruling families of the Pizhder

man who has always been popular with British civil and military officers

Transferred as mutowarif to Arbit in April 1935 Made an administrative inspector April 1039.

14 Ahmad Zaks-al Khaiyat

Shiah Baghdadi. Born 1896. Educated Bagdad Law School. Has held the feetowing posts. Secretary of the Ministry of Education, consul general at Muhatomerah and Bombay, kamakam in several places, Mutessarif of Kut and Hillah and Land Settlement Officer. Appointed Director General of Posts and Lelegraphs in July 1937

10. A fil al Yawar

Faragount Sheikh of the Shammar Jarba (Arab) tribe of Iraq.

His tribal authority is exercised over the Northern Jazirah from the Sinjar to the Agasque depression to the west of Bagdad. A fine man physically, who has cleverly adapted himself to the changing political conditions which have the Jazirah between the British and French mandates, tribal troubles were caused by his rivalry with Diham-al Hadi, the chief of the Shammar, whose territory now lies in Syria. Latterly (1933), however, both Diham and Apil have settled down to a mutual acceptance of the division of the tribes, and have memorgly agreed to leave each other in peace. And is eager to adopt modern methods of cultivation, and has a number of rerigation pumps. He has also profited largely from the activities of the British Oil Development Company, whose field lies in the Shammar tribal territory

His eldest son, Sufuq was educated at the American college at Berrut, but has now finished his schooling and has returned to live with the tribe. He is a

great help to his father.

Applymented England for the Coronation in May 1937 and afterwards

travelled in Germany and France.

In November 1938 he came into conflict with the Agaidst tribe of Syria on account of his collecting khawa from Aquidat caravans collecting salt at Milha Adaid on the frontier. The dispute was settled by Syrian and Iraqi frontier

An ancient feud between the Shammar and the I baid broke out again in February 1939 A Sharmari related to Ajil murdered the Sharkh of the Ubaid and three days later an Ubasi tribesman murdered a Shammar Sharkh outside his house in Bagdad.

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After a period of tension the fend was settled in May by a tribal court presided over by the Prime Minister. Hoth sides accepted peace and pledged themselves to maintain it

During 1938-39 the German Legation in Bagdad made a special effort to establish close touch with Ayd, and several German travellers visited him

Born Bagdad 1903 Moslem Sunni Brother of Talib Mushtaq (q c.) Unitetted officer in army 1927 Passed through Cranwell and appointed to Royal Iraqi air force in 1930. Promoted captain 1932. Took an active part in the cong d'Etnt of October 1936 Promoted major 1937 and heutenant colonel in 1938. Appointed Commander of Iraqi art force in September 1937. Retained this post until April 1939, when he was relieved of his command and commission and appointed Director of Civil Aviation.

Sunns, of humble Mosul origin. Born 1886. Officer in the Turkish army, fought at Shuaibah, subsequently surrendered to the British and spent to the at the War to the Contract of the latter prisoners to join the Sharif. He was a member of the Abd-al-Iraqi After the war he was Military Governor of Aleppo after the resignation of Jufar Pasha early in 1920, and was subsequently in Dair. Returned to Hagdad with the Amir Fessil in June 1921, and in October 1921 was given the post of Muteescrif of Hillah, which he held till September 1922. He took a very active part in the anti-mandate agitation, and was finally dismissed fon the advice of the High Commissioner) for defrauding the Treasury by underestimating revenue demands on supporters of his political views. In January 1923 he was appointed Mutewarif of Karbula in the hope that he might be able to reconcile the mujtable. He was unsuccessful, and in May was transferred to Muntafiq where he did very well. Minister of Interior in the Askari Cabinet. November 1923 July 1924, and voted for the treaty Appointed Matessarif of Divida, and later of Basra. In early 1930 was made Director of the Ministry of the Interior Minister for Finance under Nurs Pasha, March 1930. Resigned from No Parket Care - Something to the Vallet Treaty of that year, and his seat in the Chember in 1931, together with Rashed Ali al Gilani and Yasun al Hashem in March 1932. Re-elected for Mosul 1933. Appointed principal private secretary to the King, March 1933. Became Prime Minister and Acting Minister of the Interior in August 1931. Was forced to resign in February 1935 on account of the agitation worked u Inst him throughout the country by Yasin al Hashimi and Rashid Ali a

in ani. He was made President of the Chamber in March 1935 and appointed Iraqi Minister in London in August 1935. Transferred to Paris in December 1936

He came to Bapilad on leave in October 1937 and decided not to return to hie post at Paris

Appointed Monster for Foreign Affairs in Nari al Saul'a Calonet in April 1959

Has a son Nizar who is being educated in England

18. Ale Mahmud Sharkh Ale Born 1902. Sunni Arab connected with the Ulond tribe. Graduated at the Hage a saled to 923 and a find a gave for sour for early He also learnt to speak English and French. He became well known as an extreme Nationalist and contributed many articles to the newspaper the Istiglal attacking British policy in Iraq. He was arrested in 1924 on account of his agitation against the first Anglo-Iraqi Treaty, but was acquitted on trial. He was brought before the courts again in 1930 for a similarly violent agitation against the Anglo-Iraqi Treaty of Alliance signed in that year and sentenced to a short term. of imprisonment. He has twice been elected to the Chamber of Deputies. He was one of the members of the delegation of Iraqi notables which visited Palestine and Egypt in 1936, and a short time after his return he was appointed (through the second of Yan, of Hashing the P of Mr stell it, 1) in the Court of Appeal. In this post be has shown more talent and good sense than was to be expected from his past career. Appointed Minister of Justice in Hikmat Sulatman's reorganised Cabinet in June 1937 Resigned August 1937 and returned to the Bar

Banished from Bagdad by Jamil-al-Madfai s Cabinet in November 1938, but was permitted to return when Nuri al-Said formed a Cabinet in December 1935 In February 1939 he was appointed Mutessaruf of Basra, where he acon began to make troubles for the Sheikh of Koweit

19 Ali Munitar

Born 1901. Sunni of Bagdad. Belongs to the Daftari family. Graduated at Bagdad Law College and untered Government service in 1920 Married a daughter of Yasin al Hashimi in 1933. Appointed Director-General of Revenues to 1935, but was obliged to leave Iraq for a time when Bakr Sidqi overthrew Yasan al Hashimi a Government in 1936. In January 1939 he was reappointed Director General of Revenues by Nuri al Said's Cal met.

20 Aminoil Umari

Born Mosul 1889 of the notable family of the Umaria. Passed out of the Military College in Bagdad in 1906 and then entered the Artillery School 1 Constantinople, where he remained for three years. Gazetted second heutenant in 1909 and posted to Adams. Later he served in 1910 in operations against the Shammar and in 1911 and 1912 against the tribes in Samawa, Abu Sukhair and Rumantha. Entered the Turkish Staff College in 1912. Fought in the Bolkan war and was mentioned in despatches for good work on the Chitaliah lines mearrections at Derr or Zor and Tell Afar. He returned to Mosul after the general amnesty in 1920 and joined the Iraqi army at the time of its formation. he was promoted Assistant Chief of the General Staff in 1935 and General Officer Commanding the Northern Area in 1937. In August 1937 he refused to carry out the orders given to him by the Government to arrest a number of officers charged with on-operating in Bakz Sidqi's murder, and this successful defisince brought about the fall of Hikmat Sulaiman's Catanet. Soon after when Jamil al Madfat came into office, Amin-al Umari was transferred to command of the Bagdad District

Went to Europe on leave in the winter of 1038 to undergo medical treatment. As a soldier he is out of date and obstinately refuses to moderning his

tactical (deas).

21 Archad at Umari

Of the well known I mari famely of Mosel. Born 1888. Trained as an engineer in the days of the Turk Minnerpal engineer in Constantinople Staff offer horizett and Sud-Fr. I. I say a grant I Mayor Che I of legs 1's cor we I writer And M to Be Apro of Comak (Mayor of Bagdad), November 1031 and during his two-year tenure of that appointment did much for the improvement of the amenities of Bagdad Was appointed Director of Irrigation in November 1033 Joined Ab Jandal's Cabinet in August 1934 as Minister for Economies and Communications Resigned with the Cabinet in February 1935 and remained without a post until May 1936, when he was appointed Director General of Municipalities. In November 1936 be again became Mayor of Bagdad

22. Asem al hours, Sorgid.

The fourth son of Saiyid Abdul Ruhman and younger brother of Saiyid Mahmud. Born Bagdad 1879. Appointed Naqth on the death of Saiyid Mahmud. in July 1936. A man of little character, but he has successfully acquired the conventional appearance of a Sunni Alim and holy man.

Born 1897 Appointed secretary to the Iraqa Logation in London, September

1932, on trunsfer from a consular post at Angora

In the summer of 1933 it was discovered that he had, while in Turkey, married one of the sesters of the Anar Za d the Iraqi Minister in Argora and younger bruther at he is has soft. This was the it was a scandal as the time, I it later on he was forgiven. Appointed first secretary to the Iraqi Legation. 11 Rome, October 1934 Transferred to London as counsellor in August 1935 I ransferred to Paris as charge d'affaires in August 1938 and to Berlin in February 1939

24. Brbekr Luhu

A powerful chief of the Pirhder (Kurdish) tribe of Qalah Diza (on the Lesser Zab River, north of Scietmant). Has always been honest and friendly in his dealings with the Government, whether British or Iraqi. An able and most estimable man, who has been liked and respected by all who have had close contact with him

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His rival for tribal influence is Abhas Mahmud Agha, who has always tended to be against the Government. Both, however, visited Baydad in October 1933

and protested their loyalty and obedience to the Iraqi Government.

25 Dand-al Hardary

Section 1980 Section 1980 Section 1990 File of the Section 1980 Sectio and an assert the south of the state of the I a spire I . I go t I A c y 21 - a - I so I so of so pe 1 A 1 S C 3 B C 2 192, April 1 A 11 1922 At 1 5 Umana (Chamberlain) in the King's palace. Member for Arbit in the Constituent. Assembly, March 1024 and Vice President. Voted for the treaty 1924. Hazb-al. Shab and opposed treaty of 1928. Minister for Justice under Taufiq Suwardi April November 1929. Disliked and distrusted in Arbil

Re-elected to Chamber of Deputies to represent Arbil in general election of 1930, but has not held Cabinet appointment since Taufiq Suwaidi's Cabinet resigned in August 1929. In 1930 became lawyer for the British Oil Development Company in Bagdad and has done quite well out of this work. Was not elected

to the Chamber in the elections of 1934

26 Dand at Sads Saiged

Sunni of Bagdad Born about 1887 Prominent extremust. Lawyer Usually connected with all Nationalist agitations and intrigues. Elected to the Chamber for Hollah in August 1935.

Appointed public prosecutor in August 1930 by Yasin at Hushimi's Cabinet

Resigned in December after Yasia a fa

Flected to the Chamber for Kut in December 1937 and again in June 1939 Banished from Bagdad by Jamil at Madfai in December 1988, but retained so soon as Nurval Said became Prime Muinter

27 Fudhd Janeds De

Born Kadhimain 1902. Shinh. Educated at the American University of Heient 1921 27 Columbia University New York 1927 29 Weste a thesis on education among the tribes for his declorate. On his return to Iraq he was appearing the Warrant To a mark a secretary of the work To 1961 be was made Director-General of Instruction, and has filled this post with success Keen and competent, but with a natural predilection for American methods.

In early 1938 he was invited by the British Council to visit the Umited Kingdom to study British educational methods. He was well entertained and shown the best colleges and schools of all kinds. As a result he become far more

forcurably disposed towards British education

28 Fahms at Mudarres

Born about 1874. Super conduct of the Grandment press under the The state of the least of the transfer of the state of th 1920. Apparated Lorentin Kung Lorent St. Was precise to be with the extreme National in 1922 in light the Hot Continue in the end out was discussed from the Palas. In I as 1924 he was a part of recognitive About Ray Theodo, and but no but not this product the warm the or age was cosed to the 1832 news expect from High to the property of big sulv raise on truly to these in war percone to return to the aget, a month later. Since then he has not been prominent it post es but frequently contributes articles to the press in which be expounds \it rin st vews Appearted Rector of the All al Bast Theological College in 1937

29 Farts Anha

Chieftain of the Zibar tribe (Kurds), who lives at Huki in the Agra district. From the time of the British occupation of the Mosai liws in 1918-19 until 1928, he has a stormy record of bestility towards the authority of the Government Since 1923 he has been quieter, though he and his tribesmen are always a perpetual authority among his villages. He has an old fend with Ahmad of Barzan, whose territory has adjacent to that of Faris on the opposite side of the Greater in River Elected Deputy in February 1937, but lost his seat in the elections of June 1939

30 Hanna Khaiyat

Syrian Catholic of Mosul. Born 1984. Medical diploma at Berrat and Paris,

Head of the Mosul Hospital under the Government of Occupation. Appointed
Minister of Health 1921. When the Ministry was abolished in 1922 be accepted
to post of Director of Medical Services. Speaks excellent French. Appointed
Director General in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs October 1931. Appointed
Dispect of Control of Health September 1934. Appointed
Dispector General of Health September 1937.

31 Hikmat Sulaimon

Summi Born 1886 Director of Education in Bagdad under the the time of the occupation Returned in January 1921 and was a candidate for the Ministry of Education. Made Director of Posts in April 1922 and Director General of Posts and Telegraphs in April 1923. Minister of Interior in the second Sadun Cabinet. Lost his seat in the Chamber in the guidal election of 1930, but became Minister for Interior in March 1933. Regned from Cabinet with Rashid Ali in October 1933, and from Chamber in Ali Jaudat's Cabinet in the early months of 1935, but refused office in the Cabinet formed by Yasin Pasha after Ali Jaudat's fall. Paid a long visit to Turkey in the autumn of 1935 he was effered the portfolio of the Ministry of Justice, but did did not accept it. Is very influential in political circles, where his intelligence is much respected.

In Outober 1936 he joined with Bakr Sidqi in the plot which resulted in the Nasin's resignation he became Prime Minister. He remained in office until Value 1937 of the first of the last of the last

snything of importance.

A well mannered man of wide Liberal views

In 1938, though he took no active part in politics, he was on the alert to expend a transfer of the part of the section of the

32 11 1 0 8 9

Grandson on the maternal side of Baha Ullah, the Persian reformer. Born at A v in 1930 channel at the Quarter of the Property of the Bara and the Quarter of the Property of the Bara and the Council of Ministers in November 1920, which post he filled with data to the Council of Ministers in November 1920, which post he filled with data to the Property of the Council of Ministers in November 1920, which post he filled with data to the Property of the Council of Ministers in November 1920, which post he filled with data to the Property of the Indian appropriate the Property of the Indian Legation in London Temperature of the Reptants of 1922 and the Property of the Indian Legation in London Post was about the Soon after his appointment. In May 1934 he was given a good post in the Railway Directorate.

33 Hamin Fauer bin-Haman

Summ of Kurdish origin. Born in Bagdad in 1889. Entered the Military College in Islandial and received a commission in the Turkish army in 1809. Joined the Iraqi army (artillery) in May 1922. Promoted major 1925. He has passed the Senior Officers' Course at Belgaum, India, and has twice been attached to units in England for training. Promoted heatenant-colonel in 1929 and colonel in 1933. In 1934 he was appointed Commandant of the Staff School Bagdad, and in February 1935 he was given the command of the Northead District. In August 1935 he became a brigadier, and in November 1936 has made G.O.C., 1st Infantry Division. A pleasant man with good manners in speaks good English. He had nothing to do with the military revolt of October 1936. After the murder of Bake Sidqi in August 1937 he was appointed Chief of the General Staff.

34 Ibrihim Hilmi al Umar

Visited Germany in 1938 and returned much impressed by the organisation of German propaganda. In June 1939 Talib Mushing was placed over him as

Director General of Propaganda Publicity and Broadcasting

35. Ibrahim Kamid

Sunni Born 1895. Captain in the Shercefian semy. A very good officer in the field, where he commanded a battalron. Wounded at the first buttle of Maan Legal officer to O.C., Damacus, under Fessal's régime. Came to Iraq with Jamil al Madfal in 1910 making propaganda for the Shercefians. Was afterwards at Dair, but not known to have participated in the attack on Tall Afar. He was in Damasous in April 1921, but subsequently esturned to Iraq, and was said to be commandant of police, Bagdad, on the resignation of Abdul Latif Felant. He innumerable complaints of various kinds. After leaving the police he took up the legal profession. Entered Parhament as a Nationalist, but later gave up politics for a well-paid and influential post in the Ministry of Finance. Since then he has given no trouble. Appointed Director-General of Customs and Excess in June 1934.

Proved to be a very efficient director. In November 1936, after Hikmat Sulaiman had had Rustam Hardar removed, Ibrahim Kamal was appointed armospal private secretary to King Ghazi. He was not happy in this post for one and in July 1937 reverted to the Customa Department as Director-General In August 1937 be joined Jamil-al-Madfai's Cabinet as Minister of Finance.

Company

Resigned with whole Cabinet in December 1938 after the military coup made against them by Niirt al Said

36. Jufar, Abu Timman.

Shiah of Bagdad. Born about 1885. Well educated, with a good deal of influence. Always a strong Nationalist, he joined with Yusuf Suwaidi, Muhammad Sadr, Sheikh Ahmad Daud and Ali Bazirgan in the independence movement of 1920 and actively incited the tribes to rebellion. He evaded an attempted arrest in August 1920 and fled from Bagdad to Najaf Returned

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in September 1921 and was energetic in promoting all Nationalist mov . . . 1 ' 1 to the answer of I se end of June when he resigned after a prolonged apposition to the terms of the trenty. He then organized the High al Watani Vita ' 1 He was sur a quently arrested and deported to Henjam, where he remained till May 1923 On his return to Bagdad be retapsed for a time into private life, and extused to join the Shinh Hizb al Nahdhah. Returned to politics on his election to the Chamber in a Bagdad by-election June 1925. Reformed the Hub-al Watani (Nationalist party) September 102s. Telegraphed Suppression to the Paris I ugland in 1929 Leet his sent in the Chamber in the election of 1930, but remained active as the secretary general of the Nationalist party. Resigned from the Nationalist party in October 1933, diclaring that he was withdrawing. from politics until there should be a change of heart among those in public life. He coturned to active politics in January 1935 and joined with Yasin al Hashimi. and Rashid Alcal Gilms in attacking Ali Jaudat's Cabinet. He did not however join them in the Cabinet formed after the latter's resignation. Flected president of the Bagdad Chamber of Commerce in November 1035

During the summer of 1936 he became an active critic of Yasun-al Hachime's

'o King tehari to protest against the

'o King tehari to pr

Made a Senator in February 1937 but lost his sent in the summer of the same

87 Jafar Hamonds

School and was appointed to a juntor judgeship in Kashimain. Later he was given an appointment in the Ministry of Justice. In 1930 he was transferred to the Ministry of the Interior and became kaimakam of Najaf then after serving in several other districts he was made Mulessarif of Kut in 1930 and was later transferred to the same post in Hills. He was appointed Minister for Patrick of the Interior. The Ministry of the Interior.

Appointed Mutessarif of Kut September 1938, and transferred to Muntafiq February 1939.

34 Jutal Baban

Kart t 1 Hat 22 Beat 1892

year under article 31 of the Constitution.

Let up 1920 and the property of the most bed or extreme to the most bed of the most bed of the most bed on the most bed of the most bed on the become Minister for Economics and Communications in Naji Shaukat's Cabinet Became Minister for Defense main R. I that Give a March 1933 Rec. 1 which will be a stirr to be expected with James at Madfai's Cabinet and the most of the many 1934, resigned with James at Madfai's Cabinet and the most of the most

In August 1937 he joined Jamilial Madfor's Cabinet as Martin for Figure 1, 1977 to account of institutions made by his colleagues (not without reason) that he had made a corrupt agreement with a Government road contractor

39. Junut Raban

A Kurdish lawyer Born 1890. Served for some time as a judge in the Northern Liwas. He ame happy, for his contract to the party of 1928.

Appointed Minister for Justice in Nuri Pasha's Cabinet March 1930. Resigned with Nuri Pasha in October 1932. Reappointed Minister for Justice in Jamil Madfai's Cabinet in November 1933. Retained his portfolio when Jamil al Madfai reformed his Cabinet in February 1934 and remained at the Ministry of Justice in All Jaudat's Cabinet formed in August 1934. Resigned with the whole Cabinet in February 1935, and in October joined the party organised by Jamil at Madfai to oppose Yusin Pasha. Owed his continued presence in successive Cabinets perhaps more to the tradition that each Cabinet must have one Kurd than to his personal abilities.

Returned for Arlal in the elections of June 1938

40 Jamil al Raws

A Bagdadi, born 1892 officer in the Turkish army Served in the Sherechan forces during the Arab revolt. Chief aske de camp to King Ali in Jedda, and came to Iraq with His Majesty after Ibn Sand's conquest of the Hejaz Elected Deputy for Dulaim in the general election of 1928, became vice-resident of the Taqaddum party and Vice Prendent of the Chamber of Laputies. Minister for Communications and Works in Nari Pasha's Cabinet formed in March 1930. Became Minister for Defence in January 1931 but lost his portfolio when Niri Pasha reformed his Cabinet in October 1931. Appointed Mutessarif of Kirkuk July 1932. Transferred to Kut in October 1936. His services were dispensed with by the Hashimi Cabinet in March 1936. In December 1936 he was in Jerusalem and in touch with the Grand Mufti and the Arab movement in Palestine.

41 Jamel al Madjar

Of Mosnl. Led the party which in June 1920 came from Dair and called upon the tribes to rise against the British in the name of the Shereef. Entered Tail Afar after the murder of Captain Stuart, which he had instigated. Styled lamself leader of the Northern Mesopotamian army On the approach of British treops from Mosal returned to Dair Returned to Iraq 1923. Soon after, appointed mutessarif and saw service in a number of different hieras Appointed Minister for the Interior under Nuri Pusha to March 1931 Became President of the Chamber in December 1930, following Jufar Pasha's resignation Resigned October 1931 at the same time resigning from Nuri Pasha's party as a protest against the high handed actions of Muzahan Beg Al Paclacia, then Minister for the Interior Composed his quarrel with Nurs Pasha in November and was re elected President of the Chamber on the 30th November Again elected President in November 1032 and March 1038 Became Prime Minister in November 1038 Resigned in February 1934 but resumed office with a reformed Cabinet about ten days later. Resigned again in August 1934 but accepted portfolio of Defence in Calunct which was then formed by Ah Joudat. Become Prime Minister in March 1935, but was forced to resign by Yasin Pasha's agitation in the Emphrates after being in office for only twelve days. In October 1935 revived the party of National Unity as an opposition to Yosin Pasha's Cabinet, but received intile support. Declined an invitation to join the Cabinet formed by Hikmat Sulamont fit October 1936. In the winter of 1936 37 he went to the Yeman to obtain the adhesion of the linam to the Pact of Arab Brotherhood signed by Sandi Arabia and Isaq in April 1986. and in August 1937, after the resignation of Hikmot Salaman's Cabinet, he became Prime Minister

He lacks administrative ability but is a figurehead in the political world is generally popular because he expresses his opinions in an bonest, downright

Throughout 1938 he held his Cabinet together and carried on the Government of the country in difficult circumstances with success. Forced to resign on the 25th December 1938, by a multiney demonstration organised by Hasain Fanzi, the Chief of the General Staff and Talu-al Hashimi in favour of Nuri al Staff.

42 Jamil of Wade.

Sunni of Bagdad. Brother of Hamid-al Wadi, aide-de-camp to the Amir Abdullah, and Shakir-al Wadi, formerly aide de-camp to the late King Feisel. Appointed a judge in 1923 and became director of the Land Registry Department (Tapu) in 1931

(21053]

Appointed Minister for Justice November 1932 Resigned with Cabinet in March 1933. Appointed Director General of State Domains Lands (in the Minister of Francis Cotober 1995 Re . . . I will be the large was appointed Chief Public Prosecutor Appointed Director General of Posts and Telegraphs

Appointed principal private secretary in the Palace in July 1937, but lost his nost when I

as an inspector in the Ministry of Justice

Appointed Director-General of Tapa in January 1938.

43. Aumil Chadiry.

Sunni, born Bagdad 1901, brother of Rauf Chadirji. His sister is the wife of Mahmud Subhi al Daftari. Educated locally and graduated at the Law School For a short time he held a minor post in the Ministry of Figures, but soon a c up the our law open for president process agreement. In abott he was editor of Allkha al Butani, and his paper was suppressed for its attacks on Nuri Said . news in a third pewspaper Same-al Abali, of which he was the responsible editor In September of the same near he seems to the the second second (, , , , , h of . , , no than received a few stays fator as there was no evidence against him. He holds left wing riews on social and political questions. He was appointed Minister for Proposition of Committee of the Caboust formed by Hillman Sulaiman in October 1936

He resigned in June 1937 on account of his disapproval of the Cabinet's policy on the Euphrates and left the country for several months. When he returned in the autumn he was suspected of encouraging communicity propaganda.

Nothing was heard of lain during 1939-39

41 Khalid Sulatman

Is a company to the 1.77 Returned in 1920. f as compared to a sil apent most of his life in commerce. What Marst of a fine Sawardt in April 1929. In the reshuffle of history and the state of the st Spiniste Draw (west 11), Mar Dynam James 122 for the long the contract of the section 1964 Appointed Iraqi Minister at Tehran March 1935. Has been in Bagdad on leave since March 1939

45 KA 17 -

nant of Bagdad. Born 1903. Graduate of Law College, Bagdad. Held y means positions under the Monister of the former for a March ! The the state of t In a constant of the second of the and the comment of Foreign to the Ministry for Foreign to a tart 1987 but in October he was sent to be Mutessarif of Amarah Director General of Ministry of the Interior September 1838.

40. Khushaba, Malik

Assyrian chieftain of the Lower Transtribe, aged about 55. Presbyterian, and generally in disagreement with Mar Shingan Well et a tell a sear an is so a creatilities. A registrate to a trace of resord as other a exper by rest of Ir a series of the effective Assyr rs statistics in less and teres a real patter a many of Mar Sames Mary of his filmers or tweer to its verily mass, red , a Angest fill represent the notice of sands to Iraq. Gwertert lie e tres to one leng but does not wish to be treet in the eame place as Mar Shimun.

Since hope of moving all the Assyrians from Iraq has been abandoned, Malik Khushaba has settled down to a quiet life in his village

17 W amud Subhi Daftan. See I Bed Inc Bes 1790 West and In the te a contract of the state of the to the same testing of the testing o after his appointment. Became Director General of Tapu December 1932 and Contract to Tract of Marketine of Director-General of Municipalities in November 1936. He soon quarrelled with And the creating of the fact of tress of the casterin Scott of the October 1937

Pleasant, well intentioned and noticeably more moderate in politics than in

his earlier days.

Became Minister of Justice in Cabinet formed by Nuri al Said in December Its tests port to early the fifth above

1. Maheut bin Hadhdhal, Shaikh

A state of the second s father's close friendship with the British. His tribal area is from the Euphratea southwards to the Nejd border.

49 Mahmud, Sharkh

Of the family of Barzinia Savvidia. He has inherited from his father and g the present or landre governor le la south a Konds a He was made Hukumdar of Sulemani in 1918, shortly after the Britisl occupation. In June 1919 he revolted against British authority, was wounded department I have been been as the same that as Hakumdar of Suleman to 1922, after the Turks had forced the British portical officers there to withdraw. In 1923 armed action had to be taken against him to check his undeavours to establish Lis influence in the Kirkuk and Arbit Provinces Suleimans was reoccupied in 1924, but Sheich Mahmud was not brought to terms at 1927 The very flat and the flag of the sale I may ar e la la prata a se a ser la la caracta a l there quietly until 1930, when an outbreak of Kurdish Nationalist feeling in t him, and on the 31st May he surren fered at Panjwin Le was prest as a was card sout to a rate for a tack to was later to coste Is a to astart I as their Oast was just to be as a famous en Bagdad. He receives an allowance of 900 rupees a month from the lr G . . . Betas Lowson Rad Rat We all I Ref sque and industrious and lives in Suleimani. Elected Deputy for Sulaimani in December. study political economy. On his return in 1938 he was given employment in footsteps, if he has a chance to do so.

His properties in Sulaimani were confiscated in 1981 but restored by special Vet of Perhament in December 1938

10 Mac Shimun

a A r S part Institute to a Ass to the Color of the Church in the tost

Be also this were to to the per plate a 1020 when no 111 the regard at a section to the same or agent age and a trace of a popular and a market per tost red di st. ' Jd. Vsiit Wa brillin a sha a ... past ... many at the second of the second Assymans, estimated to the state of the last the second of the whole community a tractice record to a real at a machine or for an armore the state extended to the 1848 the middle to the original his top of 1231 was a construct of sales a ter loss and from t Surma joined him. In October 1933 he went to Geneva to protest to the I ... ie of Value and at the state of th 21053

L 3

on the Iraq army at Dairabun (Faishkhabur) in August 1933 and in November went to England to obtain support from friends and sympathesers there. On his deportation King Feiss! granted him and his family a provisional allowance of Company of the propaganda who has Shiman persistently carried on against Iraq.

While paying lip service to the League of Nations and always ready to a tion that body on hebalf of the Assyrings he has proved dislocal to its temporal power to spiritual leadership, he has been the means of inflicting in a faceodless suffering on a deserving people. During the year 1934 he was mostly in England, paying several visits to Geneva when Assyrian affairs were under discussion. He remained in Europe throughout 1935 and 1936, spending much time in London

n 1939 be was granted British naturalisation and went to live in Cyprus

51 Montad Makhtes

Sunn. Born about 1875. A fine soldier he behaved with great gallantry with the Sharifiun army and was badly wounded. His exploits do not lose in the telling. Served in Syria and was sent in 1920 to Dair, where the agreement between the British Government of Occupation and the Arab Government was reached under his auspices in April. A hot Nationalist, he continued to spread anti-Bestish propagands among the tribes until he was recalled by King Feisal in June Remained in Syrm after the fall of the Arab Government and returned to fingded in July 1921. He lost no time in joining the extreme Nationalist group. There was no peat to offer him in the leng army, but he was given some land here Tikrit and settled down to cultivate it, with occasional visits to (lagdad and Yosul to take part in Nationalist activities. In May 1923 he was appointed Mutewarif of Karbala, to deal with the Uloma. He is no administrator, but he kept things quiet at the time of the exodus of the majtakids. An impulsive man who allows his pan Arab sentiment to rule his actions. He was bifterly bostile to the Cubinet formed by Hikmat Sulmman in October 1927 after Hake Sulque coup d'Etat and openly condemned the murder of Jufar Pashs. In February 1987 an attempt was made to assassinate him and three of Bakr Sidqi's nades de-camp were suspected. Mantad then went to live in Syria, but returned soon after Boke Sedqu'a murder in August 1937. Has been a Schatur stace 1925

Ho was elected president of the Chamber in December 1937. Attended the Arab Parliamentary Conference on Palestine arranged by Alubba Pasha in Curo in the summer of 1938.

Re-elected president of the Chamber November 1938 and again in June 1939

52 Munifryal Aloun.

Born about 1804. Belongs to a tearned family of Baydad. He is a graduate of the Sorbonne whence he returned to Bagdad in 1926. Was appointed a professor in the law school and afterwards in 1928 Director General in the Minister Abdallah Damluy, and withdrew to Berrit. In 1931 he accompanied Nurs Pasha to Meria to the in the law i

Returned to the Foreign Secrete in February 1939 when he returned to Iraq Returned to the Foreign Secrete in February 1930 and posted to Paris as charge d affaires Transferred to be consul general at Damascus June 1930

53. Muhammad Ali Mahmad

Sunn. Born 1595 A lawyer who has served in many posts under the Ministry of Justice, including that of Director General of the Ministry Director-General of Tapu and judge of the Court of Appeal Elected to the Chumber as Deputy for Engdad in 1935 and for Arbit in 1936. Has twice been elected Vice President of the Chumber and held the post of chairman of the Finance Committee in 1937 Appointed Minister of Finance in Hismat Sulaiman a

to a cabinet in June 1937. He resigned in August 1937 with the whole

Flected Deputy for Arhil December 1937 but last his seat in June 1939

A Kand h. Born 1880. Well educated and speaks French, German and English. Formerly staff officer to Turkish army. Was made Minister for Communications and Works in November 1920, and subsequently held the portfolios of Education and Defeuce. Exerted little influence in the Cabinets had be has held office. His policy is to try to please the Kurds by supporting had had not compromising his position with the Araba in the Chamber in the general election of 1930. Again Minister for Economics and Communications July 1931. Resigned October 1932. Appointed Director General of Economics and Communications March 1933, but became unemployed when this post was abolished in September 1934. Became Minister for Economics and Communications in March 1935 in Yasin Pasha a Cabinet. Resigned when the Cabinet fell in October 1936.

Fleeted Deputy for Sulaimant in December 1937 and again in June 1980

35 Muhammad Hussen Kashel al-Chata (Suryid)

Shah Aitm of Najaf One of the few Arab Divines of importance Attended the Moslem Conference at Jerusalem in 1931 sa Iraqi delegate to be a 1934. In the apring of 1935 he took a prominent part in the tribal animal Yasin Pusha's Government. He hoped to persuade them to make Government a state of the state.

Declared a plind for Polestine in the summer of 1988

In 1939 it was suspected that he had accepted money from the German Legation to foster unit British feel a.

's Muhammad R sha at Shabibi

Member of Constituent Assembly and Minister for Education in Yann Pasha's Cal tool in 1924. Again given the portfolio of Education in the Cabinet formed conflict with his college es and with the chief permanent officials of his Ministry, and he resigned in September 1936. He became President of the Seinite, between 1937 and was responsible Minister for Education is family if Madfai's and has a considerable reputation as a man of letters. Resigned with Jamid at Madfai in December 1935.

57. Muhammad Salih al Quezas.

ingular mechanic. Born about 1898. Has recently come into prominence as a labour leader and agitator. A professional demagogue, he always thrusts himself in the van of any basnar troubles, and has been especially conspicuous in encouraging discontent among the labour employed by the foreign companies justifying in Iraq. Played a leading part in organising the boycott of the Boy and extend to the labour employed by the foreign companies.

Kamil Chadirji with a left-wing programme. His activities became so thresome that in February 1937 be was sent to live in Ramadi, where he remained until December 1937, when he was released.

58. Muhammad al Sadr Sargid

Born about 1835. An influential Shigh divine of Kadhimain. Was a violent Nationalist in the early days of the British occupation, and played a prominent part in the insurrection of 1920. He fled to Syria when the insurrection was put down, but returned with the Amir Feisal in June 1921. Took an active part in the analysis of 1922, but after the proclamation of the

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Constitution in 1924 greatly modified his views. Appointed a Senator in 1925 and elected President of the Senate in 1929. He has subsequently been re-elected to this position at each new session, until February 1937, when Ridha-al S. . . was elected materal. He was re-elected President of the Senate in December 1937 again in December 1937 and June 1939.

39 Musa Shabandar

Bagdadi Suoni, bern 1899

Litter son of Mahmud Shabandar, a wealthy land and property owner of

Went to Berlin soon after the armistice and has since been living in Europe, mostly in Zurich and Berlin. Has frequently contributed anti-British articles to the Hagdad press, using the pan name of "Alwan Abu Sharara.

Came to Engdad in autumn of 1932, and in January 1933 was appointed scoretary of the permanent Iraqi delegation at the League of Nations.

Speaks English, French and German. Appointed first secretary to the fraque Logation in Berlin in October 1935

harly in 1937 he was accused of giving certificates of export to Iraq for munitions destined for Spatia and recalled to Bagdad, where he was placed under arrest. In December proceedings against him were dropped and it seems doubtful whether there was ever any real evidence against him. Elected Deputy for Amarah December 1937

Lant his sent in June 1939

60. Mustafo-al Umari.

During the first half of 1938 he acquired a reputation for taking large bribes, and, though no allegations were proved, the Prime Minister thought it well to transfer him to another Ministry. He accordingly want to Justice in October 1938. In December 1938 he reaganed with the whole of Jamil al Madfai's Cabriet after the military demonstration organised by Husain Fauzi and Taha al Hashimi in favour of Nuri al Said.

61 Masshim al Amin Pachahye

Summ of Bagdad. Both 1888, a mayor bleeted Deputy for Hillah to the Constituent Assembly March 1924, and sat in the first Chamber in 1925 Minister of Communications and Works in the Hashimi Cabinet, August 1924. In 1927, while in London, he made a close study of British politics. Recalled to Reset to I'd are 1922 to be truged with communism. Was prominent in anti-Zioniat manifestations in summer of 1929 Became Minister of Economics and Communications in January 1931 and shortly after Minister for the Interior, in which post he unexpectedly gave satisfaction to his British advisers. Resigned in October 1931 on account of a difference with his colleagues regarding his dismissal of the I min al-Asimah. Towards the end of May 1932 he was charged with complicity in the circulation of scurrilous anonymous letters, making allegations against the personal honour of the King Resigned his seat in the Chamber and was committed for trial with four others by Bagdad magistrate's court. Acquitted in October 1932. In October 1934 he was appointed Minister at Rome and permanent delegate at Geneva. In November 1935 he was relieved of his duties at Geneva

62. Dr Naji al Ant

Bagdadi, born 1895. First became prominent in 1922 as semi-official Hashimite representative in London. Continued to represent Hashimite interests in London mutil final conquest of the Hejaz by Ibn Saud. Dr. Naji then became

Service. Appointed Iraqi consul general and Chargé d'Affaires in Jedda in Mohammerah, October 1932. Acting Director-General in the Management of the Legation at the Legation

Sulaman in August 1937, and was not included in the Cabinet formed by Jamid

A pleasant man of considerable intelligence.

63. Non Shaukat.

Sunnt of Bagdad, born 1891. Studied in Constantinople and became a whom he has a great admiration. Returned to Bagdad in 1019. Early in 1921 he was given an appointment under the Mintessarif of Bagdad, and subsequently became mutessarif. He showed considerable administrative ability, and main turned cordial relations with his British advisers. He was appointed Mutessarif. It is a second in the changes which followed Abdul Mubino's suicide. Appointing Minister at Angora in September 1930. Recalled to Bagdad in October 1931 to take up portfolio of Interior. Became Prime Minister in November 1932. Resigned premierably March 1933. Minister for the Interior in November 1933 resigned February 1934. Again appointed Minister at Angora April 1934. He accompanied Taufiq Rustu Aras, the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs, on bits official visit to Bagdad in the summer of 1937, and was then offered a subminister of the declined because of bias are in the summer of 1937, and was then offered a summer of 1937, and was then offered a summer of 1937.

Best of the terior in the Cabinet formed by Nuri al Said in the elections

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54 \ N.R per a destat land base at Bagina a to asked the t t there has been at the a Parallel seater at any John process to commentation in Baser 1968 and the and Cour of Aprel 1 do Kar mare et Ka - 1 191 t Sa af 19 t a of Hindiyas 192 Civi Laporter to Diareke transf Mary 194 Inspector for the Eastern heg in Advante M sulp 1917 1 r at a Adama Vilovet 1916, whence he was research to K and the most to a Mary of a flora Contra por 1917 letter the Come are, the real was the red beginny Marines German of Sandar har reserved Record to the Marc 1921 reasons to proper to force of the Marc 1921 reasons to the property of the Marc 1921 reasons to Marc 1921 reasons to the property of the March 1921 was appropriately see filling to the march 1921 reasons to the march 1921 reason 1921 and Herry still V venter 1923 have, some if cas atta a sas Manster I be or the tot Rodet in the Committee Mark 1824. Le proced the treety and cred and that I work made My ster a V pr 1929 Box Connet res g of A March 1930 Research for Bagdad in the general electric of 1930 but a code a sget , Mar 1 1931 as a protest against the a great want to be the terminate Accompanied King F 1 , Te ra. . 1 10.00 Appeared with January 1933. Jour of Las I Malt as I all a to I county 1934 to Master for Finance and rest and with his caled us in V at 1934. He provided over the Arab Congress held t Bloom extra man at 1865 to protect against the policy of He Me s to rivere to Falest a and or rear to Iraq reorganises and event of the Person In concession It like I admin a see year matte actitles

85. Nazegt at Fuere

Lawyer of Bogdad, born about 1890. In the early days of the Iraqu Government he held somewhat extreme Nationalist views, which he roiced as a Deputy in the Chamber. Was later given an appointment in the Ministry of Justice, where he served diligently for a number of years

Minister for Finance, November 1932 Resigned with Naji Beg Shaukat in March 1993. Appointed Minister for Finance in Jamit Beg Al Madfai s. Cabinet in November 1933. Resigned in February 1934. Appointed Directortreneral of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs in April 1935 Appointed Iraqi solegate at Geneva in Jane 1937

Steady and intelligent, but inclined to be obstructive

Was relieved of this appointment in the summer of 1938 when it was decided to withdraw the Iraqi delegation from Lieneva. He then returned to the Bar-

60 Aushal al Sanawi

Summ of Bagdad, born 1893. Studied in the School of Law, Constantinople. He was in Bagdod before the occupation, went to Mosal with the Turks, and was employed in various capacities there. Returned after the armistice and took service under the British Administration. Was appointed Director of the Law School when it was reopened in 1919, criminal magistrate, Pebruary 1922. judge in the Court of Appeal, March 1923. Amra al-Amnah Bagdad. 1925-30. Appointed Director General in the Ministry of the Interior in April 1930 and occame Principal of the Law School February 1931. Reappointed Director. General in the Maintry of the Interior November 1931 Appointed Administrative Inspector, November 1933. Became Director-General of Municipalities in

Appointed Class Finance Inspector, May 1936.

67 Nurs-al Sand

Sunn of Bagdad, born 1888, son of an accountant of Mosail descent. Educated in Constantinople, apeaks Turkish, German, French and English Served in Balkan War. He was one of the founders of the Ahd in 1918, and came from Constantinople to Iraq in order to start branches there. He was in Bases at the time of the occupation as a potient in the American hospital joined the Arab army in the Hejaz in June 1916, and commanded the troops tio the arrival of Jafar Pasia (his brother-in law); served as C.G.S. till the fafi of Damasons. A good strategist very receptive of ideas, clever, hard working rash and but headed under fire. A modernist with an exceptionarly alert intelligence. Was awarded the DSO, 1917 and the CMG, 1919, and accompanied renal in Landon, Paris and Syris in 1919 and 1920. He always wished for a reasonable supprochement between the French and the Arabe, and dissuaded King Fersal from offering resistance to the French on the ground that he could not hope for support from the British. When the break came in July 1920 bewent with Fernal to England. Retorned to Bagdad in February 1921 and took charge of the Ministry of Defence during the absence of Jafar Pasha at the Cairo Conference. On his return he became C.G.S. and Director to and at Place and the first of the beating Man out on Defence from November 1922 to November 1923. Held the same portfolio in Jafar Pasha's Cabinet. Minister of Defence again in November 1926, and retained that portfolio with only abort intervals out of office until he became of June 1930 Visited Jedda in 1931 to negotiate a "Boa Voisinage Tresty with Neid and the Heinz. Resigned with the whole Cubinet the 19th October, 1981, but reaccepted office on the same day in a reformed Calonet. Visited Angora with King Feien! July 1931 and again in December January 1931-32 During latter visit he signed with Turkish Government an Extradition Treaty, a Treaty of Commerce and a Residence Convention Resigned premiership in October 1932. Appointed Minister at Rome, February 1933, but did not proceed Became Minister for Foreign Affairs in Cabinet of Rashid Alı Gılanı in March 1983. Resigned with Rashid Ali in October 1933 and accepted portfolio of Foreign Affairs and Defence under Jamil-al Madfai in November 1033 Resigned in February 1984, but returned to the Ministry for Foreign Mar . August 1934 under Ali Jandat's premiership. Resigned with Ali Jandat in February 1935, but retained the portfolio of Foreign Affairs in the succeeding Cabinet formed by Jamil al Madfai and returned again to the Minist | 1 the Cabinet formed by Yasın Pasha in March 1835

155

In October, after dakr Sidqi's successful unlitary revolt, Nuri Pasha, fearing for his life, fled to Egypt with his family, when arrived on a restless agitation from Cairo to secure his return to Iraq He came back to October 1937 after the marder of Bakr Sidqi and the fall of Hikmat Salaimat I comment to the state of the s earl December he went to Syria with the intention of working privately for a solution of the problem of the future of the Jews and Arabs in Palestine

But for two short visits to Bagdad, Nari al Said spent the whole of the year I estine with politicians in Syria, Egypt and London. On each of his short visits to Bagdad his presence gave rise to runiours concerning his political

intentions, but these died away as soon as he left

In December 1938 he came back to stay and a few days later a resistant demonstration in his favour organised by Taba at Hashian and Husain Fauxi overthrow Janual at Madfar's Cabinet and brought Nort at Said into office as Prime Minister He represented Iraq at the opening of the London conversations about Palestine in Jaruary 1939

times was a clerk in the Waqt Department. Fled to Mosal with the Turks on the capture of Bagdad, and after the fall of Mosul practised as a lawyer. In May 1921 he was appointed a judge in the Court of Appeal. His work as a 11 h) 11 yes \ 1 12 11 x2 11 x2 11 Part of Karaman In the second 1 . 1 , M + page 1 am h but 124 A was a and A hard harmy Man are and a Man or an at 1 and) -- -- 1 -- 1 -- 1 -- 1 -- 1 A sit companies the Holin Control 1936. Rashed Ala fled to Constant mople. He came back in the and in During 1938 be made several specclass in the Sciente atter

Janual of Madfat's Cabinet Deported to Augh December 1938. Returned a few days latter when Nors al Said succeeded Janual al Madfar as Primo Minister Appendied chi : rivate accretary to the Palace in January 1939, and remained in this post after

rating Ghaza's death in April 1939

49 Rashid al Khojah Sunni of Bagdad. Born 1884. Staff officer in Turkish army. Came to Damascus after the armistice. Prominent member of the Ahd al Iraqi. He The second secon In 1 lie is weather the lie was appointed unitemarif of Mosul, where he was completely williams are sufference in M. San of the Property of the Property of the Comment was considered inexpedient by the Iraqi Government, he was removed an B . . V . 1st 1931. Charge d Affaires and consul-general a consultation of the first 1933. Dur did nor take up post appromien lamente, for the take a ser 13. Shankat, November 1932. Resigned with Nayi Shankat's Cabrust in March 1933. I de the the state of the state with Jamil al Madian's Cabinet in August 1934. Re-elected President of the

Chamber in December 1934. Again appointed Minister for Defence in Jamil-al Add to the measurest team where the management of the state of the sta

Opposition led by Jamil at Madfai Appointed principal private secretary in the Palace in September 1937

Appointed Director General of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs by Nurt al Said's Cabinet in Junuary 1939.

70. Rauf at Bahrans

A Shiah of Bagdad, born about 1897 Graduated at the Bagdad Law School be Accountant General (not altogether by merit). Appointed Minister for Finance in Yasin Pasha's Cabinet in March 1935 Resigned October 1936

Appointed Director General of Customs and Excise, January 1939.

71. Rauf-al-Chaderii.

Sunni of Bagdad. He was Mayor of Bagdad at the time of the cutting of Very Second and a and a great day of personner supopularity thereby Lett for Is rim shortly before the occupation, and subsequently went to Switzerland, returning to Hagdad in the summer of 1020, up to which time permission to return had been refused him. Speaks French, English and Germon well tle set up practice as a barrister and consorted much with British officials. He took no part in the Nationalist agitation, nevertheless, when his father was back in 1921 and resumed his logal work without taking any part in politics. He has most of the business of foreign firms in his hands owing to his knowledge of English He was in England on a visit during the summer of 1923, returning home in September. A retiring man of modernist opinions. Deputy for Hallah in the Constituent Assembly in March 1924. He was strongly opposed to the passage of the treaty without amendments and voted against it. Classes director of the law school August 1924 Minister of Finance, Second Saduniyah Cabinet and afterwards became Minister of Justice in Jafar Pasha's Cabinet in November pign Trail Minister to V and a 20 he law Manage at Angora in December 1930, and returned to Bagdad as legal advisor to the Iraq Petroleum Company

Appointed fraqu Muniter in London in December 1938, and proceeded to his

post early in 1937

A cultured, likeable and intelligent man-

72 Rouf of Kubawa

sant of Kubaisah origin. Born 1885. He was commandant of gendarmer c il went of the French in July 1920. Refused office under the French and returned to Bagdad in February 1921. He was appointed Kamakam of Suq in November 1921, but was removed in June. He then for a time joined the extreme Vy(n steet many to H d t 1 1 1 1 1 1 to the tree tree tree tree 1 30 to the 19-4 - 1 axes a very part tipe on Mitesier of Barra Les 10 D sed or 1 per c Apr Ode Appointed Lirector Leneral of Augaf in summer of 1933, and Director-General of Census in

Mutessarif of Bagdad November 1938 and Director-General of Augas April 1939

73 Roman Harry

which of Haglbak (Syria), where his family owns considerable estates. B. en 1889 W 1 1 ded to Fr I and a to a forestern description dated and well bred. He come to Iraq with the Amir Fersal in June 1921, and offer the committee was of period land fold house assume Appendied Minister for Finance November 1930, in Nuri Pasha's Cabrust. Acted as Prime Minister twice during Non Pala's alsens, from long West to tourope with King Fersal in summer of 1931. Resigned from the Ministry of Finance when Nuri Pasha's Cabinet fell in October 1932. Became Minister for Leonomies and Communications in Murch 1933. Resigned with Rashed Ali in October 1933, and was reappointed to the same Markers that Fin I VI I visules 1905 Resigned in February 1934, and returned to the Palace as Rais of the Royal diwan in November 1934.

Resigned in November 1936, when Hikmat Sulaiman came into office. Was offered the Iraqi Legation at Paris, but refused. He left Iraq for Syria in December 1936, but came back in November 1937

during the sessions of 1937 and 1938. Because Minister for Finance in the Cabinet formed by Nurr at Sand on the 25th December, 1938. Senator, April 1939.

74 Sabih Namb

Born 1892 Gazetted to the Turkish army in 1012. Joined Iraqi army 1921. and reached the rank of hentenant colonel 1929. Passed a staff course in Figland and for some time was Commandant of the Iraqi Staff College in Bugdad. Speaks lish and French and some German. Appointed Director General of Police to March 1931. Represented Iraq on the Syrio Iraq Frontier Delimitation Commission in 1933. Appointed counsellor Berlin, June 1935. Transferred to Geneva as Iraq: delegate to the League of Nations in November 1935.

He was appointed Director-General of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs in

December 1937, with the rank of Minister Plempotentiary

Made Manuter for Defence in October 1938. Resigned with the whole damil al Madfai Cabinet the 25th December 1938.

Shiah of Bagdad. Born 1895. Graduated at the Bagdad Law School, and for several years practised as a lawyer. Deputy for Kut 1930-34. In the Chamber be gave steady support to Yasin Pashi, and was a member of the Isha al Watani party. In June 1935 as a reward for bia political acryices, he was appointed Director General of Government Lands and Properties in the Ministry of Finance, and became Minister of Education in Yann Pasha's Calonel. in September 1935. Resigned in October 1936.

Fleeted Deputy for Kut December 1957 and for Bagdod in June 1989.

Mir (chief) of the Yatidis. Lives at Buidra near Mosul. Weak character, drinks beavily and indulges in every sort of vice. Much under the control of his mother, Maryana, who is a woman of personality and was at one time a listed beauty. The Yazidia are dissatisfied with Said Beg on account of his profligate living, and from time to time there is a movement to depose him and substitute another member of the ruling family. So far however, traditional loyalty has been strong enough to keep baid in his postion

77 Said of Haji Thabit

Born Mosal 1883. Sunni Merchant Efected Deputy for Mosal 1925. Delegate to the Islamic Congress in Jerusalem 1931 Deputy 1933 34 35 A sin Palestine. President of the Palestine Defence Society which was particularly active in raising money for the Arabs of Palestine during the

Worked actively on tehalf of the cause of the Arabs in Palestine throughout 1933. Elected Deputy for Mosul June 1939.

78 Salman al Barrak

A tribal notable of Hidah, Minister of Irrigation and Agriculture 1928 29 Has been in the Chamber of Deputies for many years and has frequently held position of Vice-President

79. Solih Jabr

Young Shrah lawyer of Najaf employed for some time as a judge. Elected Deports February 1830 and to a self from he but I April I sie in the Them er a n per cut take the new tend themer A portled Minister for Education under Jamil Madfai November 1933. Resigned February 1934. Elected Deputy for Municipal December 1934. Appointed Mutessarif of Karbala in April 1935 where he proved successful. In October 1936 he accepted the portfolio of Justice in Hikmat Sulaiman's Cabinet. Resigned in June over the Euphrates disturbances and went away for several months. He returned when Janut al Madfar formed a Cabinet and was appointed Director-General of

Became Minaster for Education in Cubinet formed by Nuri-al Sold in December 1938. Elected for Diwaniyah June 1939.

at Shooket

Horn Hagdad 1893. Sunni. Brother of Naji Shaukat. Graduated at Miditary College of Medicine, Constantinople, 1916. Joined the Arab army in 1919. Appointed to Iraqi Health Service 1921 and subsequently served several veets as Director General of Education. Became Director General of its Health in 1936. An ardent Arab Nationalist

Appointed Director General of Education in March 1920. He has done much to sucrease military education in the secondary schools.

31 Shokir-al Hudi

Samu of Bagdad, been 1894. Brother of Jamil al Wadt. Served as an officer in the Turkish army from 1915 to the Armistice. Joined the Iraquarmy to 1924. Captain 1928. In 1929 he was attached for training to various units in England, and in 1930 he was promoted major and made aide decamp to King Feisal. He was on King Feisal's staff during His Majesty. Figland in 1933. Promoted heutenant-colonel in 1935 and att. College course. Returned to Iraq 1936 and was a like a right hand man to Bake. Divinous, of which links Si fur was the G.O.C. He was right hand man to Bake. I tarry royalt of October 1936. He is intelligent capable and ambitious and is one of the few officers in the army who are of good family, have a decent private life and presentable manners. After Bake Sidqu's murder in August 1937 he was appointed military attaché in Landon, but a few weeks later be was dismissed and placed on the retired list.

Basished from Bagdad in December 1938 for intriguos against Jamil al M. G. ermient but permitted to return in January 1939 after Nuri al Said had formed a Government. Appointed to the Iraqi diplomatic service in J. e.

1939 as second secretary to the Iraqi Legation, Tehrai-

Brother of the late Yasin al Hashimi. Born 1868. Served in Turkish acmy and was employed in Arnbin and the Yemen during the war. Was given a long and in 1922 to join the fraqi army, and was at once appointed Officer Commanding Troops in Mond. Appointed chief of the General Staff and came to Bugdad in 1923. Was attached to Sir Porcy Cox in May 1924 for the houndary negotiations with the Turkish Government which followed the signing of the Treaty of Lausanne. The post of chief of the General Staff was abolished shortly after his ration in August 1924, and for a while he acted as inter to the (shen Crown Prince Ghazi Appointed chief of the Census Department in 1928 an Director of Education in 1928. In 1930 he returned as chief of the General Staff to the Ministry of Defence, and was promoted facia (general). In 1931 to 1931 the Nimitage of Defence, and was promoted facia (general). In 1932 Yeman and Iraq

He is popular with the British officers of the military mission. In September 1935 he was appointed Acting Director General of Education in addition to his

other duties.

the was in Angora in October 1936 when Hikmat Sulaiman and Bake Sidqi forced Yasin al Hashimi to resign and wisely did not return to Iraq. He came to be a superior of the offer on the ground that it was beneath his dignity to accept any position lower than that of Chief of the General Staff.

Flected Deputy for Bagdad in Devember 1937 Opposed Jamil al Madfat's Cabinet in the Chamber Worked actively on the committee of the Palestine Defence League in 1938. On the 25th December, 1938, in collaboration with General Human Fauzi, he organized a military demonstration against Jamil al Madfat resigned. Became a Deputy for Bagdad in the elections of June 1939

83. Takon Onder

Summ of Damascus. Born 1803. Was with Feisal to Damascus and accompanied him to Europe in July 1920. Came with him to Bagdad in June 1921, and was appointed an A D.C. to the King in August. Married the daughter and Lecress of Abdul Wahhab Pasha Qartas of Basra. Appointed Master of Ceremonies in the palace March 1932. Accompanied King Feisal on his State visit to England in 1933 and received the K C V O.

In June 1936 he was compelled to resign from the palace on account of the standard of the marriage of Princess Azzah. He was later appointed counselor a pointed consul general at Bombay in December 1937. Speaks English and French Pleasant and clover

Appointed Director of Ceremomos in the Ministry for Fore gu Affairs in

rebruary 1939

4. Taleb Muchtag

part in the anti-mandate agitation of 1922 and in the spring of 1923 was one of those responsible for anti-British posters issued over the signature of the Supreme Committee of Iraq Secret Societies. Appointed Inspector of Schools in 1924 and held a variety of appointments under the Ministry of Education until November 1931 when he was appointed first secretary to the Iraqi Legation at Angora Application in November 1935. Appointed consul general at Bereit in Angust 1937

Withdrawn and discussed from the service in February 1938. He reun red for a time in Syria but returned to Bugdad when Natural Sold formed a Cabinet in December 1938. Appointed Accountant General in January 1939 and Director General of Propaganda, Publicity and Broadcasting in May 1939.

85. Taufiq al Suwarde

Born 1889. Studied law in Bagdad and Constantinople and international law in Paris. In 1913 became first interpreter to the Ministry of Education, Constantinople, Represented long at the Arab Conference held in Paris in July 1913. After the ermittice went to Syria and was appointed Damascus. Returned to Bagdad in October 1921 and in November was mix in Assistant Government Counseller and Director of the Law School for Education January 1928. Prime Minister 1929. President of the Camber in July 1934 as Minister at Tehran March 1931. Joined damid al Madfai's Calainet in July 1934 as Minister for Foreign Affairs, but resigned with the whole Calainet in August. Held Calainet office for twelve days as Minister for Juntice in Juntice

Many Port lived Calumet in March 1935, and in October was appoint the troller General of Accounts. He became Munder for Foreign Affairs in I all Madfai's Cobinet in August 1937, and headed the Iraqi delegation to the League of Nations in September. There he handled the Assyring and Palestinian quantions with tact and moderation.

Again represented I ray of the League of Nation (1997) of 1998 of afterwards visited London as the guest of His Majesty's Government (1997) conversations with the Secretary of State for Foreson Affairs and with the

Secretary of State for the Cr onies about P

Resigned with the whole of Janual al Madfar's Cabinet or the lower of the 1938, as the result of a military demonstration made against them. Represented Iraq at the London conversations on Palestine in 1939 after Nuri al Saul had returned to Iraq.

86. Tholat Abdul Yur.

Born 1990. Son of Aziz Abdul Nur, a preminent Jacobate Christian of Mosul. He was christened Nikola. Was an officer in the Turkish army subsezzled money and fled to Syria to join Sheredian cause. At this time he changed his name to Thabit, became a Moslem and performed the pilgrimage to Mecca. Came to Bagdad in November 1921 and became prominent in extreme Nationalist ities. Elected Deputy for Mosul in general election of 1939, and appointed became of Oil Affairs in the Ministry of Froncesies and Communications in June 1931. The post was abolished in March 1933. Tried in 1932 for misappropriating the funds of the Agricultural Exhibition (April 1932), but acquired

Appointed conneller in the Iraqi Legation in London December 1933. This post was abelished and be was appointed Iraqi Oil Representative in London in July 1934. Appointed Director of Oil Affairs in the Ministry of Economics and Communications in June 1935. His post was abelished in November 1936, and he remained without employment until December 1937, when he was appointed

to the Iraqi Diplomatic Service.

Farly in 193× he was apposited Iraqi Chargé d Affaires at Jedda. There he put forward a number of fantastic proposals to the Saudi Arabian Government

for which he had been given no authority by the Iraqi Government. The Saudi Government soon detached the folly of his schemes and gave up taking him seriously. In December 1938 and January 1939 he was in Sansa visiting the King. of the Yemen

ST (mar Nazmi

Born Kifri 1803. Graduated at the Bagdad Law College 1913. Appointed Kt [1 16 | 1914 The trial and the Reserve Officers' School and was named Public Prosecutor to the Military Court, Bagdad. Appointed Juage, Civil Courts, Kirkuk 1921, Arbil 1923, Kirkuk 1924, Vice President, Civil Courts, Mosul 1924, Halah 1925, President, Civil Courts, Diam., Mutesonrif of Kirkuk Liwa 1927, Mute-sacif of Kut and Bases Liwan, Administrative Inspector 1931, Mutessavif of Mosni Liwa 1934

Hold other Government posts up to August 1937, when he was made to be Director General of Revenues. Became a Minister of Economics and Communica-

tions in December 1938 in the Cabinet of Nuri al Said

Made a Senator April 1939

89. Yuruf Ghanimuh

An intelligent and hardworking Chaldean Catholic of Bagdad, horn about 1890 Diminutive and numpressive, he mixes freely with Moslems and was made Minister for Finance in January 1928, after having shown industry and ability as rapporteur of the Finance Committee of the Chamber Has sat in Parliament for Bagdad since the first election. Lost his sent in the Chamber in the general election of 1930 and then began to take part in the activities of the two Opposition the thirty Martin And the box and the transfer of Martin the Party of Antional Brotherhood). Appointed Director General of Revenues Description of the patents of the training n to a Book M It is with the whole Cabinet in February 1935. Appointed Director General if a motion in The Table

Appointed general manager of the Agricultural Industrial Blunk in December 1938

89 Yunuf Iz-al Ilia

Sunni. Son of Briding Pasha, a Kurd of Sulaimani. Born Bagdad 1801 Married to the daughter of Ali Agha of Sulaimani. Owns property in Bogdad. Among and Sulaimane Februated booth and extered the seed open time Graduated at the Law School in 1027 Became a funnee paster 125 at was promoted Assistant Director General of Farmer 1990 In a set to General of Land Settlement to the transfer or the trans-A majeted Manuster of Education and the second sections and the second sections It recently to the quest makes at any the company or or I c at B . St pt and I t good that

Obstwary

The following persons included in the personalities for 1937 have died since Лапилеу 195

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No. 43

Sir B Newton to Viscount Holifax .- (Received July 11)

131 502 My Lord, Bagdad, July 6, 1939 WITH terms to a service Vot fore Mit In out to be d raqs tovernment's proposed four years' capital works programme, I have me to char her two a to cate of the contract to an a the right was but have, I anderstand, been submitted to the Chamber of Deputies, together with a translation of the message which accompanied it.

2. The Bill has passed its first reading and is now being studied by the

Finance Committee of the Chamber

3. Provision is made for an expenditure of I D 10.945,000 (not I D. 11.350,000, as stated to my telegram under reference) on capital works over the period 1939-42 inclusive, as against I D. 9,235,600 authorised under the 1938 Capital Works Law for the five years 1938-42. In the message referred to above it is pointed out that, on the one hand, the increase was necessary in order to of the completion of works such as the Habbaniyah scheme and the I in Tel Kotchek Railway extension, for which the funds already voted were tastellierent, and, on the other, that it was made possible by the loan of I D 3 millions obtained from the oil companies. Including this sum, the total revenues on capital works account during the four years 1939 42 is estimated at 1 D. 11 355 000, leaving a surplus over the proposed expenditure of 1 D. 410.000

propose to comment only on certain of its details in so far as they have a braring on the credits question. In this coonexion the inclusion of ID I million for "Foreign Credits Service" under item 20 of Schedule (A) is especially interesting. The Minister of Finance has informed me that this item was inserted in the event of an agreement being reached on the original credit of this other illiances of the second to the second to

of the years 1941 and 1942, and that it will be amended, if necessary by the Finance Committee in accordance with the outcome of the present negotiations He has also explained that the advance of I D. 000,000 to the railways is to meet expenditure incurred in Iraq, and not the cost of materials purchased in the I nited Kingdom. He suggested that special legislation would be introduced to cover these purchases and any credits that might be arranged in connection with them.

5. The financial requirements of the radways in relation to capital works have been discussed with Mr Loggin. He states that the latest estimate for the total cost of the Barji Tel Kotchek Railway extension, including rolling stock to 1 D 3,102 300 (a reduction of 1 D 160 000 on the previous estimate) and that of this amount. I D 2,102,300 is covered by existing legislation (Laws Nos. 39 and 47 of 1939, leaving I D 910,000 still to be authorised. In addition, the railways need authority to spend I D 226,000 on the metre gauge and nearly half of this sum would be used to purchase materials from the

6. According to Mr. Loggin, the railways, however, require in all an advance of 1D 1,440,000 from the Government to complete the above works. The Minister of Finance has apparently arrived at the figure of 1 D 900 000 which it is proposed under the four-year capital works programme to advance to the carlways, by subtracting from the sum of 1D 1440,000 the amount of I D. 540,000, which represents the commitments still outstanding in the United Kingdom and which he hopes will be included in the credits scheme. Mr. Loggin will endeavour to clarify the position with the Minister of Finance, in order to Control of the state of the state of the Barrier Tel Kotchek extension and the metre-gauge system would be fully covered by legislation.

7. During the course of his speech introducing the budget estimates in the Chamber of Deputies on the 3rd July, the Minister of Finance referred to the capital works programme, which, in addition to the usual oil royalties, was, he said, to be financed from the lean obtained from the oil companies and also from credits which he hoped to secure very abortly from His Majesty's Government 8. I am sending a copy of this despatch to the Department of Overseas

Trade

I have. &c (For the Ambassador), J. S. SOMERS COCKS

Enclosure 1 in No 43

(Translation.)

Draft Capital Works of Development (Fours Years' Programme) Law No of 1939

Article I. A sum of 10.945.000 dinars is voted for expenditure, during the years 1039, 1940, 1944 and 1942, on capital works of development, as set forth in Schedule (A) attached to this law

Art 2. Revenues for the years mentioned in the preceding artic

Art. 8. The Minister of Finance may distribute the appropriations among the sub-votes under the various headings.

Art. 4. The Minister of Finance is empowered to distribute the estimate visit in article I above over the years mentioned therein, provided that the total article to the votes in any one year shall not exceed the total estimated text. For that year

Art 5 The Minister of Finance is authorised to make the loans, set forth in voice 15, 16 and 17 of Schedule (A) attached to this law in accordance with terms to be approved by the Council of Ministers, provided that the rate of interest shall not exceed a per cent or be less than 3 per cent per annum and the period for the redemption of these debts does not exceed twenty years.

Art. 6. The Minister of France may increase the allelment made for to proportion to any increase realised in Iraq Currency Board receipts

Art. 7 The estimates roted under this law shall be regarded as forming a supplementary budget annexed to the general budget for the year to which they being

Art S. The Five Years' Capital Works Law No. 45 of 1933 in hereby

Art 9. This law shall come into force with effect from the date of its publication in the Official Guzette

Art. 10 The Mr inter of Finance is charged with the execution of this law

Annex to Fuelmure in No. 43.

SCHEDULE (A)

Nontena	Expenditure,	
Section	Expenditure, Louisment and buildings for the army Irrigation works and bunds Roads Bridges Telegraph and telephone lines Buildings, hospitals, schools and museum Puildings, Government offices and institutions	Innary 2 200 000 1 640,000 8 00 000 400 000
1) 1) 12 13 14 15 10	Houses for junter Government officials and poor workmen Summer resorts Educational and athletic sports clubs Infant and maternity institutes Live-stock improvement and sheep dipping Desert grazing grounds and artesian wells Loan for grain mios Loan for water, lighting, water supply and class such	THE CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACT
17 18 -) 20	Cipal schemes Loans to the railways Oil refinery Banks Foreign credits service Totas	400-100 984-100 750-900 70-100 1-000-100

SCHEDULE (B)

	Recespts.	Dining
Section		Dinars
	Royalties from the Iraq Petroleum Company (Limited)	D.040-000
	Royalties from the British Oil Development Company	
	(Limited)	1.260,000
	Royalties from the Bases Petroleum Company .	1 400 000
1	Loan from the above three companies to accordance with	
+	agreement with them	3,000.000
	agreement with them	370 000
3	Treasury share of Currency Board profits	85,000
6 7	Repayment of loans	200,000
7	Proceeds of sale of Government real catate	200,000
		11,355,000
	Total	14.3000.000

Enclesure 2 in No. 43

(Translation.)

Reasons advanced in Support of Capital Works of Development (Four Years'
Programme) Law.

IT having been observed that the existing Capital Works Law was not consistent with the Cabinet's economic development and construction policy, as stated in their programme, and in view of the fact that the appropriations provided in the existing capital works programme are not sufficient for the completion of the works for which they are intended, such as the Habbaniyab a heme, the Tel Kotchek Briji Railway line, &c., it was considered necessary to draw up a revised four years' programme which will ensure the achievement of the desired objects and which will include revised allocations for the various works based on the actual cost of the works, and new projects, such as summer the programme was made possible by the loan of 8 million dinara obtained by the Treasury through the recent agreement concluded with the oil companies, which sum the Lovernment decided to allot to the capital works budget.

[E 5620 474/98]

No. 44

Sie B Newton to Viscount Halifus - (Received August 10)

(No. 418.) My Lord, Dagdad, July 20 1030

WITH reference to my despatch No. 417 of the 20th July on the subject of the request made to me by the Minister for Foreign Affairs for my intervention to obtain for Akram Zuaiter a visa for Svria, I have the honour to report that I need the opportunity afforded by the minister's request to speak to his Excellency frankly and at some length on a matter which may be of considerable ultimate importance, that is, the persistent poisoning of the mind of the youth of this country with hostile ideas about Great Britain.

2 I told the Minister for Foreign Affairs that it had caused me surprise and anxiety for the future of his country to discover that in the press and in the achools the history of the British association with Iraq was deliberately distorted Young people were taught that Iraq had gained her freedom in a triumphonist legge against Biness opposses in, at defect the British imperialism new stood in the way of the rapid progress and development of the new Iraqi State. Nothing was said of the fact that it was Great Britain that had created Iraq out of three obscure provinces of the Ottoman Empire, given her national cohesion and set her up in the short space of ten years as an independent State member of the League of Nations. Nor was it ever made clear to the youth of the country

[21053]

K 2

165

[8 5724 72 98]

Sir B. Newton to Viscount Halifas - (Received August 15)

1. 430.1 Bugdad, August 8, 1939 M Lord dispersion in me and differ the second to be michigally to the in the meantime toost of the Ministers intend to take a holiday, and the Prime Manager to promoting a fur of the neith with the Regent. The sension began on the 12th June after a general election, and a great deal of business has extend an with in two months' work. 2 Over forty laws have been passed through all the necessary stages, in tration of the provinces. The law amending the Constitution, the present

in October The other chief laws enacted are set out in the enclosed schedule() 3 The Manisters seem confident of a quiet recess, and although one bears the the same of carpost hore and there no todiento us of any impending political the second of th set us there has real to the state of the district 18 felt at the rôle of Rushid Alt, the chief official at the court, who is an ambitious

the usual whirlpools not up by personal count es and I described I in Prairie has bet to age of a service of the in-Arabs of Palestine within the bounds imposed by his adherence to a policy of in it if a the Majecta e Government There are many however The House of the House of Exercise also I got a distant a cut i adopted a so f the Araba in Palestine, even at the risk of damage to Anglo Iraqi relations. The conflict of view which has existed regarding this question has threatened -t f -usto day de the Cabinet, but up to the present the Prime Minister has contained to The few sections of the state imong the extremula for its moderate and correct policy both in regard to Palestine and Syria, and the enemies of the present Administration and of His Majesty a Government have exploited, and will continue to exploit, the situation to their advantage

I am rending copies fitted and I to His Mile and All age I Affaires at Alexandeia His Majes Marie of Tale at Hall a Call of Carne signer at Jerusalem the Conn. Madl. Fast la 1 grant to the fast la 1 the Government of Indus.

I have &c. BASIL NEWTON

(4 Not printed

E 5995 474 98)

No. 46

Sir B Newton to Viscount Halifax - (Received August 26)

No 273 1 Bogdad, August 25, 1939 (Telegraphic)

All YOUR despatch No. 406, Secret Person Misser on March 18 Africa at the 2011 Alast and in the course of general discussion of estuntion they assured me that Iraqu Government were ready to (end of R) play their part as an ally and to issue a declaration of war. They had been given the requisite powers at a recent council o M stee and I have to a least a plant at the frume long therefore, that I may be given timely instructions. Menawhile, I have advised [21053]

that, but for the alliance with Great Britain, the liberty and independence newly gathed by Iraq with our help might prove short lived. The very existence of Iraq depended on Anglo Iraqi friendship and co-operation, and yet the youth of the country (who would be its rulers in a few years) were being taught to believe that the essence of patriotism was enmity towards the one country which assured their independence. These young men, I said, would grow up and come into power with an atterly false understanding of their country's international position, and there was a grave danger that they would make political blanders. and Jeopardise the whole future of the country. National education was

an essential fector of national unity, but it was vital that a sound and not a false. national doctrine should be taught in the achools, and that the fuunportance of friendship and co-operation with Great Britain de ... impressed upon the minds of Iraqi children and students

3. The minister was cather taken aback by the emphasis and gravity of my cemarks, but did not attempt to durpute the accuracy of what I had said concerning the nature of the ideas generally given to Iraqi children about time! Britain, or to deny the complete dependence of Iraq on the Angle-Iraqi Albance. He endeavoured, however, to argue that I was overstating the extent to which there we say the say t

the rate of the same of the contract of the same of th his Excellency and his colleagues and men like them, with whom we were happy to maintain such excellent relations, but we must all have regard to our responsibilities for the future, and my point was that the realities of Iraq s. ha a same a same a same were being filled during their most anceptible years with dangerously false

4. I went on to speak of the need for care in sending students abroad for higher education. Students sont to the United Kingdom were never subjected to political influence by the British Coverament, but this w towerment to subject all fo

of Arab nationalism, were in fact aimed entired at column as vaccine a inserest.

and were in no way concerned with the cultural or moral development of the students themselves. Moreover, the leaders, who were employed to direct these activities among the Arab students, were, it seemed, often men of low sharecter. whose influence could only be bad. I instanced the notorious Yunis Balay (the Arabic apposincer at the Bertin Radio Station), and said that I had drawn the attention of the Prime Minister to his activities among Arab students in Berlin. The Prime Minister had fold me that, to the best of his knowledge, no new students were being sent to Berbn this year, and I sincerely hoped that his Excellency's information on this point was accurate

6. The upshot of our talk was that the Minister for Foreign Affairs undertook to discuss my observations with the Minister of Education left although Alt Jaudat seemed impressed. I doubt whether much result will access If your Lordship approves, I propose therefore to take such further opportunities so may owner from time to time to pe as on abuilds lines. I might furthermore that the propaganda which is now being developed by His Majesty's Government may find means of remedying in some measure the deficiencies of those responsible in Iraq for the education in foreign affairs of the youth of the country

6. I am sending a copy of this despatch to His Majesty's Ambassador at

I have &c BASIL NEWTON that they should declare war so soon as it is known for certain that war has been declared either by or against United Kingdom

I had heard previously from British Military Mission that Ministry of Defence (General Tame) had been insistent on the view that Iraq could sufficiently discharge her of lightions without declaration of war-(Repeated to Alexandria, No. 36, for M I C.

E 5993 474 931

No. 47

Viscount Halifax to Sir B. Newton (Bugdad)

No 280) (Telegraphic.) Foreign Office, August 28, 1939 YOUR telegram No 273 [of 25th August . Attitude of Iraqi Government .

(R) Please convey to Iraqi Government an expression of my warm appreciation of their declaration. In view of sincere friendship between two countries and our common interest in resisting aggression, I did not doubt that Iraqi Government would honour their obligations to the full, but I greatly value their prompt and helpful assurance in this hour of grave decision. (End of R.)

2. I note that they propose to await advice from you before taking further action. This is quite right. Full and prompt instructions will, of course, be sent to you when necessary

E 6090 4842 08]

No 49

Sir B. Newton to Precount Habifar -(Received August 20)

No 463 E.) My Lord. WITH reference to the transfer of the State transmitted a translation of a draft law in respect of the Iraqs Government's four years' capital works programme, I have the honour to enclose a translation of the law as finally approved and published in the Arabic edition of the Official Gasette on the 5th August under No. 37 of 1939

2. The only material amondment made to the draft law is under the bending f Equipment and final a fire to their the and a first a law occurrenced from I D 2 200,000 to I D. 2390,000. This increase brings the total expenditure up to f II 11,135,000 against receipts estimated at f D 11.355 000 leaving a surplus of I D 220,000

3" The Five Years' Capital Works Law No 45 of 1938 (see Sir Manrice Peterson's despatch No. 238 E. of the 2-th May 1939) has been repealed. That law authorised an expenditure of I D 8.230 000 over the wars 1938 42 Assuming that the amount allotted to the years 1939-42 would be 80 per rout of the total, or I D 6.580,000, the expenditure over the latter period has been mersased by I D. 4,552 600, which is covered, except for I D 112 000, by new revenue in the form of the I D. 3 militon loan from the oil companies and the dead rent for the Basra oil concession amounting to 1 D. 1,400,000 . 1939-42 The remaining stems on the revenue side are --

I Fr t of	2 44
Iraq Petroleum Company royalties	[(P
CHEPHONE Round market	OBBITIO
Removement of lane	70 000
Proposed of the safe of C	85 000 90 000

4. As regards expenditure, the chief item is the appropriation of made. The importance attached to the development of irrigation is illustrated by the larger with are to the head a companion of the transfer to the larger of the la Messre. Balfour, Beatty and Co.

the name of the latter of the road construction and not to appoint a foreign firm to undertake this work (see the letter of the 20th Jace 1930 to Mr C W Baxice). Most of the sum of 1) 4 HD 4 1 - - x - - (d , - 1) 6 The appropria 11) по на 3, бед рас in the 1038 feet years' 1 (1 - (0 10)) a self to the second 1 D rector 2 2 10 feld 2 0 30 30 3 1 3 4 1 (3.5% 1 - 9i ni " I be posteral , 1 s and a v t t pre-stock and The state of the s e , , e He le grapes and in purpose in the revised programme may be attributed to she Maries on Liments, who is understood firmly to hold the view that a much smaller allo than that under consideration would be adequate for local needs. (According to an estimate submitted by Messes. Henry Simon (Limited) to the Iraqi Government

16"

Francis 1 (0.00) and the second property to the second rogramme for the first time, the expenditure authorized in this respect being 1 D 750 000 It remains to be seen, however whether this project will be on ... into effect, as it offers many problems which previous Governments have apparently found too difficult to solve

at the latter's request, the cost of the silo of the expacity hitherto proposed would

9 As explained in paragraph 6 of my despatch under reference, the sum of I D 200 000 to be lent to the Radways Administration will bring the total authorised advances against the cost of the Barji Tel Kotebek extension to I D 3 092 300, or only I D 10,000 short of the final estimated cost. The Railways Administration will therefore be able to proceed with the extension without any risk of being criticised, as hitherto, for undertaking heavy expenditure without

10. Most of the appropriation of I D 370,000 for banks will presumably be used to extend the activities of the Industrial and Agricultural Baile while at least J D 50,000 is no doubt enrmarked for the Government's share in the capital of the proposed National Bank (see my despatch No 451 E. of the 14th August).

11. The development of electricity supply and other services in the provinces 12. Finally, provision is made for the payment of I D. I million by way of "Foreign Credit Services." As it is understood that the Iraqi Government will ment, should be repaid in annual instalments of I D. 400,000, including interest. the sum mentioned would suffice for two and a half years' redemption on

13. I am sending a copy of this despatch to the Department of Overseas Trade.

I have, do. BASIL NEWTON WITH the approval of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, we hereby order the concurrent of the following law -

Article 1 A sum of 11,135,000 dinars is voted for expenditure, during the financial years 1939, 1940, 1941 and 1942, on capital works of development, as set forth in Schedule (A) attached to this law.

Art. 2. Revenues for the years mentioned in the preceding articles are estimated at 11.355,000 dinare, as set forth in Sechedule (B) attacked to this law Art. 3. The Minister of Finance may distribute the appropriations among the sub-votes under the various headings.

Art. 4. The Minister of Finance is empowered to distribute the estimate voted in article 1 above over the years mentioned therein, provided that the total allocations to the votes in any one year shall not exceed the total est, mated receipts for that year

Art. 5 The Minister of Finance is authorised to make the loans, set forth to votes 15, 16 and 17 of Schedule (A) attached to this law, in accordance with terms to be determined by the Council of Ministers, provided that the rate of interest shall not exceed 5 per cent, or be less than 2 per cent, per atmum, and the period for the redemption of these loans does not exceed twenty years.

Art. 6. The Minister of Finance may increase the allotment made for banks in proportion to any increase realised in Iraq Currency Board receipts

Art. 7. The estimates voted under this law shall be regarded as forming a supplement reflect, and are the state of the sta

Art, 0. The Five Years' Capital Works Law No. 45 of 1939 is hereby repealed.

Art. 9. This law shall come into force with effect from the date of its publication in the Official Gazette

Art. 10. The Minister of Finance is charged with the execution of this law Hone at Bagdad this 3rd day of August, 1939

SCHROULE (A)

Danielan	terchand rather	
Section		Dinner
1,	Equipment and buildings for the army	2,390,000
2.	Irrigation works and hunds	1,640,000
8.	Roada	
	Bala	600,000
	I r and one lines	400 000
4	Burldings hospitals, schools and increasing	165,000
7	Hardenga mapriso, senting and mapening	800.000
ж	Buildings Government offices and institutions	atticities
9	Village schemes	300 000
19	Houses for junior Government officials and for	
1	workmen	\$00.000
	Summer resorts	100.000
12	Educational and athletic sports clubs	60.000
2	Infant and maternity institutes	80,000
13	Livestock improvement and abeen-dinning	80,000
13	Desert grasing grounds and artesian wells	100,000
11	Long for grain siles	2.00.000
10	Loan for water lighting, water supply and other	To an alma
	municipal schemes	4114
17	Lastie to the colleges	418 800
	Oil refinery	SHR TORN
	Ranks	7:000
		370,000
-	Foreign credits service	1,000,000
	Total	
	1.0198	11,135,000

Schedulk (B)

Recespts.			
4 11 9		Dinarr	
ì	Royalttes from the Iraq Petroleum Company (Limited)	5 640,000	
2	Royalties from the British Oil Development Company (Limited)	1	
- {	Royalties from the Basen Petroleum Company)	
\$	Loan from the above three companies in accordant with agreement with them. Treasury share of Currency Board profits.	5 HIGEN	
r _b	Repsyment of loans Proceeds of sale of Government real estate	8.1 (BH 200	
	Tutal as an es es es	11,355,000	

E 6145 474 98]

No. 49

Sir B Newton to Viscount Halitas (Received August 20)

(No. 288) (Telegraphic) Hagded, August 29, 1939

(R) YOUR telegram No. 2800

I conveyed your assumes to I rive Manager at Manager it I force at Manager at Manager it I force at Manager at Manager it I force at Manager at Mana

refright of the state of the st

from Marie of the four but and and and which is a first order that it of a first order that it is a distribution was necessary or not, to which I resterated that, in any case, it was obviously destrable from every point of view. I gathered that the notorious Rashid [green underly let a was often the self which the notorious Rashid [green underly let a was often the self which has been also bee

(Repeated to Alexandria, No. 37.)

E 6449 474 981

No. 50

Sir B. Newton to Viscount Halifax (Received August 30)

No. 296 r (Telegraphic)

Bagdad, August 30, 1939

MY telegrain No. 26st

(R) British legal adviser to Ministry for Foreign Affairs has explained to at (end of R) definition of aggression both in Sandahad Pact and in Treats of Arab Brotherhood (with Saudi Arabia and Yemen) includes "declaration of He has therefore suggested to Minister for Foreign Affairs that position these two instruments may be eased if, instead of communicating a formal designation of war to German Government it were merely announced that a state of war existed between Iraq and Germany If Iraqi Government attach emportance to such a distinction without a difference, there is perhaps iwhy we should object.

On the other hand I saw the Regent 30th August in the present of the Minuter for Foreign Affairs and had the impression that Iriqu Government now approciated more clearly importance of making declaration of war in order to tiesve their position in no doubt from outset.

French Charge d'Affaires [1] was asked by Minister for Foreign Affairs on . It is a control through deaves me or tom lowards Great Bream.

Repeated to Alexandria, No. 10

E 6149 474 93

1. 5.

I prount Holefox to Sir B. Newton (Bugilad)

1. 11 (I elegeraphic)

Foreign Office, September 1, 1939 YOUR telegrams Nos. 283 and 296 [or 29th and Soth August Attitude of

Iraq: Government in the event of war i

As you will have seen from Alexandria telegram No. 482 of 30th August Egyptian Government merely intend to announce that a state of war exists between Egypt and Germany, which was form used in 1914. Proposal to that effect was made by Egyption Perme Minister, who felt it would be presum; for Egypt to declare war on Germany It was considered access Majesty's Government, since ossential point ; Att. any are at war bg) prom Coverns a country to the p cly announce that they are also at war with Germany

if the state ay certainly art smolarly if this is caster for tax a. 3. I do not wish to cause legal points at this time, but apart from fact that not of Arab and Sandalaid Pacta cannot release Iraqi Government from their earlier obligations to His Majesty's Covernment under 1930 treas at to specifically stated in Arab Pact that it does not prejudice the undertakings of Iraq in the 1000 treats. Moreover, it is specifically stated in both pasts that action taken in coforcement of article 18 of the League Covenant, in prosumos of decision emanating from League Assembly or Council, or in application of article 15, paragraph 7, of Covenant, or assistance to State subjected to attack de . contrary to Kellogg Pact, do not constitute act of aggression. What ever exact position ander League procedure may be, Iraqi Government in fulfitting their obligations to His Majesty's Government, who in their turn were toming to assistance of Peland would certainly be acting in spirit of their because she has been attacked in violation of Kellogg Pact. Should any other that the section is a failed in a result of the late of an annealment of Arab Pacis, it should therefore be open to Iraqi Government to argue that this

(Repeated to Alexandria, No 571)

171

E 6252 474 931

No. 52

Sir B. Newton to Tiscount Halifax.—(Received September 2)

Bagdad, September 2, 1939 phie) En clair

MY telegram No. 268 hast paragraph. Prime Minister broadcast statement Iraq's attribude last night. He expressed

sympathy Poland and condemned policy based force, threatening existence small-States like Iraq Iraq supported policy based justice and negotiation peaceful

extend beyond facil tating British communications within Iraq Iraq but obliged to participate conflict but if attacked, would defend herself. He warned public against foreign propaganda in Iraq en event of war

E 6262 474 93]

No 53

See B. Rewton to Viscount Hulsfur - Received September 3.)

No. 810)

(Telegraphic) Ragdad, September 8, 1939

(En char) YOUR Most Immediate was telegram of to day

I have informed Prime Minister, who authorised me to reply that Iraq inserpment would do their utmost in accordance with Treaty of Alliance Iraq did not forget what they owed to Great Britain (End of en clair)

ate I for war I with Germany will probably be amounted after Council of Ministers on 4th September

E 6291 785 251

No. 54

Sie B Newton to Viscount Halsfax (Received September 6)

f By Bug 1

\ 1 = Saving)

Bandad August 20 1939

elegraphic) En close JFDDA despatch No 122 Prime Minister expressed to me this morning uneauness regarding the attitude of Saudi Arabia towards Iraq. He said that two days ago he received In the state of th war of regard such a development with serious apprehension unless (crosg) to sate and the wife of the same

(see in this conservor my despatch No. 458). General Nurs and that for the past week the German broadcasts had been flattering and encouraging the Saud. Nurs explained that he quote appreciated that Ibn Saud was friendly to Great Britain, but he feared that, nevertheless, Ibn Saud might attack one of the Hashimite family

He alleged that two of Ibn Saud's "Syrian advisers" - Pusd Hamza and frost I gove a release the first by the first first German Minister here. Dr. Grobba, through various Syriaus in other places, sucas Iraq Germany and Italy

Prime Minister also expressed fears of Itan's intentions towards Iraq. especially in regard to the still undelineated frontier.

(Repeated to Jedda and Tehran (in figures by air mail).)

Sir B. Newton to Viscount Halifan.—(Received September 6.)

(No. 480 E.) My Lord,

Bugdad, August 25, 1939.

WITH reference to Sir Maurice Peterson's despatch No. 225 E. of the 20th May, 1936, I have the honour to transmit herewith a summary of the bird estimates of the Iraqi Government for the financial year 1939 40, as extracted from the Budget Law, No. 30 of 1939, which was recently passed by the Iraqi Parisament. A transmitton of the law will be forwarded when it is published in the English version of the Official Genetic

2. The estimates were originally submitted to l'actionent in February tast I D 5.712,000 being then allowed for revenue and I D 5.771 900 for expenditure Partiament was however, dissolved before they could be considered. Revised and higher estimates were submitted on the 17th June during the extraordinary sessions, but it was not until the 31st July that they were finally approved, after being further amended in an upward sense. Meanwhile, ordinances were issued each month to keep the 1938-39 budget in force.

3. The final estimates for the year 1939 40 are the highest recorded in Iraq, provision being made for revenue at I D 6,000,000, and expenditure at I D 5,994 632, with an estimated surplus of 1 D 38 364. Compared with the corresponding actual results (provinional) for the year 1938 30 the first tenfigures represent increases of I D 345,050 and I D 301,367 respectively. Although trade continuous continuo to be unfavourable, it is not unlikely that the estimated surplus will be realised, as additional revenue has been created by new or increased taxation and the estimates of receipts are understood to have been conservatively prepared as in past years. In the latter connection it is noteworthy that the not ordinary revenue, realised after deducting ordinary expansions to be sufficiently of trade received by height D 650,500 during the past four years, the figure for I in the configure of trade received by height D 193 600.

4. For convenience of reference, compare to the year 1938, 30 and of the actual revenue and expenditure for that year have been added to the summary of the 1939, 40 estimates mentioned above.

6. All the Ministries have contributed to the increase in the total authorised expenditure, the Ministry of Defence heading the list with 1 D. 131.000, making the apper print on first of June 1 I D 1085.000 and the appearance of first of June 1 I D 1085.000 and the appearance of Feducation 1 D 821.950 as against I D 708.056. The pensions and gratuities appearance is higher by I D 47.000 which includes the compensation of I D 20.000 as a paid to Mr. Monck Muson's dependents (see my telegram No. 264 of the 4th Angust). The parliamentary vote has been increased by I D 40.000 noring to the first list two seconds of the Health Services and I D. 35,000 for the Public Works and Irrigation Departments.

7. A novel feature of the budget estimates is the provision made for the ision of the Ministry of Economics and Communications into two separate Ministries—Economics on the one hand, and Communications and Works on the other. A list of the departments coming under each of the new Ministries—enclosed. Savid Omar Nadhini, who was Minister of Economics and Communications before the reconstruction has been given the portfolio of Minister of Minister

8. The position of the Government arenuals whom they were closed on the

31st March last was as follows according to published figures:

		-1D
Ordinary revenue		5.680,050 5.493 205
Surplum	4	192.785
Add revenue on capital works account	4+	2,087,458
Less expenditure on capital works account	441	2 230.243 2,249,918
Deficit	***	- 10 G7A

was a net deficit of about I D 130,000 for the year 1938 30, bringing the total net accumulated deficit up to some I D 850,000. The Director General of the Ministry of Figures has since confirmed that the final figures for that year those given above being provisional, will show a not deficit of approximately

I am informed confidentially that at the beginning of August the Iraque Government had a small overdraft at the Eastern Bank through which their accounts are paid, the full amount due in respect of oil royalties accruing up to the 20th dues and the first £300 000 instalment of the £8 million loan from the oil compoures having been spent. Ordinary receipts during the current month are, however, expected more or less to cover ordinary expenditure. As regards capital works expenditure, the Iraqu Government have indicated their withingness to commitments in the United Kingdom, while the payment of the second matality of the Government to liquidate the pending local obligations and to preceed with No. 463 E. of the 21st August. The stringency, which has been a feature of Iraquidances for some time past, should therefore tend to disappear after the end of the current menth.

10. I am forwarding separate despatches regarding the budget estimates of the Railway Administration, the Directorate of the Port of Busin and the Fao Bar Dredging Service. These estimates, though included in the Budget Law, are

kept separate from the main budget of the State

11. The Budget Law also contains the estimates for the Iraqi Currency
Board, the receipts being assessed at I D. 130,000 and expenditure at I D. 72,666.

Of the latter sum I D 80,000 represents the Board's contribution to the Iraqi
Government and will be credited to capital works account

12. I am sending a copy of this despatch to the Department of Overseas

I have, &c BASIL NEWTON

Euclosure 1 in No. 55

Summary of the Iraqu Budget Estimates for the Financial Year 1939-40, together with Comparative Figures of the Estimates and Actuals (Provisional) for Year 1939-39

		Estimates	Estimates 1 the 30	A + au April I, 1989 to March 31, 1(ac)
		1 11	ID	1.0
	Pensions and Gratuities	225 900	175 500	190.353
	Civil List	54.290	58.000	5H 05H
	l'orliancent	91 718	51.883	6 6 8
1	Comptroller and Auditor-General	8 950	8 050	× 6 ×
. \	Council of Ministern	12 202	12 530	11 142
1.	Ministry for Furnign Affairs	99 400	90.810	74
1	Ministry of Fibrance	331 411	317 530	14 4 174
1 11	Customi and Excise	189 230	1520 01	75 47
7 1	Ministry of Interior	40) 60	11, 4,	44,000
3	Iraq Police ,	623,514	Gusta mili	tut ,
Valen	th Services	374 090	1004 100	T 8 114
17	1 4	1 685 600	1 554 860	1 \$01.40
,	Description of the same of the	157,840	147,410	147,903
11	thepartment and Land			
1	Regustration	75.852	38 200(*)	39,000
1,	M. states of h. Incat on	521 930	708 056	698 493
	Mo every of Economics	44 950	25,350	70,063
X 1,	- fer a constant to the first 111 file i.			
1 1	Departmenta	£11.780	98 410	94,672
11.	Ministry of Communications and			
11	Works	74.890	50 370	. (*)
	Public Works Department	211 990	193,300 >	
1 1 11	Irrigation Department		116 655 }	279 074
11	Posts and Telegraphs	206,045	207,820	204,360
	Total .	5,994.632	5.469,613	5 403,265

Receipts

	Taxation on Agricultural and Natural Produce, Animale, and Renia of Government Properties Property Tax, Income Tax and	880,500	936,500	923.409
11 11 1	Stamp Daty Viscola noons Revenues Contons and Excise Posts and Telegraphs Other Government Services and	665 000 576 566 8,309 600 295,000	\$51,000 210,910 3,300,000 265,300	503.559 255 466 3 249 904 281,919
	Indiguious	500 000	396,440	281 992
	Total	6,033,000	5 665 490	5.6% (5.00)

(') Tapu Department only (') Included under XII

I resonate 2 in No. 24

Departments under the Ministry of Economies -

1 Agricultural Department

2 Veterinary Dep .

9 Department of Commerce and Statistics 4 Department of Industry and Minerals

5 Oil Department

Departments under the Ministry of Communications and Works

1 . S Rollways

3 River Navigation Department

4 Posts Telegraphs, Telephones and Wireless Department

5 Public Works Departments

6 Irrigation Department 7 Survey Department

E 6334 77 931

No. 56

Sie B. Newton to Procuent Hulifax Received September 8.

elegraphic) En clair.

RMAN Monster was informed 5th September, that he and staff must leave Iraq within twenty four hours, and arrangements have been made for their departure this afternoon for Britist. It is hoped that an Italian or Greek or other ship will be available there for their further journey but if delay would be excessive. French authorities may apply for permission for them to cuburk at Alexandria. Iraq Minister for Foreign Abairs has also matriced Iraq.

Minister in Berlin to sisk for his prosperts

my nationals of military age or otherwise dangerous are to be interned

and the others allowed to depart by whatever route in consument

E 6341 474 931

No. 57

Sir B Newton to Vescount Halifax (Received September 6)

(Telegraphie) Bagdad September 6, 1830

MY immed ately preceding telegram.

Despite my constant efforts to keep the Iraqi Government up to the mark and the valuable help received from His Majesty's Ambassador and the secretary at Alexanders, there has been so much shifty shallying about enemy nationals and declaration of war, that I waited to telegraph until decisions in my telegraph No. 318 were confirmed to me on 6th September to the Prime Minister and the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Although I believe that these two Minusters have been sincere in their intention to amountee state of war, Government have now asked, before doing so, for assurances on certain points. I will telegraph further when their note has been translated, but doubt whether their declaration of war is now of much importance. Rupture of relations with Germany is being made public to-day.

British Military Mission and British advisers are satisfied that, despite besitation in amounting state of war, Iraqi Government are, generally speaking acting up to their obligations in the spirit as well as in the letter. Frame Minister seemed disappointed that no notice has been taken abroad of his broadcast reported in my telegram No 301. I suggested that some more definite pronouncement, such as declaration of war, was probably being awaited

(Repeated to Alexandria, No. 145)

E 6350 474 98}

No. 58

See B Newton to Viscount Hulifax (Received September 7)

Vo. 321)

Bagdad, September 7, 1939

1 That proclamation of state of war by Iraq will not involve the Iraqi Government in any additional obligations.

2 That His Majesty's Government will entered to the transfer of the

9 That His Majesty's Government will, if necessary assist the Iraqi to ment financially if owing to proclamation of state of war Iraq has to take immediate steps to atrengthen her army at a cost which might be too heavy for her and might cause an economic crisis here

4. That Iraq shall have a voice in the final peace negotiating the final peace negotia

Comment follows
(Repeated to Alexandem No. 46 (please pass to M.E. I.C. with my telegrams.
Nos. 318 and 319 to Foreign Office).)

E 6852 474 98

No 59

vir B. Reioton to Viscount Hillifax Received September 7)

teagraphic)

Hugdad So, where 1939

What the present

toke political enteral if it could be represented their frequent opponents wo donke political enteral if it could be represented they frequently for ferril our fact to a ferril our fact, to whom the word war conjuces up vague and alarming possibilities.

As the Iraqi Government has shown so strong a desire to himsi its commit as a second of the control of the control of the control of the shown of the control of

(Repeated to Alexandria, No. 47 (please pass to me, Ibrashi).)

E 6358 474 981

No. 60

Sir B Newton to Viscount Halifax.—(Received September 7)

(No. 324.) (Tetegraphic)

Bagdad, September 7, 1939

MY telegram No. 323, last sentence
Regent is telegraphing direct to express the unshakable attachment of the Government up has plend begin in his point for a large initing of two colors as a loss of H. Ma care of the firm determination of Iraq to do not us at a point as a operate accordingly with its great Ally and nofty principles for which Great Britain has entered into war shall prevail.

Immediately on receipt of roply it is proposed to publish exchange of telegrams in Bagdad

i trust that one publicary and Parophitical wire a so to promptly accorded to this gesture at home in the press, but above all in the wireless, which is the only news received here at all quickly from abroad.

E 6386 474 931

No. 61

His Royal Highness Abdul Hah Regent of Iraq to His Majesty The King. - (Received September 8.)

(Telegraphic.) En clair

In the present grave international situation the duties of friendship, and the bonourable discharge of our obligations, make it incumbent upon me to express to your Majesty our unshakuble attachment Government and people since to the secret and the secret and the Secret of the Transfer of Alliance in ting its and to assure you of our firm determination to do everything in our power in the same aparts to competent when the secret and the left principles to defend which you have entered the war shall prevail

E 6386 474 98]

No. 62

His Mayrely The King to His Royal Highness Amir Abdul Hab, Reyent of Iraq, Bugdad, Iraq

(Telegraphic.) En clair

I W VS top a read to receive your Royal Highpore's telegram expressing the unshakable research of the trends in a tempt of tempt of the strong the my Government in accordance with the trends which unites us. The action of the my Government is a first proof of people were needed of the success and lasting interments of which our two people. My trovers are tap for ate the obscuragement which your message brings to them in their task of remaining the traces of appreciate, it d I as are your Royal High a that if ever the bearing of war were to descend upon Iraq, my Government would carry out their obligations in the same spirit of loyalty and resolution.—George R. I

E 6358 474 981

No 63

Viscount Hab fas to Sir B. Newton (Bugdad)

(No 322)
(Telegraphie)
(Telegraphie)
(YOUR telegrams Nos. 221 324 [all of 7th September: Anglo-Iraqu

Hesitation shown by Iraqi Government is disappointing, but I agree with you that His Majesty's Government must make allowances and respond to action which Iraq has, in fact, taken in as friendly a fashion as possible

2. Furthermore, conduct such as televation of British forces on Iraquiterritory in time of war to say nothing if finder plant extake by Iraq Government such as interning and deporting German nationals, together with exchange of telegrams between The King and the Regent, is of so unneutral a character as to mean that fir all print. I purposes a state of war between Iraquind Germany must and does exist. An actual declaration by Iraqi Government to this effect has always been desired more for its moral than its peactical results, and so far as Iraq alone is contained, there is a wino need to least a, declaration provided always that Iraqi Government can, as things are, take any further measures (such as prohibiting trading with Germany) which may be necessary

[21063]

for efficient prosecution of war

31

8. It is, however, necessary to avoid doing anyth would be clearly at variance with corresponding a

21

Alexandria telegrams which have been repeated to you explain Egyptian position that it is the standard of the

ment to act likewise. In that case, I propose that you should, unless you see strong objection, make to Iraqi Prime Minister in whatever manner you think best a communication on lines of my telegram No. 323 [of 9th September]

5. If there is no Egyptian declaration, you should, unless you see strong objection, act similarly on lines of my telegram No 324 [of 9th September]

If Iraqi Government are unwilling to make a declaration, notwithstanding Egyptian example, you may take the line that His Majesty's Government will regret this decision, but that an it can make no practical difference, you have thour authority to accept the position

7 I should explain that in this case position will, in fact, he that His Majesty's Government will continue to act as if Iraq were absence of declaration will make no difference to use which His Majesty statement will make of Iraqi territory or to the measures which they will expect Iraqi Government to take over such matters as trading with enemy

6. I leave it to your discretion whether to say this in so many words at present. You may think it better to take things for granted and act as if full lengt co operation were a matter of course, as I have no doubt it will be.

An regards point (5), which presumably relates to Palestine, you will apprecente that His Majorty's Government cannot enter into any argument or give any further undertaking as the price of an Iraqi declaration. Neither can they make any admissions. The answer must inevitably therefore be terms and categorical

10. Communications already referred to are non-committal about further as at new over military credits, &c. Attitude of His Majesty's Government to a such requests (which on financial grounds alone it will be exceedingly described in most depend on conduct of Iraq in coming months.

(Addressed to Bagdad, No. 322 Repented to Alexandria, No. 626)

IE 6358 474 981

No. 64

Vircount Holifax to Sir B. Newton (Hagdarly

(No. 323)
(Telegraphie)

COMMUNICATION referred to in paragraph 4 of my telegram No. 322
of lith September with the substitution of the following alternative texts for paragraphs 4 and

"4 Sceing however, it is I as plan to sentime have new mode a declaration, Illia Majesty's Government are most anxious that Iraqi Government shall do likewise in order that there may be no misunderstand it association and they carnestly hope that Iraqi Government with 2 ec. that this is described in Iraq's own interests.

5. In this connexion his Majesty's Government have noted assurances for which Iraqi Government have asked. His Majesty's Government do not feel it appropriate that the implementation of the treaty should be made dependent by either aide on the receipt of assurances. It so happens, however that the answers to the Iraqi Government's questions are so clear that His Majesty's Government can give them without difficulty. They therefore gladly do so, on the understanding that they are only statements of the existing position." (Here follows answers (1) to (5) as in paragraph 5 of my telegram No. 324 [of 9th September].)

Viscount Holifaz to Sir B. Newton (Hagdad)

(No. 324) (Telegraphic)	Poreign Office, September 9, 1939.
101,03156 - 9 1 1 2 2 2	
A CONTRACTOR	best approus that Irani

Coverament shall declars war on Germany (or at any rate declars the foreign and lengt not because they have the foreign and so this determination clear to public option throughout the world, and so this determination clear to public option throughout the world, and so this determination clear to public option throughout the world, and so this determination clear to public option throughout the world, and so this determination clear to public option throughout the world, and so

the transfer of the second of

"3 Moreover they realise that in the Regent's message to The King, from his given a public and emphatic manifestation of his intentions to fulfil her obligations.

1.4 This being so, His Majesty's Government do not wish to press further for a decliration, which count now, in their opinion make any

practical difference

"B The operation of giving assurances does not in consequence at the

It so to be in the interest of the second of the existing position ---

"(1) No. The aid which His Majosty the King of Iraq is to give to His Britainie Majosty in the event of war is laid down in article 4 of the treaty

"(2) Yes. This is laid down in article 4 of the treaty

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"(4) Yes. This is laid down in article 4 of the treaty

"(5) Yes. This is laid down in article 4 of the treaty

"(6) Yes. This is laid down in article 4 of the treaty

"(7) Yes. This is laid down in article 4 of the treaty

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"(8) Yes. This is laid down in article 4 of the treaty

"(8) Yes. This is laid down in article 4 of the treaty

"(8) Yes. This is laid down in

4) Yes.

11 It Majesty's Government mean in the future, as in the past, to the had time to consult the French Government, but they have no doubt whatever that this would represent view of French C. (1) next as

"6 Het Majesty's Government wish to repeat in conclusion that they appreciate the steps atready taken by Itaqi to be they are has forward to the most cordini co-operation in the days which he ahead

E 6468, 474, 991

20 00

Sir B Newton to Viscount Hulifas. - (Received September 13.)

(No. 334)
(Telegraph Fig. 1)
(Telegraph Fig. 1)
(Telegraph Fig. 1)

appropriated in Ir q

E 6490 474 93

1. 15

Self Senton tell and How to Some rit

(No. 835) (+ Ch. Upot)

YO), telegraph No. 18 (18) 1835

perhaps be held to simplify possible remaind by the frage?

faster that the U. p. and the suggested (although not already promised) in their note, the language of which is no doubt intentionally vague. (The text was sent to you by bag to day.) The attempt could hardly do have and if

the consider of the constant o

I will the terror as he may a reper tiether office of a who the Iraqui see " a seal to create a to be weet Hamaland the same of the same of the last our feet is with a state of A test with the of errate and the craft of the craft of f paragraph first a next sell to M - tax areas store AND THE REPORT OF THE PARTY OF to deal of the second of the s a belta facestates will a series of the for setting search and a second of the least givens and the opening and the second and all the second and the s the same that I was proper to end to see a great face a special feating who was a star a lite (the part of a contract procedured processing or as a second of the state of the assuing for the at all the care and a the election of the transfer at the total any this had from a year in the contract of the wath the Resent. and with trooper Taba in the course of the selfert as to

Reported to Alexandria No. 10 (Pense pass to M. 10)

E 6506 474 98]

No 68

Viscount Halifax to Sir B Newton (Bagdad)

The state of the s

The Treaty of Athance between His Majesty's Government and the Iraqi Government lays down that, if either of the parties becomes engaged in war, the other party will immediately come to his aid in the espacity of an ally. The treaty further provides that the aid of the Iraqi Government will consist in farmishing to His Majesty's Government on Iraqi ment will consist in farmishing to His Majesty's Government on Iraqi and of all the aid of the Iraqi Government on Iraqi and the office of the Iraqi of all the aid of the Iraqi of all the Iraqi of

2 | El ty las and give to 1 | Denicht | [A dressed to Best of N | See | Repeated to Mexandria No 686).

IE 8490 474 93

No fide

I was he were to be a B face

(\$1-5.88)
(telegraph

YOLK with \$28 (14 spiller \$1, 1r.) since

Ipod r race will a weekle you a relation

to Cairo, I doubt whether it is worth making question a major issue

3. From point of view of His Majesty's Government, important consideration is that I raqu Government should be able to fulfit all obligations under treaty

4 ft sign of the second by sir t Wive like in the proof of the Koll like and the after side attribute to discuss the second seco

the with rw and a course of the transport and and expline at red to revery step in a latter of a course of the cou

a copperation of the state of t

"4 This being so, His Majesty's Government do not wish to press further for a declaration, if the Iraqi Government are, for their part, satisfied that they can, in fact, without such a declaration, fulfil all their obligations under the treaty"

[21053]

N 8

7. If asked for my views, you may say that it is purely a matter of their to find later that they could not take certain necessary action without declaring war. His Majesty's Government would expect them to do so

Covernment make a declaration or not, partly because I dislike anything in the nature of bargating for fulfilment of Iraqi obligations, but also because to leave these particular questions manuswered might make Iraqi action in addressing them to His Majesty's Government look even more justified than answering them would do.

9. As regards tactics, I feel it is important that, whatever you may say to General Nurt privately, Iraqi Government generally and a fortiari Gorman Government should not derive impression that absence of declaration places His Majesty's Government in any difficulty. Attitude of His Majesty's Government should be that it is leagi Government who may find themselves in difficulty. It telegram and parliamentary question of 14th September (see my telegram No 334 [of 15th September])

10. Subject to above considerations, I am prepared to leave you wide discretion as to form in which you make communication suggested in my telegram No 324 [of 9th September] and explanations by which you accompany it

11 You may certainly deny, on my authority, that there is any foundation whatsoever for allegation that His Majesty's Government contemplate asking for the aid of Iraqi troops outside Iraq

(Addressed to Bagdad, No. 336. Repeated to Alexandria, No. 672.)

E 6666 0660 981

No. 70

See H Newton to Viscount Halifax . Received September 26.)

(No. 454) My Lord, Bagdad, August 16, 1939

I HAVE the honour to report that the Iraqi Government presented to Parliament before its recent adjournment, a new draft Public Education Law which lite already received its second residing, and the text of which has been turbuled in the areas.

2 From the encased extract from the law it will be seen that it would severely restrict the activities of foreign and private schools in Iraq Iraque foreign achools in which primary classes exist the American institutions, such as the Jesus School in Bugdad and Dr. Van Ess's school in Busca, are much concerned at the possible effect of the law upon them, and the United States Minister has spoken strongly to the Frame Minister on the subject. Nuri Pasha. I understand, promised in reply that the law should not go to Parliament.

Mr. Koubenshue has reported the matter to Washington and asked for instructions. He has also expressed to me the hope that in his attitude of protest he will have the moral support of His Majesty's Embassy.

3. Mr Knabanshue has also spoken of American treaty rights in the matter by the Majesty and His Majesty the King of Iraq and the President of the Nationals in Iraq, of the 9th January, 1930 (Command No. 3833 of 1931) admittedly secures to United States nationals the right to maintain educational institutions in Iraq, but under article 7 the convention ceased to operate upon the termination of the special relations between the United Kingdom and Iraq in accordance with the Treaty of Alliance and the Treaty of 1926, i.e., in October 1932

Treaty, signed between the two States on the 3rd December 1938 (please see Sir M Peterson's despatch No 605 E. of the 14th December 1938), not yet having been ratified

4. The only basis, therefore, for an attack upon the new draft law on treaty grounds would appear to the Soth May, 1932, which reads as follows.—

"Subject to such measures as may be essential for the maintenance of the maintenance of the religious, readom of conscience and worship and the free exercise of the religious, educational and medical activities of religious missions of all demandations, whatever the nationality of those missions or of their members,"

A. Such press comment as has appeared is favourable to the draft law which is, of course, a typical piece of popular nationalism." Whether, if will redound to the credit or advantage of the country must be highly desired. The their foreign competitions, and I believe that until recently even compared with their foreign competitions, and I believe that until recently even Cabinet Ministers preferred to send their children to a foreign rather than to be considered in the bears upon the control of the bears upon the most be regarded as a minimum in this country have been establishment of the care which would have to be exercised in considering the establishment of an institute of their own in Iraq.

I have &c BASII, NEWTON

Proposites in No. 70

Draft New Public Education Law
(Submitted to Parliament)

131 5 05

Chapter VII -Percute and Foreign Schools

Article 26.—No private or toronga a control of all alors or cardena and a later to the Ministry of Education.

Article 27 - Private and foreign whoch shall engage for the teaching of bistory accurably, civic knowledge and Arabic language instructors nonunsted or loanest to the Manaco Ministry of Education on the scale of pay for similar teachers in the service of Government schools.

Article 23 - Private and foreign schools shall one month at least before the tegraning of the scholastic year submit to the Ministry of Education their annual cadres of staff and their budgets showing the sources of their receipts and the objects on which receipts are to be expended.

shall be appointed with the approval of the Ministry of Education

Acticle 30.— In case of any principal or member of the teaching staff of a private or foreign which is a continuous to this law the Ministry of Fiducation may call upon the whool authorities to dismiss such principal or member of teaching staff immediately.

Actuals 31 - Any private or foreign actual acting in contravention of article 5 of this law will be closed down for a period of one year in the first instance, and in the case of repented contraventions will have its hornce definitely canonical.

(Article 5: Anything calculated to-

(a) Spot) merals,

(b) Affect untional unity and honour.

(c) Promote beresy or destructive ideas, or (d) Make for the dessemination of political or party propaganda

is absolutely forbidden in all schools of the various categories and grades.)
121053 }

Article 32.—Private schools may not accept grants-in-aid from foreign sources except with the approval of the Ministry of Education.

Article 33. -Instruction in the Arabic language, history, geography and the state of the Ministery of Education, and the teaching of the Arabic language shall be obligatory in all private and foreign schools,

Article 35.—Private and foreign schools shall submit to the Ministry of Education's systems of examinations, and shall suspend work on official festivals and public holidays on which work is suspended in Government schools

Article 36.—Iraqia are probibited entry (for education) into foreign primary schools.

Article 37 —Conditions governing the establishment of private and foreign schools, the manner of inspection of such schools and the obligations of persons in charge of such schools, shall be determined by special regulation.

Article 38.—Any person deurous of opening classes for instruction, whether that it is a rest of the state of

Article 40 -The Ministry of Education may notice grants in aid to private schools and private scientific and educational institutes

(Nora.—The above articles all come under Chapter VII in the draft as published in the local press. But articles following article 40 and the local press. But articles following article 40 and the local press. T

(E 6647/72/98]

No. 71

Sir B. Newton to Viscount Habifax.-(Received September 25)

(No. 526. Confidentisi.) My Lord,

Bagdad, September 15, 1939

UNDER acticles 81, 82 and 83 of the Iraqi Constitution, it is provided interalia that, if any question arises necessitating an interpretation of a Constitution, it shall be examined by a High Court specially convoked for the purpose

2. Such a court has recently been sitting under the chairmanship of the President of the Senale, in order to decide whether, for the purpose of article 64 of the Constitution, which lays down that the number of Ministers of State shall not exceed nine or be less than six, the Prime Minister shall rank as one of the Council of Ministers. This development, which at first sight appears somewhat Gilbertian, has, in fact, a practical aspect, which arises from the present composition of the Cabinet. The Prime Minister now holds the additional perifolio of Minister of the Interior, and the other Ministers are those of Finance, Foreign Affairs, Defence, Justice, Communications and Education. The ministerial portfolios at present held are, therefore, seven in number, or eight if the Prince Winster were't be regal I is hold one part took his perit a of Minister of the Interior If he were so regarded, there would be only one vacancy under article 64 of the Constitution, namely, the portfolio of the newlycreated Ministry of Economics. The question which I have described as having been at usue, as also the question whether Ministers without portfolio may be created, is clearly of some importance in the event of the Prime Minister desiring to enlarge, or broaden the basis of, the Government.

S. The high court's investigations seem, in fact, to have been undertaken when a tiest in call the angle is a seem of the later been in progress for some time for the purpose of appointing Munisters of the Interior and Economics, and of creating, if the Constitution permits, a Ministry of Health Constitution, and the Minister of Education, Saith Jabr—Personalities, No. 79), there is only one Kurd (the Minister of Communications, Umar Nuzmi—Personalities No. 87), and the question of bringing in a second Kurd to balance a possible third Shia may well have been under examination.

to the court has now accuted that the I' is . M at the intent at k as one of the nine Ministers laid down in article 64 of the Constitution, that a nintle tertfolio can therefore be created under the Constitution, but that Ministers without portions are her purhacted. The line Moster is confirming to me on the 11th September that he now had altogether three portfolios at his dispenses said that in and while over the cold of the whather that should be filled from the ranks of those who were more or less opposed to the Government or from the Government's supporters. In the former event, offers might be made to Jamil Madfat (Personalities, No. 41), Taufiq or Naji Suwaidt (Personalities, Nos 85 and 64), and Naji Shankat (Personalities, No. 68). The latter (who it wil. be remembered resigned from the Ministership of the Interior early this summer) had, however, General Nurs said, been trying to cause discontent by alleging that the rively because the life of V bears of new interdence of the Cabinet chosen from an angle of the workened instead of strengthened and m that case it would be better to select the new recruits from among their present supporters. The Prime Minister seemed at that moment to be inclined towards this latter course, but said that the question would be discussed further in the

the Combined Middle East Intelligence Centre, Carro

BASIL NEWTON

E 8805 474 981

No. 72

Sir B Newton to Viscount Hulifox - (Received October 5)

(No. 554)
H15 Majesta's Ambassador at Bagdad presents his compliments to His Majesta Paragraph of State In the Late of the No. 355, dated the 27th September, has the honour to transmit to him a copy of his note to the fraqui Minister for Foreign Affairs, dated the 25th September, respecting the question of the declaration of war by Iraq

Bagdad, September 27, 1939

Enclosure in No. 72

Sir B Newton to Iraqi Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Your Excellency.

If VV ING duly communicated to His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom the contents A year the land of September 25, 1939.

Kingdom the contents A year the land Germany upon the freaty of the present war between the United Kingdom and Germany upon the treaty of Alliance between Iraq also fractal Broads of the 30th lone 1930. I have been authorised to return to your Excellency the following reply:—

2 When was broke out as the result of the tot both trens or of P land II a Majesty a towermoent actor doubted the dear arms to the long to ear near to fulfil all their obligations under the Treaty of Alliance, and so contribute to

'E 6827 72 931

No. 73

187

Sir B Newton to Viscount Hulifus - (Received October 6.)

(No. 561) My Lord.

Bagdad, September 28, 1939

WITH reference to my telegram No. 118, Saving, of the 22nd September, and the second second second second concerning the Cabinet changes which were announced on the 21st September

2 The Prime Minister whom I saw on the day the changes took place sometry a day say to be all the a member of the Shankat family, one was a Shin (Sadiq Bassam) and one a Kurd (Jalal Raban), and that the latter was an honest man. This last encounting surprised me, as from many others I had heard that in May 1938 Jaint Baixit had been forced to resign from Janul Madfat's Cabinet because of his more a roun dealings with a Government contractor

I also be the fit, of earlier plans for breadening the basis of the had not been his idea but Jamil Madiai s. His own view wire time atten a Calmed at the tweet harmonrously or be stable. Mercover damit Martin had made conditions which it had seemed to the Prime Minister to be unwise r at feast premature to assept. On the other hand, he had arranged that other the Regent or he himself should consult Janual Madfat on a start of spart and and he hoped, therefore, to obtain Junil Madfat's general apart

4 Tanky Sawards, who fixed with me alone on the 27 years her teld a different story. He said that during the summer Nurs Pasha had sent at 1 years from to the toleramen to vest his brother Sair Shwards Jamel Ma Ifa and the state of the state of the state of the state of has a test the country of the state of the same of the The second secon first resign and that they should enter an electron new carries one act mer ly 1900 Nort Pasha's existing Administration. Their reason for this condition was it to appear that they approved of the policy which t as . . . with the rement Cabinat many of whose actions were, in their agrice with the second section of the section of the section of the second section of the section of th a server a to a Maria to a contract them that he was the was the state of the was the second of th the terms are at fact and the same and The content of the state of the would I strange the I in or at A langer and a rare service to the I want to be switch except a hearter l'inne Million I land ere ore a less legel to sarry the best dealing a ris set exidence du de, to er restricted to the state of the Has a confirmation of the second

a section of the sect to consider to be Mississer with the adstall form the register of the series of the to me as In the New to water a discount of the territory to the state of the s will be a series of the series part exercise and protection with a state of the state of netice reals was early a tracement will pretty by a cristere long. 4) Learnes a rlas carain it, terth white it the

and extended and are traditional or is for a tress the sale of violent species world be reported Was was was ed an a stage to year will a see of the of year determined, in alliance with trent today - so take rillion and are as ful conclusion. Tankq Suwaidi sai that a course y agreed with a rath u

the defeat of the Fower whose victory would mean the end of all true independence for Iraq and all other Middle Eastern States. At the same time they were airxious that the Iraqi Government should declare war on Germany, or at any rate declare the existence of a state of war between Germany and Iraq, because such a declaration would make this determination on the part of the Iraqi Government chear to public opinion throughout the world, and so encourage ad the other peoples who sympathise with those who are actively opposing German world domination

s it Majesty a Government still think that the Iraqi Government would have been acting in the interest of their country had they usued a declaration of war as som as war broke out between Great Britain and Germany They gladly recognise, however, that, by astering diplomatic relations with Germany, interning or deporting German nationals, placing their territory and communications at the disposal of His Majesty's Government and by similar measures, the Iraqi Government are fulfilling their obligations under the Trenty of Alliance Moreover, they appreciate that in the Regent's message to The King Iraq has given a public and amphatic manifestation of ber intention to futil her

4. This being so, His Majesty's Government do not wish to press further for a decimation of war of the traqu Government, for there part are satisfied that they can in fact, without such a declaration, fulfil all their obligations under the Treaty of Allmane.

5. In your note, however, your Excellency raised certain questions which in the view of the lengt Government, would arise in the event of the proglamation of a state of war, and you saked for the observations of His Majesty's Government upon them. His Majorty's Government have considered these questions, and have found the answers to them so clear that, despite their attitude towards the proclamation of a state of war by Iraq as described in the preceding paragraphs of the present note, they have no difficulty in replying as follows, on the under standing that their observations are only statements of the existing positio.

(1) His Majesty's Government confirm that the proclamation of a state of war by Iraq would not involve the Iraqi Government in any obligations additional to those provided for in the Treaty of Alliance. The aid which His Majorty the King of Iraq is to give to His Bestannic Majesty in the arent of war is laid down in article 4 of that treaty

(2) In the event of aggression upon Iraq by any other State. His Majorty's Government will certainly not besitate to ensure the safety of Iraq by coming as an ally to its immediate assistance as is already provided for in article 4 of the treaty

(3) In view of the fact that the answer to the Iraqi Government's first question is in the negative, and that the mower to their second question is in the afferentive. His Majesty's Government do not consider that the proclamation of a state of war would necessitate any steps being taken by Iraq to strengthen her army beyond the programme that is atready in process of execution

(4) His Majesty a Government confirm that Iraq will have a voice in the neare negotiation which will take place on the conclusion of the war-

(5) His Majesty's Government mean in the future, as in the past, to carry out their undertakings to the Arab States. They have not had the opportunity to consult the French Government on this subject, but they have no doubt whatever that the French Government's view of this teniter would be the same as there own.

In conclusion His Majesty's Government wish to repeat that they appreciate the steps which have already been taken by Iraq in the present war, and that they look forward to the most cordial co-operation with the Iraqi Government in the days which he alread

> I avail, &c. BASIL NEWTON

and the others were all avoiding any activity likely to embarrass the Government. On the other hand, it was difficult for them to give real support to Nuri Pushs so form as he present to be present of personal suggestion litere he mentioned Hikmst Sulaiman, and said that he was conveneed that the charges brought against him were fabricated, and the evidence on which he had feen convicted was false. I asked Taufiq Suward: what he thought of Taha-al-Bushers the Minister of Defence, and his position in the Cabinet. He said that Taha was an honest, well-intentioned man, but better suited to be Chief of the General Staff than a Minister. The idea that Taha was ambittons and aimed at becoming Prime Minister was dismissed summarily by Tauliq Suwaidi, who said that Taha at Hashin, the wit comment that he was not fit to hold such

on left me with the impression that the Suwardis, Jamil Madfus and Naja Shaukat, though possibly they were doing nothing to undermone Nurt Pasha's position, would do nothing to support him, and, in fact, would be glad to see him forced to resign. Rashid's Ali's position is uncertain, but he is most probably playing for his own hand and he may not have forgiven Janual Madfar and his colleagues for having bantshed him from Bagdad last December, aithough his quarrel with them is unid to have been composed

8 I am sending copies of this despatch to His Majesty & Minister at Tehran. and to the Combined Middle East Intelligence Centre, Caren-

BASIL NEWTON

E 7283 6, 811

No. 74

Sir B Newton to Viscount Halifas - (Received November 1).

(No. 623) My Lord. Bagdad, October 24, 1939 WITH poferon to the or V 186 ! In the deader topotony one arrival in Bagdad of Amia Hussaini the ex Mufti of Jerusalem, I have the I enour to report briefly on press and public reactions to this event. The Istiqual was naturally difflyrambic. It declared itself quite unable adequately to express the joy at the presence in Baydad of the great Arab marional leaves, for whom the despest feelings of love were characted in the heart of every furthful Arab who had not sold his conscience for gold. Other newspapers offered more solerwelcomes, but all paid flattering tributes to the Mufti's personality and to his services to the Arab cause. Subsequently, daily accounts of his activities have been published in all the newspapers. According to those reports large numbers of dostargurabed visitors have visited him at his hotel (where he is the guest of the Government) and he has returned many of these calls in person in a luxurous automobile put at his disposition by the authorsties.

2. On the evening of the 22nd October the Mufti was the guest of honour at an official banquet given at the Town Half by the Prime Minister.

3 Jan at Hussaint and his companions returned to Bagded on the 20th October and have since then been in close touch with the Mufti.

4. Public opinion has not yet. I think, cristollised. The extremist politicians and Syrma and Palestinian refugees in Iraq are understandably physical at these has been an apperfront the section of the section of light of a popular welcome in Hagdad, but among ordinary Iraque, including one who compathing with the attraction to the P to the P tracks against Licensen some embarrassment is felt at the sudden arrival of the Muft; and there is anxiety free he should be no the se fat vites disturbing to prome tranquilley The first flush of enthusiasm may therefore be succeeded by a sober realisation that he may become a political numance if allowed to engage in, or become an prension for, political intrigue.

5. I am sending copies of this despatch to His Majesty's High Commissioner Polestine His Majecte's Ambassalor at Caire and to the Comb and Ma die East Intelligence Centre, Cairo,

I have, &c BASIL NEWTON E 7404 72 98]

No. 75

149

Sie B Newton to Viscount Halifax.-(Received November 9.)

No. 644.) Wy Lerd.

Bagdad, November 3, 1939

WITH reference to my despatch No. 436 of the 8th August, I have te honour to report that the purliamentary session which began on the 13th June was been started to testing of the anti-barrage reservices in the main to the formal acceptance of the emergency ordinances which had been

passed during the recent.

2. On the 1st November a new session was opened by the Regent with at many cottent of The man from the Throngs to translation of which a 1)) opened with a reference to the declaration of war by Great the day to the the sections of the second section of the second takings to Great Britain as an ally under the Anglo Iraqi Treaty of 1930. The speech went on to refer to the pleasure given in Iraq by the tripartite treaty Free the work of the test of the party of the the transfer to the Arab and a sport to postano als sent adding to complete and a least of a large transfer and a large tran A PERSON TO A TO A TO BE A TO BE A TO BE A PARTY OF THE P "constitute a strong factor in the realisation of their national ideals." The three main points of that part of the speech which dealt with home affairs were but are the state of the stand to measures was taken to deal with the hnaucial difficulties caused by the war, and the of the tasks of the new Ministry of Social Africa were the real protection for the better care of the children of the country

3. At the first meeting of the Senate and Chamber which followed the art atter the Product of the the Think to the Scoute Saived Muhammad al Sade, and to the Chamber Saivet Mar and Martin

1,5 1 2 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 4 I do to the total tieneral of India to His Majesty's Ambassador at Cairo, to His Majesty's M a stor at Telegra and to the combined Middle East Intelligence Centre Cuiro Have, &c

BASIL NEWTON

(b) Not united.

E 7599 1884 93]

No. 76

See B. Newton to Assount Hultipur - (Received November 21)

No. 666) My Lord.

Raydad, November 14, 1939.

AS I am more that your Lordship will agree that it is very desirable that I take early apportunities after the bot weather season to visit places of THE LANGE OF THE PARTY OF THE AREA TO A PARTY OF THE AREA you to a I have recently concluded a short visit to Bases and Kowett

2 be Ry debet of the state of t at it it are air port after a flight lasting a little over an hour and a half I anger trapeter a comments of a Total Comments which had been organized by the president (Mr. Bricker, This Majory a Const.) at Basta) with a view to affording me an opportunity to meet the British COMMENDE A

I the ollowing day I visited the Royal Air Force air base for flying boots at Basen, and afterwards spent over two nones with Sir dolds Ward discussing many matters connected with the port. After luncheon with him I spent another two hours in seeing the port and some of the many services connected with it. The search per terrible to the second of the second and or the up to date and read of the what he we proped a the process and but it a good past and Beauth at four fully equated on a suppose, the x sections () care to a surorganisal as power are egit plants water say, some water and we for hories,

and the air port, with its well equipped control tower and wireless equipment, to be de la la constitución de modern convenience and the waterways just opposite the hotel and aerodrome for the use of flying boats, are, in their equipment, arrangement and maintenance. all in a class of their own compared with anything else in this country. Whereas the best achieved alsowhere is only for an ill good come when judged by assential standards, the port and are port at Bassa satisfy, I am informed, the entering assume applied to similar enterpresses even up for the Think ample provision is made, as I was informed by Sir John A rea to their fafte to 4 1 ist evening Mr and Mrs. Brickell gave a reception at the consula c as first of the transfer of th . On the 6th November I flow to Kowert in the morning and back .. It is a 1. to make a second of the stay and not my another or the Air Other ominanding at Shaila. On both the outward and return journey I was thus enabled to view from a low altitude the site of the proposed new port on the Kline Abdollah It means well but a large it is not a larged I said which I have olso only seen from the air may have originably looked rather similar. In Kowert, where I exchanged calls with His Hig. --R 1 - 1. W . G any on Lemma agent, and I wan also turtunate to find Colonel Prior, the newly appointed Resident in the Personn Carry and an annual ann 1. On the early morning of the 7th November I returned by air 11, 1 of to to be the same that a same the same to be a distance to the same that Now Harry and a first of a first cest not comply the transmitten 7 It conditions permit, I propose next month to make a too or also not of from first on bette to the all to all the a impression of places such as Mosul, Kirkuk. Erbil and Sulamannya I have de-(For the Ambasandor),

E 7600 72 981

No. 77

W. E. HOUSTON BOSWALL

Sir B. Newton to Viscount Halifax. (Received November 2).

My Lord

WITH reference to my despatch No 611. 11. Note that 14 1939 oppour to inform your Lordship that the state of the Space of the Pth November, which took place on the 9th November, which took place on the 9th November, which took place on the 9th November, which is not of the place of the Palestine and Syria, and I enclose herein the state of the place of t

2. It will be seen that, as the ten a species to the contract of Deputies, who raised the question of the present of Palestine, the Prime Minister was contract to the property of the propert

He based his statement on the white paper, and stressed the same but he document had the good and at all as any discount the less the less that he was a very be a dominant Zionist majority in Palestine. He then referred to the second gain for the Arabi contained in the white paper, the undertaking to the quality of the like special in the very contained in the white paper. The undertaking to be quality of the like special in the very contained to the paper.

4. After the debate Parliament was adjourned for two months, with effect from the 15th November.

The same evening the Prime Minister told me that a similar debate had taken place in the Senate. There he had been heavily attacked by several members of the late Cabinet. They had generally criticised the policy of the Government including what they alteged to be the extravagance of the new Ministry of Social Affairs but had reserved their heaviest artillery for the bombardment of the Government's policy regarding Palestine. The Prime Minister fold me that he had answered his critics in the Senate with the same arguments that he had a ved in the Chamber, and said that he was satisfied that he had convinced perceived. The difficulty, he explained to me, was that, although it had been widely published in Arabic, few had ever taken the trouble to read it, and of those

few only one or two had understood its significance

6. I asked his Excellency whether there was any particular reason why the question of Palestine should have come up for discussion at the present time and an Araba and Modems, were naturally profoundly interested at all times in the political aspirations of their brother Araba and Modems in Palestine, and that in consequence the affairs of Palestine and in recent years, the attitude of the Iraqi Government towards the struggle of the Palestinian Araba against the menace of Jewish domination, had frequently become a subject for discussion when a general delate, such as that on the Speech from the Throne, took pace in Parliament. He added that several speakers emphasized that they were not seeking to exploit the present attraction, and your Lordship will observe that this point in brought out in the report on the delate which is enclosed because.

7 I am sonding copies of this despatch to His Majesty's Ambasador at Carro and to His Majesty's High Commissioner for Palestine and Transpordan

at denisalem

(For the Ambassador) W. E. 1101 STOLN BOSWALL

Loclosure in No. 77

Letract from the Iraq Times of November 11, 1939.

IIII RSDAY'S meeting of the Chamber of Deputies was noteworth or several respects. At the close, the Minoster of Justice amounted that he late a message to deliver in the form of an Iradah. The Deputies then rose, and the Minoster read an Iradah postpouing the meetings of Parliament for two months from the 15th November.

The debate began when the President announced that the day's discourse would be concerned with the draft address in reply to the Speech from the Thes. A number of well known Depution, including Sayid Abdul Mahdi (an ex Munster who represents the Muntafiq), spoke at length on Iraq's foreign relations, he reparticularly her position visit ets the present war. Bayid Abdul Mahdi stressed that Iraq was co operating smeerely with her ally, Great Britain, in the finfilment of promises made to Britain. He went on to point out that the Albestine Sayid Abdul Mahdi was followed by a number of Deputies, who spoke in more or less the same strain, suggesting that an end should be put to the difficulties besetting the Arabs of Palestine. Some of the speakers pointed out that the demand was not being made at the present time in an effort to take advantage of the present international situation. Iraq had always been seeking a just settlement of the Palestine question in the interests of the continuance of the strong friendly relations between Iraq and Britain.

the Excellency the Prime Minister (Sayid Nuri as Said) made an important statement in reply to the points rused by earlier speakers. His Excellency said that what Iraq wanted was the setting up of independent States in the Arabhart setting up of independent States in the Arabhart setting up of independent States in the Arabhart setting put of the British and French Governments," he said. "and we are still doing our best for the fulfilment of our wishes." His Excellency then gave a resume of the recent history of the Pulestine

negotiations. He referred to the Round Table Conference in London, and said "The results of our endeavours have not been wholly unsatisfactory and we no conger fear that Palestine will become Zionist. We have now no doubt that the Arab majority in Palestine will continue to remain in control of their country " His Excellency want on to refer to the second point raised by the previous speakers, who had maintained that an Arab national State should be set up in Palestrae. "This point," said Savid Nurs, "has not been made clear in the white paper, and we are now endeavouring to have it clarified, and to have the period mentioned in the white paper shortened. It is probable that certain statemonths may be easily not by a 11 h p a few six and a sec of the first of the second two its law if it to were not a moran for our one, Great Breising, after the settlement of the first problem-i.e., that of Jewish immigration-in a manner acceptable to the Arabs, to resssure them as to her intentions and then set up an independent State in Palestine."

The Prime Minister was followed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, who made a statement on Iraq's position in the present war and the sincerity with which she was fulfilling her ohl gations towards Great Britain and the Powers who were signatories of the Sa'sdahad Pact His Excellency expressed the gratification with which he had beard of the signing of the pacts between Turkey and Britain and Turkey and France, which would, he said, he a stabilising factor in the Neur and Middle East. In the later stages of the debate a statement was made by the Minister of Finance on economic questions lie requested the Majin to pass a draft law for the susment of 0.000 d nors by the Great and of Iraq for the relief of the Araba in Palestine. This proposal was carried, and the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne was then approved by a unanimous vote.

E 7693 72 98

No. 79

Sie B. Newton to Viscount Habifus - (Received Ancember 23.)

(No. 431)

(Telegraphie) Bugdad, Nacember 23, 1930. MY tologram No. 363 and my despatch No. 561

There are renewed signs that an attempt may be made at any time to bring shout a change of Government

During the debate on the Speech from the Throne on 9th November, Nur -Cabinut which he displaced last December, and their feelings towards him have been embittered by Government orders, under discussion with the press, not to publish the debate."

of the Madfai Toufig Suwardi group. Although the latter may be relactant to co-operate with Rashid Alt, they are very boatile to Nuri

The Calvert of the past post is tests, an accase of made. Apart from the doubtful loyalty of Taba. Jaial Baban is disgruntled, and Nuri himself ts said by his own son to have lost his grip on affairs and to be in a pervous

The sense of greater security resulting from the British-French Turkish Pact will remove a restraining influence on internal political changes. The Mufti seems to have been behaving with foresight, and interest in his person to have dimenshed, but his arrival and the renewal of talk about Palestine are, of course, factors liable to enliven political inovement and to encourage pan Arabs, who. in the army and elsewhere, criticised Nuri for being too pro British.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs, whom I tried to draw the other day,

professed confidence in the stability of the Government

(Repeated to Cairo, No 68 (for M.I. 2). Government of India, No. 8, Saving. Tebran, No. 19, Saving, and Jerusalem, No. 16, Saving)

E 7758 78 931

No. 79.

Sir B. Newton to Viscount Halifax (Received November 29)

1915

(No 679 E.) Hagdad November 18, 1939. My Lord. I HAVE the honour to enclose a statement() showing the final figures of the 1938-39.

2 The final position of the Government accounts may be summarised as follows

Orden v hudget.	Receipts 5.705.970 20 74 8	E.ependeture. 5.642.131 2.440.660	Burplat + Bufett - + 153,239 419 ; il
Total energiants	7 932 ×98	8.068.740	- 255,012

11 countilated deficit had thus increased from 1 D 895,631 on the 31st March 1905 to 1 D 951 543 on the 31st Man h 1939 chiefly owing to the on the of use in capital expenditure. It is to be noted that of the amounts anothed to the Market District the state of th works programme over his Mountain Lettership and spatch An and a section a May, 1938). 27 per cent, and 58 per cent, respectively was apeut in the first year of the period covered by that programue

3. The deficit for 1939-39 is approximately 1 D 100,000 larger than was anticipated by the Ministry of Finance (see paragraph 8 of my despatch No. 490 E. of the 25th August). Presumably the Ministry had underestimated the mounts outstanding on the Stat March last til respect I calcul expenditure.

4 A comparison between the final and the budget figures shows that the ordered to the little see the rectal Fig. 1 M. 1 D. C. S. D. C. D. C. S. D. C. D. C. S. D. C. S. D. C. D. C. D. C. D. C. D. D. C. D. D. C. D. D. C. 1 D 44 000 Manager of Later v. 1 D 51 000 and Page 1 38 800

5 Larm so the street of Department of Overstand Trade:

I have, &c BASIL NEWTON

15. Not reinted.

E 7842 374 981

No. 80

Anglo-Irugi Credit Agreement.(')

WHERFAS the Government of the Kingdom of Iraq desire to purchase rate at a relation of transaction of the and discop-Tarif H. Frattar je t system, A. adare t Great British vat

Northern Ireland desire to facilitate such purchases. and Northern Ireland and the Government of the Kingdom of Iraq have agreed as follows --

ARTICLE 1.

The Government of the I asted Kingdom undertake to advance by way of state the control of the state of excepting a the derived to \$ \$710 000 sterling, as may be payable by the trove maint of the Kindom et sea, ada sy contras es, al or e las a hazer la har Court ment w the approval of the Government of the United Kingsom for the me law to the United Kin don'er that off countries as

(1) The terms of this agreement and its existence are confidential for the time being [21053]

ARTICLE 2

to the

The Government of the Kingdom of Iraq agree to repay to the Government of the Kingdom of Iraq agree to repay to the Government of the first day of January and the first day of July in each year commencing on the first day of July, 1941. These instalments shall be calculated so that the total amount payable by the Government of the Kingdom of Iraq, whether by way of interest or by way of repayment of principal shall amount to £200000 on the first day of July, 1941 and on each calsequent first day of January and first day of July, until the repayment of the total principal amount is completed. Provided that the amount of any such instalment shall not accordance to any such instalment shall not accordance with the terms of Acticle 2 of this Agreement.

Africas 4.

Notwithstanding anything contained in the precedit A to the process of the United Kingdom in pounds steeling the whole or any part of the principal amount then outstanding

ARTICLE 5

The Covernment of the Kingdom of Iraq agree that priority charge contained in Clause 7 of a General Bond 1987, securing the payment of the principal of and interest 1987, securing the payment of the principal of and interest 1987, securing the payment of the principal of and interest 1987, securing the payment of the minus referred to thorous, and to any charge which 1987 of the power contained in the said General Bond to secure any 1987 at Bonds ranking pairs power with those issued in 1987, all sums payable by 1987 of the Living Karaman and Living Company of the Kingdom of Iraq derived from the exploitation of petroleum imphths, natural gases, oxokerite and derivatives thereof

ARTIGIA 6

The detailed arrangements for the carrying into effect of this Agreement

Alexie LE 7

The present Agreement shall enter into force immediately

In witness whereof the undersigned, duly authorised thereto, have a great

Done in duplicate, in London, in the English language, the 1st day of Describer, 1939.

HALIFAX M RAOUT E 7807 374,991

No. 24

Sir B. Newton to Viscount Halifax. - (Received December 4)

1 3

(No 686 E.)

My Lord,

WITH reference to my telegram No. 438 of the 20th November 23, 1939.

Women to enclose copies of the note based on your telegram No. 434, which I arroad L. Lie Married of the first of the latters reply regarding the credits required by the Iraqi Government for the purchase of armamenta and

rativaty materials

2 When handing to Saivid Ali Jaudet my note of the 6th November I emphasised the necessity for accrecy, as explained in paragraph 8 of your telegram No. 434, and, of course, I did not fail to expatiate on this striking proof of the goodwill of His Majesty's Government and of the extent of their efforts to be helpful to Iraq. The commercial accretary subsequently spoke in the same sense to the Minister of Finance, who assured him that every precaution would be taken to ensure that there would be no leakage

3. After examining the question thoroughly, the Ministry of Finance have decided that it will not be necessary to submit the agreement to the Iraquirariament nor to seek legislative authority for pledging the oil revolutes in the manner laid down in article 5 thereof. Parliamentary sanction would apparently have been necessary had His Majesty's Government insisted on letters of matrix tion to the Iraq Petroleum Company, as was at first proposed.

4. The Prime Minister, the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Minister.

4 The Prime Minister, the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Minister of Finance have all expressed their appreciation of the reduction of the rate of interest and also of the other special concessions made to the Iraqi Government They are avidently pleased with the outcome of the negotiations

5. I am sending a copy of this despatch to the Department of Overseas

Trade

I have, &c. BASIL NEWTON

Lichspre 1 in No 81

Sir B Newton to Iraqi Minister for Foreign Affairs

Your Excellency.

WITH reference to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs' note purchase of the purchase of armaments and railway materials. I have the honour to inform your basels on that I have received a telegram, from this Majoray's Penne pad Sections of the foreign in the state of the second for the Ministry of the control of the second of the second

proposed to conclude with the Iraqi (as rival) a sitst tion of the receive the deaft of which was communicated to be a sitst tion of the receive the deaft of which was communicated to be a sit of the received to the receiv

3. The reasons for the changes introduced are as follows '-

(a) Under present conditions His Majesty's Government are prepared not

the revises raft to estadir, the errors to chet possents frourchases in India or in any other countries to which His Majesty's Government may be prepared to agree

The above two concessions could not have been grunted under the

former procedure

(c) His Majesty's Government have reduced the rate of interest in a similar agreement with one other country to 4 (four) per cent., and they are prepared to make the same reduction in favour of fraq. The Iraqi Government will, of course, at once appreciate that so low a rate could not at present be justified on commercial grounds.

(*) For this text as signed, see Eastern (Iraq), December I, Section 2 (E 7842) [21053]

4. The new procedure will have the advantage, from the point of view of the fraqi Government, of eliminating statup duty and the expenses which would be connected with a bond issue.

5. Your Excellency will see that the amount involved is £3,710,000. This sum is made up of £3,250,000 for defence requirements and £460,000 for railway supplies ordered through the Crown Agents. These totals do not include the £100,000 already accounted for by the deed arrangement with the Crown Agents.

6. Interest will be payable in January and July of each year on all the sums advanced as from the date upon which they were advanced. Since some goods have already been shipped, the first interest payment will be in January 1940.

7 The first repayment of principal is postponed to July 1941, because the Fit Coverines lave to pay the one in decoupling decoupling

8. His Majority a Government have not fait able to waive the requirement if it the another is the first that the first perfect that to maist on a general bond or on letters of instruction to the fraq Petroleum to to maist on a general bond or on letters of instruction to the fraq Petroleum to the maist on a general bond or on letters of instruction to the fraq Petroleum to the first that the first first that the form Hommania and Turkey for similar credita, and they hope that the fraq Government will recognise, especially in view of the right to the first that there is no question of any discrimination on the part of His Majority's Government against them. Further proof of their anxiety to help the fraq Government has already been afforded by the facilities given, in advance of the conclusion of a formal agreement, in respect of the supply of munitions from the War Office and from India.

9. It is very important that the agreement shall be kept secret, as His Majordy's Government do not wish the special concessions which are being made to the Iraqi Government to become known. This applies particularly to the rate of interest, and I must earnestly request that the Iraqi Government will take all necessary steps to ensure that the news of this concession does not leak out.

The conclusion of the agreement is a matter of great urgency, since the sum of \$100,000 guaranteed to the Crown Agents for payment on behalf of the Iraqi Government is nearly exhausted and the Crown Agents have no further and provided and the Crown Agents have no further that full anthonity to sign the agreement may be sent to the Iraqi Minister in London with the least possible delay.

I avail & RASIL NEWTON

Inclosure 2 in No. 81

Iraqi Minister for Foreign Affairs to Sir B. Newton

Your Excellency,
WITH reference to your letter dated the 6th November, 1939, regarding the agreement proposed for conclusion between our two Governments concerning the rouble to be greated to be large. Governments an interpretable to the Iraquity of Finance has authorised the Iraquity in Excellency that the Ministry of Finance has authorised the Iraquity Minister Plenipotentiary, London, by air mail, to sign the agreement on its behalf in accordance with the provisions of article 4 of the Law for the Purchase of Stores against the Isane of Bonds, No. 39 of 1939

In offering to your Excellency my warre thanks for the efforts personally excerted by you for reaching such result. I avail, &c.

ALI JAUDAT

[E 8010 72 93]

No. 82

Sir B Newton to Viscount Habifax - (Received December 18.)

197

(No. 717.)

My Lord,

IN my telegram No. 43t of the 23rd November 1 reported that there were renewed agos that the present Cabinet were in difficulties. So far as can be judged at the moment of writing, these difficulties appear to have subsided and the teneron to have left the atmosphere. But a crisis, and even a zoup, may at any time develop, for, as an Iraqi informant who may be more impartial than most remarked to me, a change of Government may be considered due after nine months or so, and the position of the Nuri Cabinet has deteriorated since he came into power, although it is impossible to say how far it has deteriorated. It may

therefore, be useful to your Lordship to be furnished with the following broad outline of the internal publical situation

2 Opposition to the Prime Minister is apparently bein. a red a two main groups. The first and perhaps the more influential is a and the second section of the second section of the second section sec a change, and the few remaining adherents of Hikmat Sulaman. The motives of the parliamentary Opposition are a desire to lot back at Nuri Said for his coup against them last December, their natural with to taste once more the sweets reme. They seem to have no serious difference in principle with the company of the first f out contomacily cited in this country against Governments modern to ported by a considerable number of by what is alleged to have been Ar Proposed to the state of the two parts of the second of the popular I am area to a transfer was act to exten tents of the preparation of the we are to the contract of the

the difficult to say what measure of co operation there may be between the two contents. The recent of the leaders of the first group does not suggest it. It ready share the extreme views of the second one that, if they were to read Bottain of the would less readily fulfit the obligations of the alliance with Great Bottain of the food.

Nevertheless, the common opposition of these two groups to Nuri Said may possibly bring about an uneasy and ephemeral condition to defeat the Government. There is also a danger that Jamit Madfai and his friends may be tempted to say for the support of the extremists with pledges which it would embarrass them to have to fulfit in office.

6. The second group, the Arab extremists, backs men of standing and seems to be looking for leaders. At one time it appeared that Sami Shaukat would fill this role but latterly there has been an inclination for the rank and file to pin their hopes upon Taha al Hashimi, concerning whose differences with Niri Sa d rumours have from time to time been in circulation. It will be recalled that before becoming Minister of Defence Taha-al Hashimi was president of the Palestine Defence League—theoral Taha's own attitude is uncertain. Some say that be sims at the premiership, but others, including both the Prime Minister himself and Taufiq Suwards of the Opposition, are emphatic that he realises that he is unfitted to form and lead a Cabinet. Possibly his purpose is limited to securing a certain degree of support both in the army and among the political public in

6. Others who must be taken into account are Rashid Ali, Muhammad al Sadr and Maulud Mukhba

7 Of the first, it is said on all sides that he is ambitious to become Prime Minister. He apparently enjoys the Regard's confidence, but would find it [21053]

difficult to form a Cabinet, for few of the parliamentary Opposition would take office under him. Nevertheless, as principal political adviser in the Palace, he is in a favourable position to seize any opportunity which may occur to make a bid for power. Muhammad al Sadr, the Freatdeat of the Senate, is believed to aspire one day to head a predominantly Shia Cabinet, but, though his name has been mentioned recently in political circles as a possible Prime Vi effends element is unlikely ever to accept a Shiah alim as Prime Minister. It is also doubtful whether Mahammad al Sadr could ever meeced in comolidating Shrift opinion behand him

8. Maylad Mukhlis, the President of the Chamber, is a passionate Arab Nationalist, and though his positical ineptitude and addition to the bottle are well known, it is suggested in some quarters that the extremuts are considering whether, with the support of abler and younger men he could not be made the figure head of a pan Arab Government. Such a scheme is not however, likely to appeal to many of the personalities normally counted as eligible for ministerial Attice .

9. Eura Sant a efforta to placate his critics have not met with much success He has no far failed to persuade Jamil Madfai or any of his group to join the Cabinet and, in spite of his efforts on behalf of the Arabs in Palestine and the welcome given to the Multi in Bagdad, the extrements continue to accuse him of having foiled to do all that might have been done to further the Arab came and of being ine amenable to British influence. He is not however, without supporters and, according to recent reports, his position with the army has lately improved

10. His son Saba and recently with some distress, that Nuri Said was showing signs of wegginess. Although he was unturally tired when he dused with me on the day of his journey back from Egypt, and on other excusions he has seemed less cheerful and restlicht than mainl. I do not feel able from person. experience to confirm Saba a statement. It is possible that Nurs would willingly property of the second state of the second sta enemies so soon as he ceased to be in authority. One or Minister who discussed the matter with a member of my staff even went so far as to say that, if Nuri Said reaggned, he would be unable to stay in the country. If really faced with such a ditemma, he would, of course, be inclined to cling unduly to office, and his opponents, having no effective constitutional means of removing him owing to the proved mability of Parliament in Iraq to upset the Government, by which it has MCAPPER FRANCE OF THE

(1 I am ser ding cop or of this despatch to His Majesty's Charge d'Affaires at Teleran, to the Governor General of India, and to the Combined Middle Fast Intelligence Centre, Catro.

I have, &c. BASIL NEWTON

CHAPTER III .- SYRIA.

E 4872 9 891

No. 83

Consul MacKereth to Viscount Habitan - (Received July 9)

(No. 51) Damascus, July 9, 1939 (Telegraphic) R FOLLOWING the direct intervention of the High Commissioner in adminis-

trative organisation of Syria, the Syrian pointical leaders have defined to co-operate and the President of the Republic rengned 7th July.

In consequence of the situation thus created the High Commissioner yesterday evening issued four decrees -

1 Suspending Syrian Constitution

2 Theselving Parliament

3 Placing the administration of the country in the hands of a Directorate composed of permanent Syrian honds of Government Departments under Syemn Administrator General

4. Nominating Behij al-Khatib (Personalities, No. 72) Administratortaeneral.

There have been no public denonstrations. Repeated to Jerusalem. No 57 and Bourut. No. 18, Saving)

E 4894 5 89]

No. 94

Convol MacKeesth to Viscount Halifux. (Received July 10)

No 40 . Damaneur, July 3, 1989 M Lord I HAVE the honour to transmit between the text of a communique maned

vesterday, Sunday, by the French High Commissioner, stating that, for "le marmion de l'ordre public and in view of the fathire of the Sycian Govern ment to take the appropriate action dictated by circumstances, he had decided to mercore the local autonomy of the regions of the debel firms and the Alawites, and also to mutatute French control in the Jezirah M. Punux drew the attention of the Syrian Prime Minister to the need of delaying no longer the apply atof the "Arrete" No. 5, I R of the 10th January, 1986, creating a system of local governments, called mobulazats.

2 and bear a mention on a training to red on the Sect of Concrements that have been constituted since the resignation in February has of the Nationalist Cabinet of Jamil Bey Mardam to 1 1 the , le le the administrative saddle have been, I believe reluctantly, obliged to take the initia the thomas as I provide a reports I have informed your Lordship that the the late of the party since the rejection by the Senate Committee of the 1 th treat, a present a set the creation of a federal system. This is now in the tare a , and comment a sertiant districts, already range to the section of the section of the bler at the state of the state Prime Master later and a red as a series real and a language series language series and a language series and

1980e I de l'ar vetras a l'artit vet l'extrato and aparting process the strangent of the factor I considered that was to be a supposed of the first of the state of the state of this subject that street is everyl style of 135 we are not at I restly to the Frence por a class to and eat the little State troops that was two tests - rest en strength to be a till or to a got c 4 He su a sand a sand or other not no arete way is back to it point we so the South South at a trade of a february

(b) "Purther Correspondence respecting Eastern Affairs," Part XXXVIII, No. 90 [21058]

authorities allowed the Syrian Nationalists in power between December 1936 and December 1938 sufficed for the Kutleh al Watanivah (Nationalist bloc) to hang itself in the eyes of most Syrians. The bloc has disintegrated into emulous political factions, whilst the bulk of the population has had a surfeit

fully played on all the cords. It may therefore be guessed that there will be

little or no dangerous internal anti French reaction

5. The danger, if there is immediate danger, appears likely to come from Iraq, where disgruntled Syrians, no doubt encouraged by the immunity enjoyed by Palestinian revolutionaries in Syria in the past, are apparently making earnest efforts to stir up a revolt in Syria from a safe distance. It is doubtless to parry such attempts that the High Commissioner has provided for the continuance of

French military control in the Jezirah region

I understand that the French are in possession of information to the effect that Add-al Azmeh and Fawai Kawokji are working directly with Sheikh Ajil al-Yawai, the powerful tribal chief of the Shammar of northern Iraq, to create disorders in the district of Deir ex Zor. It has, I gather, been noticed that there has been corresponding activity among the Shammar in Syria. At the same time, Mahomet al Yasain, chief of the Iraqi desert police, is reported to have been questioning very closely all visitors from Syria who enter Iraq about the number of French troops in Syria and about their dispositions. Coupled with information of this nature are accounts of military training being imparted to Shummar tethesises by Germans or German agents in Iraq.

Altogether, I am inclined to think that the three months that have elapsed since the despatch of my telegrams No. 18 of the 24th March and No. 20 of the 5th April have brought no material change in the attuation. In my telegram No. 18 I suggested that Iraqi activity in connexion with Syria are med limit to cause us some embarramment, whilst in my telegram No. 20 I saw in the hood of actions disturbances breaking out in Syria, provided the Iraqis a refer-

the influence of Syrian extremists did not meddle

I removed at a superied a tom past experience i first section and processing threatened at a superious populations, I should feel little doubt in their ability to deal efficaciously with any political situation within Syria were the international ministrators would be in a stronger position. It may be remembered in this connexion that, hated though the Turka were by the Syrians, and proceed though they were by the British forces, which employed every possible derice to stir up revolt in Syria, the Turka had no difficulty in maintaining complete tranquillity in the country throughout the Great War

7 I am sending copies of this despatch and enclosure to His Majesty's

representatives in Aleppo, Bagdad, Beirut, Jerusalem and Paria.

I have, de GILBERT MacKERETH

Enclosure in No. 84

Communiqué. (Published July 2, 1939)

Pour le Maintien de l'Order public

M GABRIEL PUALX, Hant Commissaire de France, s'est rendu à Damas, ob il a reçu son Excellence Nassouli Bey Boukhari, Président du Conseil démissionnaire. Il lui a fait connaître qu'en présence de la carence gouvernementale et du refus du Parlement syrien de presidre en considération les conditions auxquelles le Gouvernement français subordonne la conclusion d'un accord définitif, il se trouvait dans l'obligation de prendre certaines mesures nécessaires au maintien de l'ordre public.

Le Gouvernement français estime, en afiet, indispensable de donner satisfaction aux vœux des populations rattachées à la Syrie par un troité qui a été mis en application avant sa ratification et qui leur impose un régime dont les inconvénients et même les dangers ont été mis en lumière par une expérience de deux années. En conséquence, le Haut-Commissaire a pris des arrêtés apportant diverses modifications aux statuts du territoire alamitée et du Dichel Druxe pour ranforcer leur autonomie, sans toniefois porier atteinte à l'unité politique, économique et législative de Syrie. Un régime judiciaire spécial est également prévu pour ces territoires. Des pouvoirs ont été conférés aux représentants du Haut-Commissaire afin d'assurer predant une période probatoire le fonctionnement régulier des nouveaux statuts

Dans le territoire de la Djézirch, où de récents incidents out révélé une effervescence qu'il importe de calmer sans délai, le représentant de la France recevra une mission spéciale afin d'être à même de jouer le rôle d'un arbitre

équitable entre les diverses confessions et les groupements ethoiques

Le Haut Commissaire a, d'autre part, attiré l'attention de son Excellence le lieu de la lieu de la Syrie du régime de décentralisation prévu par le statut des mohafazats et de faire établir des à présent par les administrateurs les listes des collèges électoraux afin que les élections des conseils de mohafazat puissent avoir lieu en septembre prochain

Le II, i Com statte a épalement fait rescortir qu'il y aurait lieu de procéder à une révision des nominations de personnel dont la liste figure en annexe à l'arrêté 5/LR, qui aurait été faite contrairement aux dispositions de

l'article 30 de cet arrêté

(Communiqué par le Haut-Communariat de la République française en Syrie et au Liban, le 2 juillet 1939)

E 5002 5 893

No. 500.)

No. 85

Consul Duris to Viscount II defan .- (Received July 13)

WITH reference to my despatch No. 45 of the 10th June, 1839, regarding the estant of the less of the French Republic published a decree ("Arrêté" 189, I R providing that the powers and functions devolving by the laws and regulations in torce upon the Administrator is the Ministrator of the Line of shall be a fixed until further order by the delegate of the High Commissioner at Massetché. The delegate may be assisted in his functions by a Syrian Assistant Administrator

2. This decree, which should satisfy the reiterated demand of the inhabitants of the Jezirch that they should be directly governed by a French official, not by a Syrian from Damascus, is calculated to put an end to the effervencence which has been so persistent in that region since the accession to power in 1936 of the Syrian Nationalist Government, and which has on several occasions led to grave

3. Colonel Marchand, who was delegate of the High Commissioner at Hassetché from October 1938 to June 1939, returned to Aleppo, estensibly on sick leave, immediately after the ovents recorded in my despatch No. 45, referred to above, and has now left for France. It is understood that on the 7th June, although actually present in the Serai at Kamechlie while the demonstrators were forcing an entrance and pulling down the Syrian flag, he cautiously refrained from appearing and did nothing to control the situation. This conduct cost him if configure in the High Commissioner who lost no time it in a story to him that his continued presence in the Jezirch would be undesirable. He was replaced temporarily by Commandant Mossaze.

4. A copy of this despatch is being sent direct to His Majesty's Ambassador at Paris and to His Majesty's consular officers at Beirut, Damascus and Mosul.

I have & DAVIS

E 5213 5 89]

Consul Havis to Viscount Halifax - (Received July 2

(No. 56)

My Lord,

WITH reference to Damascus despatch No. 46 of the 3rd July, 1939, I have

with the communiqué issued by the French High Commissioner on the 2nd July

with the communiqué issued by the French High Commissioner on the 2nd July and ending with the resignation of the President of the Syrian Republic and the suspension of the Constitution have been received with the most complete and extraordinary calm at Aleppo. Not a voice has been raised in protest, not one workman has gone on atrike, not a single street demonstration has been organised.

played an intention to resist a policy which but a short time ago would have been regarded as reactionary and totally unacceptable to all patriotic Syrraux.

2. For this tame acquiescence three main reasons are responsible. The first read of the strike reported in my despatch No 37 of the 20th April 14. The first reported in my despatch No 37 of the 20th April 15. The first reported in my despatch No 37 of the 20th April 16. The first reported in my despatch No 37 of the 20th April 16. The first reported in my despatch No 37 of the 20th April 16. The first reported in my despatch No 37 of the 20th April 16. The Nationalists into power, found that their only reward was maladinant struction, lack of stability and increasing subordination to Damascus. The third is a better perception of the bitter resulties of the international situation, driven home by the object lesson of the loss of the sanjak of Alexandretta to Turkey. This has brought the original masters of Aleppo within 30 miles of the city gates on the west as they were already on the north and has given rim to a feeling that the only chance of averting the loss of Aleppo also to Turkey in by encouraging the French to stay in Syria and keeping them in as strong a positive as possible.

3. The indefinite postponement of the doubtful boon of independence is also compensated to some extent by the consideration that the increased leval is been actual development of the town and district of Aleppo, which has in the actual development of the town and district of Aleppo, which has in the actual development of the town and district of Aleppo, which has in the

4 A copy of this despatch is being sent direct to His Majesty's Ambassador at Paris and to His Majesty's consular officers at Beirut and Damasons

I have de

A. W. DAVIS

[E 8284 5 89]

No. 87

See H Newton to Viscount Halifux -(Received July 25)

No. 385)
My Lord.
My Lord.
WITH reference to my telegram No. 244 of the 9th July, 1939. I have the honour to inform you that the decision of the manditory authorities to suspend the Constitution in Syria was received with a chorus of angry protests in the Iraqi

3. In many articles it was alleged that French and British poly as in the Metille Lie and a or List and the product of the Arabs and of encrocking upon their hard won liberties. The cry of encirclement was borrowed from German propaganda and the shutting in of the Arabs was declared to be clearly the aim of British and French policy.

4. Some papers pointed to the noble example of Palestine and urged the Systems to show themselves were in part to blame for the disasters which had overcome them because they had allowed themselves to be divided and weakened by internal party dissensions.

5. One lender writer declared that for years the Araba had ching to their trust in the British Government and in the war pledges of the Allies. This trust had now, once and for all, been dispelled, and replaced by feelings of hatred and the control of the contr

onng King Paisal Long accounts of the warm reception given to him by the and stories of how His Majesty was bailed as King of Syria have been gleefully published under large headines.

7 On returning from his visit to Syria to arrange for the King's reception, the Prime Minister told me that he had been received by his Excellency the French High Commissioner and had discussed the political situation with him.

8 M Poans had stated that he wished to negotiate a new treaty with Syria and to bring it into force within a year. It would provide independence for Syria but would retain the local antonomy which was new being established by decree for the Johal Druse, the Alawite and the Jasicah. The Prime Minister and that this assumed well meaning enough, but he feared that the French would find polocyly to trust them now in Syria.

I took the opportunity to mention that I had heard that it was believed in certain quarters in Syris that if it were not for help and encouragement received from Iraq by malcontents in Syris the political difficulties in that territory would must be solved. It would be unfortunate and embarrossing for all enscerned if Iraq could be held to blame. The Prime Minister demed the truth of these stories and declared that many of them were circulated by 1bn Sand who reverted footish reports from his legation in Bagdad. Recently for example if had been put about by the Sandi Arabian Minister that a large supply of right and aministion had been sent to Syria from Iriq. This was quite in the French authorities in Syria. If, however, the French Government failed to solve their problems in Syria now a day of reckning was bound to come.

BASIL NEWTON

E 5323 5.89)

No 66

Mr. R. I. Campbell to Viscount Halifan.—(Received July 27)

(No. 957 Very Confidential.)

My Lord, Paris, July 28, 1930

IN his despatch No. 488, very confidential, of the 20th April last, His Majesty's Ambassador had the honour to report the representations which he made to the Manister for Foreign Affairs on the subject of French policy in Syria, it accordance with the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch No. 907, very confidential, of the 15th April A subsequent conversation with M Bonnet on the same subject was reported in Sir Eric Phipps's despatch No. 558, very confidential, of the 1st May

2. I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith a copy of a note(') from the Ministry for Foreign Affairs in reply to the above representations. It is stated that the French Government have come to the conclusion that the 1936 treaty, even as amended in 1937 and 1938, did not answer either the needs of Syria or the aspirations of native opinion. Opposition to the system defined in

(1) Not printed

these texts has laum mereasing, and both non-Moslem circles and the population of the outlying regions dreaded the advent of a régime which, under colour of centralisation, appeared to have as its essential objectives the suppression of the giarantees which had been traditionally recognised to members of other conessions, and the abolition of the provincial franchises. The experience of the had two years could only confirm the mandatory Power in the feeling that the a to the or to as to be to the consideration. For this reason, France, after ripe reflection, considered that it was her duty to call on the elements in question to participate more directly in the administration of their own interests. France did not, however, renounce her resolve of making within a period which could not yet be fixed, her relations with Syria the object of a contractual settlement.

3. The note goes on to say that these explanations should be sufficient to dustipate any doubt there may be in regard to the motives by which French policy. is inspired, and states that the French Government attaches importance to His Majesty's Government using the credit which the Treaty of Alliance gives them at Bandad to eas re the ton feet . It is is not on his

4. The note concludes by stating that the recent evolution of affairs in the Levant shows that Syzia in tending, maide her frontiers, to become more and more conscious of her own interests, and to orient herself accordingly. Without denying the force of the moral relations which unite the country to the surrounding peoples, the mandatory Power has none the less reached the conviction that these attachments, which are above all centimental are far from outweighing the results of twenty years of a narrowly national existence. There would be serious disadvantages in ignoring the effects of this state of affairs

a 1 am sending copies of this desputch to His Majesty's representatives at Angora, Bagdad, Cairo and Jedda, and to His Mujesty's consular officers at B v I Darmers

> 1 have, &c. R CAMPBELL

E 5323 5,89]

No. 20.

Viscount Halefax to Mr. R. L. Campbell (Paris)

(No. 1923. Very Confidential.)

Foreign Office, August 4, 1979. I HAVE received your despatch No. 957 of the 26th July, in which was convertises & for I from the Presch Mersers for a regarding the policy of the French Government in Syria.

2. I request that you will take a suitable opportunity of expressing to M Bonnet my approxiation of this courteons communication.

Level any rose of the form of the object was to noe drawsed rise from Discussors, and I have noted with relief the calm with which recent measures in Syria have been received by the population. You may inform his Excellency accordingly, and add an assurance that His Majesty's Government will not fail to continue to use all their influence at Bogdad to ensure that the Iraqi Government view developments in Syria in their proper perspective.

4. Lau scroling copies of this despatch to His Mighty's representatives.

at Angora, Bagdad, Cairo and Jedda, and to His Majesty's consular officers ** Berrit and Damaseus.

> I am, dec. HALIFAX.

E 5572 1291 89)

No. 90

Records of Leading Personalities in Syria and the Lebanan

40

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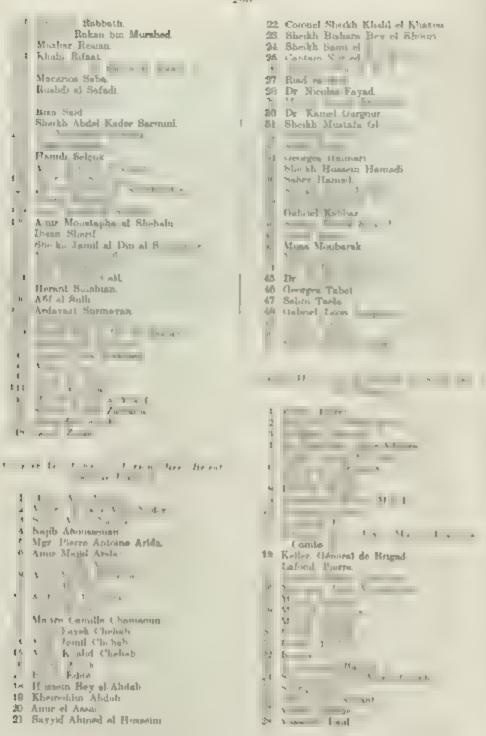
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Chapter L .- Syrian Personalities.

(Damasons and Aleppo Consular Districts.)

1. Mehmet Ali Bey al Abed.—Born 1874. A son of Ahmet Inzet Pasha al Abed the power behind the throne of Abe, if the Item ed the kurd sheeting that the he is anxiona to forget). A product pan-Arabist. At one time was employed in the Ottoman Foreign Ministry, and for six glorious weeks was

Turkish Minister in Washington. Spent the war in Switzerland and on the Côte d'Arur encouraging, at a safe distance, the Allied cause. Was elected President of the Syrian Republic in 1932 as a neutral. Has two good-for-nothing sons and an intelligent but indiscreet daughter who, by pan-Arab zeal and advanced nymphomania, worries her parents and by outspoken affection for the English (especially advanced British has seal of the French Residued from presidency bowing before the minatory attitude of the Nationalist bloc, which sought to have special any for Hashamal Man, [4] December 21 1936. A willy old man who, like Mr Jingle, "hides the grin of cunning beneath the mask of friendship." No longer of any political account. Now spends most of his time in the south of France. (June 1939)

- 2. Suleyman Sylvain Abouchar.—Born about 1890. Greek Orthodox in if Nanman Bey Abouchar Received his accondary education as a civil etg. if in the United States. Chief engineer of the Public Works Department. Has had experience in Moxico. Speaks French and English. Intelligent, capable, straight. Very hot-tempered and dislikes being contradicted. (May 1936)
- 3 Mahamet Bey Adali Born about 1857. One of the most prominent and influential Turkish notables of Antioch A francophile, he was Deputy for Antioch in the Constituent Assembly, 1928, and Minister of Agriculture and Economics in Tay-ed Din's Cabinet from 1934 to 1936. Again elected Deputy for Antioch in 1936 after the sequential of the France Sympa Tecaty he has been pullered by the Turki in the sangak for supposedly pandering to the Syrian Nationalists and a large of the Hatay Chamber of Deputies, and was in consequence suspended from the Syrian Chamber in December 1938. (June 1938)
- 4 Mickel Akras Maronite Archbishop of Aleppo, Born 1877 Educated in the Maronite College at Berrit Concealed certain British consular archives during the war. Francophil. (July 1936)
- 5. Remai Alpar Born in 1899 at Alexandretta. Studied at Sulear, and Intended and Inter went to Germany, where he studied engineering I is a returned to Intended was in the Mercantile Marine for these years, aft which he became assistant manager of the Havdur Paan Flectre Power St. 1. and under the Turkish Ministry of Public Works. In 1927 he again went to tremany to dudy milway engineering and in 1929 returned to Turkey to take up an appendment as a railway engineer. In 1936 he became inspector general in the Turkish Ministry of Public Works, and in 1937 he was transferred to the inspection branch of the Railway Engineering Service. In 1938 he returned to the Hatay and was for a time president of the "Halk Evi" at Alexandretta by June 1938 he was appointed Chief of the Public Works Department of the Sanjak of Alexandretta, and on the 4th September, 1938, he became Minister of Public Works and Agriculture of the Hatay (January 1939)
- 6. Naim Antah Born 1900. Educated in the American University Bearitt Of the breek Orthogon communion. A ray of a few law of M fire Louis Zinde and was at one time dean of the Order of Barristers at Aleppo Has visited India. Secretary to the Syrian delegation in Paris for the conclusion of the Franco Syrian Treaty. On his ceturn he became in July 1937 Director of Foreign Affairs, but resigned in December 1937 being dissatisfied with the way in which he was ignored by his Modern collections whenever important decisions were to be taken. Formerly an ardent Nationalist, his views are now considerably more moderate. (January 1938)
- Antioch. Born 1894. Educated by the Dominicans at Mosul and received into the Roman Catholic communion. Subsequently reverted to his original church and was ordained in it. A travelled and cultured man who avoids partisanship Now resides permanently at Homs. (January 1998.)
- Betrut Direct ref Publ. Hen it for it Took of Armer Med al Corps di ring the war. A mine of trace data e it format it to Betrut and Serian Customs and folk-lore. A poor doctor but an ardent Francophil. (June 1939).

9. Nanh Armanazi,—Born about 1900. From Hama. Doctour on Droit ("A rate I have get" of Parts. Was present see that the Present had an so anothere to Taj ed Dina, who persuaded de Martel to oblige Abod to get rid of him. Now 190 per cut Not entert. Appear to I provide a retary to President Atany in 1937. (February 1938.)

10. Amir Adel Arsian. Born about 1890. A Druse. Was pro Turk in the war and enjoyed a kaimakamship in the Lebanon. Hember of the Party of Independence 1919-20. Took an active part in the rebellion of 1925-26, and was condemned to death by the French. Amnested in 1937. Expelled from Egypt in 1931 after anti-Italian agitations. Lived for some years in Iraq Armonian Companied Spring Press of Party o

12. Fathalla Assaum.—Born 1809. A lawyer of the Armeman Catholic vity is fix a Aleppa Maderite reveal Departs for Alexander 1906.

Princ Minister and product of the time time to be to see I are and provided of the time time. Went to Minister I are and provided of the time time. Went to Minister I are an about the time of the time. I have Went to Minister I are an area to the time of the same of the time. Yahiri and the same of social description of the Minister I had to negative a form of the second description of the Minister I and the Minister I are a second controlled at the same of the same of

14. Abdul Ghafar Parka al Alrach.—Born about 1880. A Druse from Jebel Druse (Saweida). Took part in rebellion of 1925 together with Nassib al Bakri transition. The foliate discovered French sympathes when the rebellion failed, and was one of the first to offer his submission. Beyond the three members of the Atrach family, it is doubtful whether any Druse took an interest in the broader questions of Syrian unity, or in anything except his own affairs. Co-operated with French Intelligence Service in Strain of the Mark which is a special family of the diea of Druse autonomy and non-inclusion in Syrian Reports. Service advert to power of the Mark which is rapidly changing his spots. Serf seeking and one of the military of the Mark 1937.)

15. Hasses at Atrack.—Born about 1890. A rising personality in the Jebel Druse, in the running for the appointment of Mohafiz. A coasin of Sultan at Atrach (q, v). At present supporting the Syrian Nationalists, but be is notoriously a political opportunist. (February 1938.)

16 Suction him teams, Paster at Atrach Rem about 1875 (Sa tan is a name, not a title.) Family originally from Rashaya. Migrated to Jebel Druse in the 1860's and became the paramount Bruse family in the Jebel Druse.

Sultan is generally regarded as the head of the family, though his cousin Hassan al Atrash (q.e.) appears to be ousting him. Under the Furks Sultan displayed criftiness and avoided open conflict with the Vali of Damascas. He adopted a less compromising attitude with the French, and in 1925–26, although not, perhaps, the soul and direction of the revolt against the mandatory, was certainly the centre around which the various insurgent leaders moved. When the revolt was crushed Sultan fied to Transportan, where he found political satisfainty although condemned to death by French court-martial. He was amnested in April 1937 and returned to Syria and throw in a half hearted lot with the Syrian Nationalist party, leaving the field clear for his cousin Hassan to dominate the Druses of the Jebol. Has but a rudimentary education and of less than average intelligence, he is crafty, treacherous and inspires confidence as a leader of banditi. Lives in the hope of returning to the enjoyment of his past influence with the advent of his cratwhile rebei associate Dr Shalibandar (q.e.). (February 1938)

17 Ata Bry at Ayyoubi:—Born about 1877. Head of the old and well to do Damascus family of Ayyoubi; claims to be Ansari. Was Mutessarif of Lattakia and Kaimakim of Rasheva in the time of the Turka. Director of the Ministry of the Interior under Haqqi at Aim (q.v.) 1921–24, and Minister of Justice under Subhi Bey Barakat (q.v.) 1924–25. Has gained the reputation of being honest Affects pro-Turkish centiments and is thought pro-French by the Nationalists Fintered abortive elections December 1931 on Sheikh Tay ed Dine's hist, but did not stand in those of 1932. Made Minister of Justice under Tay ed Dine's Government. March 1934. Nominated by French to be Prime Minister to replace Tay ed Dine after the disturbances of the spring of 1936. Is on the board of directors of the National Cement Company. In Turkish times he was an Arabitation of the National Cement Company. In Turkish times he was an Arabitation Minister in December 1936 to make way for a purely Nationalist Government. A pleasant person and an experienced administrator, Generally liked (March 1937).

Mutessarif of Damascus and Administrative Inspector 1922 25. Minister of the Interior on reshull ug of Damad's Ministry 1927. Man of no consequence politically (December 1935.)

19. Abd al Kader al Azm.—Born about 1895. Rector of the Syri Vinversity. Mixed at one time in politics, and in 1927 was Minister of Finance, but soon returned to the noiversity, where he enjoys universal consideration (March 1937.)

20. Abd at Kader at Manayad at Azm —Born about 1865. Azm family of Danuarus and Hama. Brother of Shefik Bey at Azm, who was hanged by the Tarks as a traitor during the war. Rich landed proprietor. He is the father . law if Malija ar Shabbandar (je) (land minners and reputation (March 1937)

21 Haqquel Azw.—Born about 1875. President of the Conseil d'État First Governor of the State of Syrm (1921-24). One of the French nominees for 1932 elections and accepted by the Nationalists. Made Prima Minister in the first l'arlinment (1932). Found his Calinet too much for him and resigned in 1934 when he was replaced by Taj el Dine, the High Commissioner's appointee. He was one of the original members of the "Arab Club," but to day manages to compress his Nationalist ideals within a French frame. Owns cotton lands in Egypt which, although beavily mortgaged, yield him a modest income. A wise old man but spineless. (May 1936)

22 Khaled al Azm.—Born about 1995. Son of Mohammed Pasha al Azm Does not take an active part in politics except an occasional intervention in agricultural matters. Member of the municipal council. Managing director of the National Cement Factory. A mild pan-Arabian. Appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs and Minister of Justice in the Bukhari Cabinet, April 1939. Has pronounced pro German sympathics and an idea of his own importance commensurate with his girth. (June 1939.)

23. Nazik al Munyad al Azm.—Born about 1896. Brother-in law of Dr Shanbandar. A rebel leader in 1925, but pro-French before that data. Prepared to work with Rikabi or Shahbandar or Haqqi al Azm against Nationalists in Syria, and has a cordual district for the Syrian Party of Independence in Egypt. Changes his mind every twenty four hours. Was sentenced to death by courtmartial in 1926 in his absence, but had already fied the courtry. He was pardoned in 1931. Condemned in absence to two years' imprisonment for perturpation in bomb outrage against Jamil Mardam (q c). Now in refuge in Transpordan. April 1939. (July 1939).

24 Wassey at Musyyad at Azm. Born about 1885. Was in Turk sheliplomatic service and occasionally Chargé d'Affaires in Madrid until 1919. From 1923 Director of Public Domains. Minister of Agriculture under Damad 1926, and Minister of the Interior after the split 1927. Appointed Inrector of Police 1928. Administrator of the liwn and president of the minimipality 1929. Promoted Director of Cadastral Survey Department 1934. Now Director Creteria of Posts and Telegraphs. 1936. Hopes to be first Syrian Minister in Paris. Ma med to an Englishwoman of lower modele classes who is a devicted mother to his children. Fleavily in debt. Starves his family to maintain his mistresses. A prig. for ever binsting of his achievements. (June 1939.)

Law Permanent Under Secretary of State for Internal Affairs. Obtained his the Syrian cause whilst a political refusee in Transpordan where he formed with his brother, Nahah al Azmeh (q v) the B Istiqlal party P whose first objective was the expulsion of the French from Syria. During the 1925-26 revolt in Syria he

Transpordan and other countries. After keeping more than half hunself be royaled the releis in Syria with money and arms on a considerable scale. It sugrant abuse of British political asylum earned him a continuous condemnation by French court martial. He was included in the general aimesty of 1937 of the lattice in Transpordan and Palestine by facilitating the supply of arms and ammunition to the releis in Palestine during the disturbances of 1930 and in 1937 of going a step fatther in employing the Syrian Government machinery, from his key position in the Ministry of the Interior, to assist the Nationalist Government in the early spring of 1939 be proceeded on leave to Iraquill gotten gains and to be carrying on intrigue on Iraquin soil against French in Syria. As unsersipolous with his friends as with his enemies. (May 1939)

26. Nabih al Azmeh - Born about 1876. Head of the "Palestine Defence Committee" in Damascus, prominent member of the Syrian Nationalist bloc brother of Adil al Azmeb (q v). Graduated from Turkish Military Academy in 1000 His advance in Turkish army was slow as he was only a heutennot when the war broke out in 1914. Was taken prisoner by British forces in 1916, but obtained his release to join the Amir Feisal's followers, where, like the Duke of Plaza Toro, he led from the rear. When Fersal was placed in charge of the "Occupied Enemy Territory East," he was made chief of police, but fled Syria on the French occupation in 1920. He was made welcome by the Amir Abdullah as a political refugee. He and his brother formed the "Istiqual party" in Transjordan. This led to his bonishment, and be went to the Hejaz, then to Lgypt and so to Palestine, where he continued to fement trouble in Syria. He was one of the first of the Syrians amnestied in the general amnesty of 1937 to return to Damascus. In August and September under the direction of the Muftiof Jerusalem, Ha Ama al Husseini, and its concert with the Palestinian Mani as Mads, he organised the anti British pan Arab Congress of Bludan. He has, in an astoniabingly about time, considerably enriched himself from the subscriptions obtained by the "Palestine Defence Committee." In December 1938 used the influence his interest in the Palestine disturbances had given him to try to create trouble for the French who lost no time in banishing him to Palmyra A thoroughly contemptible rescal who has betrayed his friends one after another (June 1939)

- 27 Comal Baki—Born in Antioch in 1902. Studied in the University of American also at the National Mark in Turkey and two and a half years later became inspector-general of the bank. In 1938 he returned to the Sanjak of Alexandretta, and on the 4th September, 1938, he was appointed Minister of Finance of the Hatay. (January 1939.)
- 29 Salak of Din Rey Baki. Born at Alexandretta, leader of the Arab Nationalist party in the sanjak. Good social position. Anti-French (January 1938)
- Younger brother of Fozi al Bakri (q r) Acted at one time as automaty Chancellor to the Sherref (afterwards King) Hussein. Joined in Arab revolt 1918. Chief secretary of Feisal after occupation. One of the leaders of the 1925 revolt. Amnestied with his brother. Elected in 1931 to Syrian Parliament as moderate Nationalist and as a full blooded Nationalist in 1936 elections. An authorities in banishing him to Hassetjeh in January 1930 raised him to the pedestal of a popular hero who had suffered for the cause. Because of this he has, at present, considerable political influence. Appointed Mohalis of the Jebel Druse in January 1937 in recognition of his devotion to the Nationalist cause. Forced by violent Druse opposition to relinquish the post shortly afterwards Minister of Justice in the short lived Haffar Ministry 1939. Owns some property in Palestine. (June 1930)
- 32 Herri Barasi Born about 1882. Son of Suleman Agha Barazi, a rich Kurdish landed family of Hama. Minister of the Interior under Damed 1926. Deported on suspicion of assisting rebels in July 1926. Member of Constituent Assembly 1929. Opposed by Nationalists in elections of 1932 and was not elected. He was, however, appointed Minister of Education in Tay ed Din's Government in Maria 1934 and have a lateral with a lateral Figure 1936. A partial Mohafix of Alexandreita in January 1937, he sought to prove his attachment to his new Nationalist masters by intriguing with the Arab parties in the sample interest the Turks and the mandatory, but was ejected in November 1937, when the sample of the sample and the first of the sample of the s
- 33. Nearb Aaka Barazi-Born about 1862. A Kurd. A landlord of Hama Waler to the point of the land to th
- S4. Moustapha Bormada.—Born about 1885. From Aleppo. Governor of that town in 1921 22 and senior member of the Bar. Nationalist. Does not appear in politics newadays. Of no account, not even among his colleagues of the Bar. (March 1936.)

- 35. Fakhri Baroudt.—Born 1893. Rich Damastene family. Strong National Strong N
- 36. Dr Albert Heylousi,—Born about 1890 at Souedich, doctor of inedicinehas a good social position at Antroch and is leader of the Arab Orthodox Community Formerly a supporter of Subbi Barakat (No 24), after the signature of the France-Syrian Treaty he came to an understanding with the Atacute leader, Zeki Arsonzi, and adopted the policy of union of all the Arab parties of the sanjak in opposition to the Turks. (January 1938)
- 37 Namouhi at Bukhari—Born about 1894. Prosperous inciderd Ex Turkish officer. Educated in Constantinople. During 1914-18 war was brigade commander in Turkish army. Captured by Russians on Caucasian front Escaped from prisoners of war camp in Siberia through China. Returned to Turkey via United States of America and Greece and given command of Turkish Division on Palestine front. Lost no time in deserting when British occupied Damascus in October 1919. In 1925 appointed Minister of Agriculture in the Damiet's Government. In 1927 took office as Minister of Flucution. Formed neutral Government with himself as Prime Minister in April 1939. A man of principle and well respected. (June 1939.)
- 31 Abud Combas.—Born 1800 Native of Aleppo. Greek Cathein Served with the Foreign Legion and took part in the Verdin fighting in 1916. Professional letter writer. Said to be a police spy. Organized a body of Christian young men known as the "White Shirts" as a counter movement to the Nationalist private militia known as the "Steel Shirts." Suspected of having promoted the surgimary incidents of October 1930, be was impresented to be a Franch secret agent. (January 1939)
- 39 Shrikh Dakham at Hadrs—Born about 1896. Bedown chief. Deputy head of Al Jarba Shammar confederation. He is the first common of Shrikh Meizun (q, r), paramount chief of the confederation. Elected Deputy for the Jezurah tribes December 1936. (March 1937.)
- 40. Antoine Eddek.—Born about 1805. Greek Catholic by religion. Chief secretary of the Municipe of Damascus. Specially appointed by the maintainty Power to exercise effective control of the whole administration. He draws a higher salary than his chief, Tewfiq-el Haiyani, the Mohaliz. The Nationalists were for ever necking to have him displaced as his influence was feared and alleged to be pro-French and successed in 1925, when he was dismissed. He subsequently obtained a post in the Berrut Municipality. A man of considerable ability and an indefatigable worker. (June 1939)
- 41 Hay Sami Sayem at Dake.—Born 1898. Wealthy industrialist, and head of a weaving business. President of the Aleppo Chamber of Industry Contributed largely to the Nationalist party funds and was treasurer of the funds collected for Palestine, but became discontented with the policy of the Syrian Nationalist Covernment and resigned from the Nationalist bloc in March 1939 (June 1939)
- 42. Hasma Bry Djebbara Born about 1897 at Alexandretta, where he was educated in the French Collège des Frères. Worked in the Deutsche Palesting Bank and on the Bagdad Railway before the war. After the armistice he supported the French, and in 1924 was appointed Director of the French Department in the Sanjak of Alexandretts. Went to Geneva in 1937 to assist the League of Nations experts in drawing up the statute of the sanjak. An apport in standard self-secker he has supported the Manage clement in the sanjak.

- which he has done much to organise. Expelled from Alexandretta in August 1938 and appointed Director of Finance at Aleppo later in that year. Acting Mohaliz of Aleppo, April 1939. (June 1939.)
- 43. Michael Litan Born 1900. Professes the most extreme form of nationalism. Spendthrift, Trimmer Appointed "Garçon d'Honneur" of Nation's Home at Aleppo, (January 1938)
- 44 Mgr Antona Faraj.—Born about 1884. Greek Cutholic Vicatre Patriarchal. Damascene. An intriguer and a windbag, without influence (June 1930)
- 46. Said at Ghazzi Born about 1895. Lawyer Lost his popularity with the 1932 elections. When negotiations with High Commissioner's delegate me to deadlock (them Sherif musting on standing). Said at Ghazi withdrew as owned at the second time in favour of Afif at Sulh in July by election licelated in Ata Bey at Ayvoubi's Cabinet as Minister of Finance in March 1936 Eclused the post of Mobaliz of Latinkia, January 1937. Appointed Director General of Ministry of National Economy. Appointed Director General of Posts and 1938, but dismissed in 1939. Good astured michigant, comfortably off. Too colourless to be either useful or dangerous. (Jame 1939)
- 47 Luif Haffar.—Born about 1890. Textile merchant. Minister of Public Works under the Dunad 1926, and deported for Nationalist sympathics some months later. Member of the Constituent Assembly 1928. One of the present Nationalist leaders, has a reputation for a knowledge of economics. Accepted not as Administrator of Air Fijeh waterworks. Deputy 1932. A moderate had considered to the Chamber of Deputies. Prime Minister for fifteen days in 1939. (June 1939)
- 43. Tanhk Haryan.—Born about 1805. From Aleppo. Kaimakum of Douma in 1925 and Mutessarif of Hauran since 1930. Secretary to the Syrian toverument after the dismissal of Shoikh Taj ed Dine. Acting Governor of Damascus during the elections of April 1932. President of the Municipe of Damascus 1936 and Mohafiz of Damascus. He is a keen official but has no friends at court. (February 1938.)
- Brought up in the Ottoman magnifecture. Was president of the Cone de instation but accepted interim portfolio as Minister of Justice under Damad 1926 at instance of the French High Commissioner, who promised to keep his per for him, which was done. Still working for Damad's return as syrin. Not a bad fellow. Intelligent, Tries to hunt with the National American houses while running with the French hare. (March 1936.)
- Bukhari Cabinet, April 1939 Director-General of Moslem Wakfa (August 1937). Was an Inspector of Finance and later Director of Posts and Telegraphs in Feisal's Syrian Government (1918-20). He was held responsible for del vin sending of Feisal's reply to General Gourand's ultimatum in July 1920. (It wis a descript to a descr
- 31 Shahr at Hanbali.—Born about 1880. Lawyer Motessarif of Damascus 1924. Minister of Education under Damad 1926 27. Minister of Justice 1930. Acting Minister of the Interior 1932. Disliked by the Nationalists. Now out of office. Professor in the Syrino School of Law Intelligent, moderate, of no moment. (March 1938.)

52 Abu of Hada al Harribi — Born about 1891. Landlord Elected a Deputy in 1932 electrons as French nomines. Re-elected as Deputy for Kutana, December 1936. (March 1937)

53. Subhi al Harsibi.—Born about 1895. Son of Ahmad al Hassibi. Agricultural engineer. Acting president of the Municipality 1925. Was at one time president of the Agricultural Bank. Now Director of the Locust Bureau. Was a member of the Constituent Assembly 1928. Strong Nationalist but not noisy Keen on his job, intelligent and a good fellow. (April 1936.)

54 Yakya Hayati.—Born about 1836 Ex Turkish officer Studied at the Military School in Constantinople and rose during the Great War to the rank of colonel. After the occupation of Damascus he became a supporter of Feisal Took a leading part in the 1925-26 revolt against the French, and afterwards—again to Franspordan. Later joined Dr Shahbandar in Egypt. Condemned to death by the French, but amounted in 1936. Return to Strike and in 1936 was appointed Director General of the still-born Ministry of National Defence. (June 1939)

55. Grigoire Hindul -- Armenian Catholic Archbishop of Aleppo. Born 1895. Educated in the Armenian Seminary in Roma. Member of a wealthy Aleppo family with political connexions. A brother was at one time Minister of Finance. Formerly known as a Francophil, after his brother's resignation from the Finance Ministry he became a vehiclent critic of the French Administration in Syria and is now just as critical of the Syrian Nationalist Administration. (January 1938)

66. Heari Rendul - Born 1899. Partner to Hindie Frères, one of the more considerable Aleppo business bouses. Formerly Syrvan Minister of Finance. At one time Francophil, after his resignation he became a critic of the French Administration in Syrva and is now very hostile to the Syrvan Nationalist Administration. (January 1939)

57 Edmend Howsy.—Born 1897 Son of Albert Homsy, a private banker with interests in Egypt, and reputed to be a very rich man as wealth goes to Aleppo. The father is Romanian consul here, and during the war was, it is said, executingly intimate with Termi Produce Commander in chief of the Vth Army Corps, with whom he did lucrative business; successively he has shown warm pro-Turkish pro-German, pro-Hritish, pro-Arab and pro-French sentiments

The son as a young man spent a few months in Switzerland and a few months as an undergraduate at Oxford. He is of pleasant address but reputed indolent Syrian Minister of Finance, March to October 1036. Member of the Syrian Delegation for the conclusion of the Franco-Syrian treaty. Elected as National at Deputy for Aleppo, December 1036. (March 1937)

58. Forkanna Houbbi—Born about 1889. Syrian Catholic Archbishop of the Jestreb. A confirmed opponent of the Syrian Nationalists and leader of the separatist movement in the Jeztreb. Went to Paris in September 1937 with the Syrian Catholic Patriarch, Cardinal Tapponen, and is believed to have succeeded in securing from the French Government certain additional safeguards for the Christian minorities in the Jeztreb. Owing to the hostility of the Syrian Nationalists he was not allowed to return to his see in the Jeztreb, but was obliged to remain in Betrut for a time in 1938. Later, however, he succeeded in obtaining permission to return.

69 Roshid al Hussami.—Born about 1881. A lawyer. Ex-procureur géneral of the Court of Cassation. Nationalist in feeling, but does not appear in politics. Has returned to the bar Well respected and popular. (April 1936.)

60. Hussein al Ibish.—Born about 1890. A Kurd. Son of Ahmad Aga al Ibish. Well known in Cairo as dealer in race-horses. Married sister of the street and s

61 Nuri at Ibish.—Born about 1825. Younger brother of Hussen. Was at Circucester Agricultural College. Very like his brother, in whose continued misfortunes he shares. (April 1936)

62. Howen Frad Ibrahim Parks.—Born 1986. Medical practitioner and expert in forensic medicine. Head of the Nationalist bloc at Aleppo. He has a big influence over the populace, to whom he is known as "Abouna." An ardent Pan-Arab, fanatically anti-French. Elected Deputy for Aleppo, December 1936, he resigned in March 1939, but his resignation has not yet been accepted by the

Chamber (June 1939)

of the Turks. Editor of Alif Ba. Leader of anti Zienist demonstrations 1929 Syriau Monarchist. Though to have been the author of a forged manifesto, and to be by Hanano. in elections of 1931 Failed in 1932 elections. Able journalist. Probably, like his kind in Syria, for sale. Has lately shown a displantation of the transfer of the

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the state of the s

66. So'adullah al Jahrs.—Born 1890. An extreme Nationalist who helped to organise armed opposition to the French in 1920 and has worked against them ever since. He was a member of the everant delegation for the conclusion of the Franco-Syrian treaty and was elected a Nationalist Deputy for Aleppo in 1800. After his return from Paris he became much more moderate. He was Minister of the Interior in the former Nationalist Government and also first Syrian Minister for Foreign Affairs. A pleasant personality combined with a certain ability. (June 1939.)

Chamber of Commerce. Formerly Syrian Minister of Public Works, but res. . d in 1933 since he was not prepared to endorse M do Martel's draft treaty. A memoral Economy in the Haffar Ministry, February-March 1939, and in the Ministry of Nassouhi al Bukhari, April 1939. Agreeable and generally respected, but hardly a live wire. (June 1939.)

Arata Son of Amir Taber. Nationalist centiments, but does not appear in politics Cultivated, honest, but of no account. (April 1936)

69 Amir Said of Jezatri.—Born about 1872. Hend of the family Proud of descent from Abd at Quder. Takes himself very seriously and likes to be called "Aitesse." Pretends to aspire to the presidency or Kingship of Syria. Headed electricity boycott, Italian boycott and Hedjaz ratiway agitation during the summer of 1931. Has properties in Palestine and so likes to keep in with the British authorities. Up to the neck in debt. Narrowly seesped being sold up in 1931. His son tried to murder him in 1934, because of his supposed stinginess. Not very clevar, nor entirely same. Rather a joke with everyone. (April 1936)

70 Kaddour Bey. Born 1887 Elected Moslem Deputy for the Jezirch in the Syrian Parliament, 1837, although he is not a Nationalist. (January 1939.)

71. Vedi Musir Karabay.—A Turk of Antioch, born about 1894, a lawyer by processor. Increased Art. Anti-Character for the Chamber. (January 1939.)

72. Abdurrahman Kayala Born 1890. Educated in the American University at Berrit, Married into the Mudarres family. King Fersal's chambertain at Damasque. Prominent Nationalist and inclined to preach moderation His influence is probably less than might be expected. Intelligent, but not masterful. Elected Nationalist Deputy for Aleppo in December 1936. M - r of Education and of Justice in the former Nationalist Government Will Geneva in December 1936, to put forward the Arab claim for Alexandretta Steel Shirts clash with the French gendarmerie. Known for his peaceful feelings. (June 1939)

78. Sheikh Napib Keis. Chief spiritual judge of the supreme Druze Mejliss of Bayada, (June 1939)

74 Rushdi Kakhia.—Born 1905. Beiongs to a well known Aleppo Moslem family Elected Deputy for Aleppo December 1936, he became known for his vehement speeches in the Syrian Assembly Resigned from the Nationalist blue March 1939. (June 1939)

75. Sheikh Abdul Quider K a . 16 . . 15" Of the . 18 . . 15 of I con take on his adaptised takey. Had a contracting to Constantinople. Deputy under Turkish régime. M., ster of Agri reste e der Taj ed Dine 1928-29 Nationalist. (April 1936.)

76, Nessib Keulani,- Born about 1896 Of Hama. Deputy for Douma in 1932 French nomines. Non-party. Not re-elected in 1936. Has almost succeeded in designiting the sufficiency his father left him. (March 1937.)

77 Behrj al Khattb. Born about 1893 in the Lebanon and educated at the American Protestant College. Appointed a Government clerk in Fersel's Administration (1919-20) and went to Palestine on the occupation of Syris by the French. He returned in 1923 and obtained a minor Government post. During the revolt of 1925-26 Behij Bey served in the Ministry of the Interior and carned the reputation of being a pro-French official. He afterwards served under Sheikh Taj ed Dine in 1929 and as private secretary to Hakki Bey al Azm in 1932, thus incurring the displeasure of the Nationalist party. He was then sont as Mutessarif to Deir ez Zor until 1934, when Sheikh Taj ed Dine, once to poly me Alms & specific to Adv. to a To get a chi Month y Director General of Police. In 1037 the Nationalist party, who had come into power, dialodged him on account of his alleged pro-French sympathics. He was, werer, retained in Government service on French insistence and did much to quieton down the aituation in the Jobel Druce, where he went as Administrator in a property for all many restricted finds the best of the second the unusual regutation of being a painstaking and incorruptible public servant. He speaks both English and French flucutly. (May 1930)

78 Zeki al Akatib - Born about 1890. Not known before the elections for the Constituent Assembly 1929. Lawyer. Nationalist Deputy in 1928 and 1932 Inflammatory speech on the 20th December, 1931, contributed largely to the troubles of that day. Is an extremet. Quarrelled with the Nationalists over the terms of the Franco Syrian treaty. Not re-elected in 1936 elections. Rapidly becoming a windy nonentity. (March 1937)

70 Janual Khoury - Born about 1801 Greek Orthodox. Professor of R an aw Educated by Irish Presbyterian Mission and at Beirnt and in Fig. 4e big ally Protestant, but converted to Orthodoxy in 1935 as latter community has representative in Chamber and Protestants have not. Riccted to the Constituent Assembly 1928 as mouthpiece for his brother Fares. Nationalist, university students. Played a leading part in the first session of Parliament and again during the general strike of 1938. Tempers his ambition with prudence Re-elected Deputy, December 1936. Head of the Damascus Bar since 1936. Minister of Finance and acting Minister for Foreign Affairs in the fifteen day Ministry of Luth Haffar 1939. (June 1939)

30. Fares at Khoury.-Born about 1870. Protestant. Educated American College at Beirut. Was a dragoman at the British consulate, Damascus, from 1899 to 1909. Lawyer: Minister of Finance under Feisal, when he discreetly 217

lined his pockets. Minister of Public Instruction under Damad 1926. Deported some months later on suspicion of assisting rebels, thus winning murtyr's crown of glory and confidence of Moslems. Well off. Chairman of board of directors of National Coment Company; professor of the School of Law; legal adviser to the municipality Took leading part in the general strike of 1936. Went to Paris in March 1936 as member of the Nationalist delegation to negotiate a Franco Touties (Sweet Lie E. Day) over 1977 to 18 Cf. Variouslist (Sweet Lie E. Day) of . I. , y and the I Man , A? a die of the party revaliste que le Roi " Brother of Faiz. A prudent, skiful and unscrupu .s. politican. Entirely renal. (May 1939)

81 Nasem Kondet -- Born 1906 Aleppo. Lawyer Hot head. Extremist Active during troubles of February 1936. Nationalist Deputy for Aleppo December 1936. Resigned from Nationalist blue March 1939. (June 1939.)

2 Shrikk Abdul Aziz bin Kurishish -- Born about 1800. Bedonin chief Hend of the Fedu'an tribe in the Upper Jagura (Amir Mujhem, 9 s., 18 the ramount chief). More pugnacious than the paramount chief, whose successor he will probably become. (March 1937)

83. Makemet Kurd Alt -Born 1875. Formerly editor of Moqtabus, but banded over to brother on accepting office under the French. Minuster of Public Instruction under Haqui al Arm 1921 and Taj-ed-Dine 1928-30. During war wrote ferocious leaders against British and French, and in 1921 was foolish enough to visit Jemal Pasha in Berlin and was dismissed by the French. Was made president of the Syrian Académie arabe, but was removed from the office in 1934 on the ground of the insufficiency of his knowledge of the Arabic language Was Minister of Public Instruction till 1932. Now in Egypt seeking admission to the Arab Academy of Egypt. Pompous turneout. (April 1936)

84 Mustafa Bry Augusts - Born 1876. A prominent Turkish notable . Antroch. Minister of Agriculture and Economics in Ata Bey Ayoub s Provisional Cabinet during the negotiation of the Franco Syrian Treaty, he lost popularity with the Turks of the sample for his supposed pre Nationalist policy was offered a seat in the Lintay Chamber of Departies, which he declined, but at the same time he resigned his seat in the Syrian Chamber. (June 1939)

85. Kyrillor IX, Mughabyhab. - Horn about 1858. Greek Catholic Patriarch Lebanese, formerly Bishop of Zahlé. Generally considered anti-French. Tried to reach cock Catholic priests from seminary of St. Anne at Jerusuloin (Petes laxe v Commission who pointedly gave Legion d'Honneur to his vienr general. Spends hostility of Moslems on account of his efforts, which were unsuccessful, to get the Christian churches to combine to send a delegation to France in March 1936 to protect the interests of the "minorities" in connexion with the Franco-Syrian trenty negotiations. A Vicar of Bray. (May 1936)

86 Yusuf Liniade.- Born about 1872. Jew Formerly a banker but now penniless. Deputy in 1928 and 1932. No party, but Ziemat in feeling. Never 1 loses the Nationalists. Re-elected Deputy, December 1936, Chameleon (March 1937.)

87 Said Makarin.—Born about 1885. Poor Damascus family. Educated Constantinople. Lawyer. Minister of the Interior under Taj ed Dine. Rigged etections to the Constituent Assembly 1928; was attacked by Nationalists and jettisoned by Taj ed Dine Now become a Royalist. Member of the Damascus bar. His Royalist activities were the consequence of his personal objection to I'aj ed Dine. Professor of Civil Law in the Syrian University. One of the best lawyers in Damascus (a partner of Sami Maidam, qv) Keeps as free of politics as his ambitions, which are tawdry, permit. (April 1936)

89. Sami Mardani.-Born about 1895. Son of Sadiq Mardani, wheat merchant in the Maidon. Studied law in Germany and has a Gorman wife. A

- which he organ sed against the French and fought with him till 1921, when he escaped to Turkey, where he owns values near the Syrian frontier, and settled in the tirks, in whose interest he is still reputed to be working despite the gratitude on the proclamation of the amnesty and was accorded a triumphal reception (May 1939)
- 90 Hardar Mardam Bey—Born about 1900. Wealthy landlord. Son of Sami Was secretary to Feisal. Formerly chief secretary to the municipality 1 of the No. 1 of the Martin of
- 9) Jamil Mardam Born about 1800. Countries of Sami Pasha. Nationalist Martin Annual Assembly to the French High Commissioner. Deputy in 1932 and Minister of Finance. Formed and led a party of Syrian Araba to try to effect a settlement between 15n Saud and Imam Yahia in 1934. His counsel carries great weight in the Nationalist party. Was member of the Nationalist delegation that went to Paris in March 1936 to negatiate a France Syrian treaty formed Nationalist Government December 1938 and became Prime Minister (Prés dent du Carrell and Minister (Carrell December 1936. Popular and ambitions. A skilful politician of agreeable personality (March 1937)
- n w hearly in debt. Enjoya general respect, but is of little account pour
- 93 Nobih al Mactini —Born 1894. Began his career as a clerk in a Turkish police office. Held various administrative positions and was Mutassarif at Doir-ex Zor during the British occupation. Mobaliz of Aleppo from 1925 to February 1937, when he was put on the retired list. Moderate, well meaning, but weak and anceliable. (June 1939)
- 95 Ali Museli. Turkish merchant of Antioch, born about 1903, enjoying a certain influence. Flected member of the Sanjak Charlet of Deputies for Antioch, the 4th September, 1938. (January 1939.)
- 16. Sherkh Meizer bin Abdul Muhrtern.—Born about 1899. Bedoum chief Her, of the Abdul Shammar of eden, in the second of the Texas. (May 1986)

- 97 Bedi al Muoyyad.—Born about 1870. Rich landlord. Educated at Constantinople Deputy for Damascus under Turkish rule. President of the Representative Council 1921–22. Minister of Justice to Haqqi-al Azm 1921–24. Minister of Agriculture and Acting Minister of Public Works under Sheikh Taj ed Dine, and Minister of the Interior when Taj ed Dine was distrissed. Took a baliday in Paris and was made a great fuss of by the Quai d Orsay. Held office in Taj ed Dine's Ministry in 1935 and retired with it after the general strike of 1936. (April 1936)
- 98 Makemet Khalil Mudareer—Born 1894. Member of a family of wealthy Airppo tandowners. I resident of one Airppo Color of Airpool Moderate in politics. Appointed Minister of Finance in the Ministry of Nassaulia al Bukhari, April 1939. (June 1939.)
- 99. Amir Mujkem bin Muketd.—Born about 1886. Bedeum chief Hend of the Feda'an tribe in the Upper Jenea. Elected Deputy for the Jenua. December 1936. Generally respected. (March 1937.)
- 100 Habib Na'asanes Syrian Catholic Archbishop of Aleppo. Born 1894 Educated in the Jesust College at Berrut and a man of some culture. Francophil. on good terms with his Patriarch. (Jun. 1830.
- 102 Rahmo Nahmad.—Born 1876. Well to do Aleppo hosmers man. Hend of the Israelite community in Aleppo and member of the Administrative Council of the Vilavet since the Turkish régime. A critic of British policy in Palestine (June 1939)
- father was Emir Mahmoud, and Governor of Trupoli. Father was Fakhra Bay and had large estates in Berrut. Ahmed Namy was son-in-law to Abdul Humad, and retains, rather questionably, the title of Damad, although divorced. Became Charl of State of The Latter of Damad, although divorced. Became at a policy of concediation. The French High Commissioner dropped him without ceremony and replaced him by Taj od Dine. Supported Nationalists in the Advisory Council 1931. Formerly seculously cultivated de Martel. Still chars to the hope of being made King of Syria. Has far less political influence than he thinks. Well meaning, perhaps a little fatious. (June 1939)
- the behavior Department and because the pest of Description at a clerk in the behavior Department and because the pest of Description Was Monster of Finance under Damad 1925, and left with him in 1928 and returned to his Government office. Dismissed from his post by the Nationalist Government January 1937. An intelligent and conscientious civil servant. (March 1937.)
- 105. Sheikh Nasowaf al Salth bin Sharkh.—Born about 1880. Bedomn chief Head of the Hadidi tribe, one of the largest and wealthiest of the Syrian desert. Sheikh Naswaf was educated in the tribal school at Constantinople. An astate and benevolent ruler. (May 1930.)
- 106 Rephael Venr.—Bern 1877 Greek Orthodox Archbishop of Aleppo Educated in the Balamand Monastery, near Tripoli. On bad terms with his Patriarch. An intriguer Visited South America at the end of 1938. (June 1939.)
- 107 Sharef of Nuis.—Born about 1880. One of the leading merchants in Damascus. Avoids politics. Acting president of the chamber of commerce and member of the board of the National Coment Company. Like most Syrians, he is Nationalist in scuttment. Influential, good Moslem. (March 1987)
- 108. Nucleat al Mamiouk.—Born about 1882. Of Damascus. Commandant of Police in Aleppo. Was educated in Damascus and later in Constantinople, where he obtained a military professincy certificate, and in 1909 was commissioned into the Turkish cavalry. In 1910 he was engaged in a punitive expedition against the Druses. Went in 1912 on Turkish military mission to Afghanistan. Joined

Turkish Flying Corps in 1916 and served with it to Persin and Iraq during the gendurmerie. In 1926 he was acting Commandant of Police in Aleppo, but was after retired on political grounds.

In May 1936 be was called upon by the Nationalist party to organise and command the Hadeedi (from Shirts). In January 1937 was appointed

Commandant of Police in Aleppo-

100. Muhamit Aref Quicath. Born about 1875. Landard. President of the Carlot of Victoria, and has suffered losses through his family's connexion with the state of the state o

- 110. Shakes Quicath.—Born about 1886. Landford. Nationalist during the beisal regime and anti-Freich. Removed himself to Palestine on the French occupation, but returned later. During the rebellion of 1925 afforded every assistance to the rebels (except, of course, personal participation in fighting), for all 12. We have amagined in 1931, and again returned to Syria. Interested in Nationalist blog Made Finance Minister and Defence Minister (combined) in Jamis Mardam's Cabinot, the 21st December, 1936. Sincere extremist on long as his personal anglety is not involved. Has decided German sympathics. During Palestine both directly and in respect of arms purchases made in Syria. A shifty change is february 1938.
- 111 Edmond Rabbath Born 1903. Aleppo lawyer. Renounced his Greek nationality on attaining his majority, became a Syrian subject and joined the Nationalist bloc. Fleeted a Deputy for Aleppo in 1936. Formerly an extremist, his rinwa have lately become moderate. Now resides in Berrit. (June 1939)
- 112 Sheikh Rukan bin Murched Horn about 1905. Bedouin chief Head for a late of the Salimiyah district. Pleated Deputy for the Damascus tribes December 1938. A sheikh after the povelut's heart. (March 1937)
- 118. Mazhar Resian .- Born about 1883. Nutive of Home. During war was Kaimakam of Mosul After war was made Director of Education under the Feisal Government. Subsequently, was appointed Matessarif of Deir ex-Zor and, lator, of the Burga district. In April 1921, after the establishment of the Amirate of Trans Jordan, he was appointed Mustashar al Haqqama (Chancellor) by the by Rikabi in March 1922, yet returned to power in February 1923, but resigned in September of the same year. He subsequently held office as Minister of Finance, but in May 1924 he again threw his hand in and came back to Syria. In 1920. however, be fled the country after having been maplicated in the 1925 revolt. He cardattes w Debtatell in the Aller y 2025 agree in 1932 and then made Minister of Justice and Education, but was not employed by subsequent Governments until 1937, when the "Nationalist" Government appointed him the first Mohafiz of Lattakia in January 1937 attached temporarily to the headquarters of the Natsonalist bloc, December 1937 Minister of Interior in the lifteen day ministry of Luth Haffar, 1939. He is a typical specimen of Turkish trained Arab official. He is courageous but slow-witted, holds ultranationalistic political views, but moderates his passions in matters affecting the administration of his district or department. (June 1939)
- 114. Khalil Rifact.—Born about 1890. Educated at Constantinople Lawyer President of the Criminal Court of the First Instance, under Feisal and Haqqi al Arm. Director of police under Damad. Superseded by Wasseq at Manual Lines of President Field Lines. Good reputation. (February 1939)

- 115. Mahamet Ali Ridha al Rikabi.-Born shout 1860 Educated at Constantinopie. Good Damascus family. Under Turkish régime was Vali of Basra. General in Turkish army Commandant at Bagdad and at outbreak of war, Vali of Medina. Transferred to Jeruslem to command of troops. Is said to have been reduced to President of Municipality at Damascus. In 1918, after fall of Nazareth, deserted to British forces, entered Damascus with them, and was made a Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire ted Military Governor of Syria by Frisal and Prime Minister on departure Thaputes with French led to their dismissing him in 1921 ha a ransjordan and became Prime Minister to Abdullah 1922-23 Quarrelled with Mr Philby (then British representative at Amman) 1923 and went to Palestine. Put up for Representative Council without success. After a period of apparent mactivity intrigued unsuccessfully to become Prime Minister of Syria under Damad Anti French and anti British too. Cordially hated in Damaseus. Never forgets an offence or misses an opportunity to pay off old gares I fully a state of the st unscrupulous and past master of Turkish methods of intrigue. Rapidly becoming senile (February 1935.)
- 118. Hacarios Saba—Greek Catholic Archlushop of Aleppo Born 1873. Educated at Am Traz, in the Lebanon. Was a patrincebal vicar to Egypt, where he is and to have accumulated a competence. One brother, Costaki Saba, is a Nationalist Deputy. Another, Amin, is employed in the Bauco di Roma at Aleppo. The Greek Catholics were at one time the largest Christian community of the Catholics were at one time the largest Christian community of the Catholics were at one time the largest Christian community of the Catholics were at one time the largest Christian community of the Catholics were at one time the largest Christian community.
- 117 Rushdi al Salodo Born about 1875. Educated at Constant nople Hussena's commander in the Taif fighting, smartly defented by Ibn Smud President of the Municipality, Damascus, 1925-28. Knimikam of lillib in 1932 Promoted to be Mutessarif of Fuphrates district in 1935. Duminsed by Nationalist Government in January 1937 for refusing to "co-operate" with the Nationalists during the elections. Has property in Amman and poses as a lover of England. No particular politics. If pro-saything, pro-Rushdi. (March 1987)
- 118. Georges Sakacoul "Born about 1883. Greek Catholic of humble extraction. Successful merchant (building materials). Was a Nationalist Member of Constituent Assembly. Elected Deputy December 1930. Member of the firm Michel Sahnnout et File, who are agents of the Shell Oil Company. His brother Jean was appointed Spanish honorary vice-consul in 1836. Clever and pushing. (March 1937.)
- 119, Risa Said—Born about 1875. Educated in Constantinople and Germany. Specialist in eye diseases. Minister of Public Instruction under Haqqi al Azm 1921. Rector of Syrian University until he was removed in 1936 from the effice by the French on account of his Nationalist sympathics. A pedant with political ambitions which are not likely to be realised.
- 120 Shrikh Alidel Kader Sarman —Born 1865. Lawver practuring in the Shart' Court at Aleppo. Prominent Nationalist, but not extremed. Son, Zafar, condemned to term of imprisonment for incitement in February 1936. Elected Nationalist Deputy for Aleppo, December 1936. (June 1939)
- 121 De Mahamet al Sarra; —Born about 1905. Owns property in Hama-Took a diploma in political science in France. Returned to Syria and supported the Nationalist cause. Elected a member of the Committee of the Ironshirts. Appointed in January 1938 as Director of the Political Section of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, a position be still holds. (June 1939)
- 122 Cesar Sayeah.—Born about 1877 at Alexandretta, a leading member of the Arab Nationalist party there. Formerly president of the Municipality of Alexandretta but compelled to resign owing to continuous disagreement with the French authorities. (January 1938)
- 123. Handi Selçuk.—Born at Alexandretta about 1903. Studied law for three years at Istanbui and became Assistant Attorney-General at the Supreme Court in Angora. Returned to Alexandretta in the summer of 1938 and was

elected president of the "Hulk Evi" and, subsequently, member of the Sanjak Chamber of Deputies for Alexandretta. (January 1939)

124. Amir Facciae She alan.—Born about 1907. Grandson of Nuri and prospective successor. Spends much of his time in the Damascus cabarets. Indency to consumption. Not without qualities. Has a strong following in the Rualla whom he commands during their Razzias. Treacherously slew his rival and cousin, Farhan bin Mashur, near Palmyra in April 1935. It is married both his aisters into 1th Saud's family, one to 1th Saud himself, and the other to the Amir Saud. These matches are looked upon by the Bedouin as having a political allegiance depends on his pocket or his vanity—sometimes both. May yet become the force in the desert that his grandfather was, he, too, is for sale. (March 1937)

125. Amer Nurs Sha'alan.—Born about 1860. A treacherous blackgoard who has brother in order to take his place as sheikh of the tribe. Chief of the Rualla Bedouin, and nominated in 1932 Deputy for the Bedouin in the Syrian Parliament. Assisted Feisal 1918. Superlative ruffinn, completely and frankly renal. The sale, but to-day not worth his price. To please Ibn Saud he pretends to have become a Wahabi. Commander of the Legion of Hosour. Grows of less and less account as his grandson Fawwaz increases his influence among the tribesmen Still rather a "bogey-man" in Damascus. (April 1836)

126 ftr. Abdurrahman Shahbandar - Born about 1905 Extremut "Star" student at Borrut American Protestant College (1905-10). Connected by marriage with the Azm family. One of the principal figures in the rebellion of 1925 and sentenced to death by court martial. Fled to Egypt, where he now pra beat chine with mass title Serie and Laborer courters of Cairo He is the appritual head of the Syrian Nationalists and very popular (except. of course, with the Nationalist leaders). His exile has made him seem greater than he was when in Syria. For many who have never seen hum be is superhuman His inflexibility and undoubted sincerity, coupled with his rhetorical talents. combine to make him a formidable political personage. Employed the skill be acquired at a foreign educational missionary institution to moderates the practices of desert law by amputating under anneshetic, with due regard for assepsie, hands of Syrians condemned by the rebela' tribunal for assisting the French in 1925. He introduced the novel method of first dislocating the wrist before severing the hand from the arm in the single stroke required by tradition He stated to 1932 that he would never take advantage of an amnesty from the French, but in 1936 he tried to get it in order to join, if not lead, the Nationalist deputation in Paris and gladly accepted it in April 1937 Through his partisans, staged a triumphant return in May, stayed about a month, then, with promises to his followers to re-settle in Syria and become their political leader, went back to ii hierative medical practice in Cairo. Again returned to Syria in May 1949 after the Nationalist bloc's full from grace. He still loves to meddle in Syrian and Arabian politics. Intelligent, but obsessed by his own opinion. (June 1939).

127 Tawfiq Shames — Born about 1880. Greek Orthodox Hend of Feisal's political bureau. One of the leaders of the People's party 1924, but for having a political bureau. One of the leaders of the People's party 1924, but for having a politic bureau of Public Works under of Public Works under Taj ed Dine 1928-29. Minister of Finance 1931, but unemployed after the elections until June 1936, when he was appointed Mohafiz of the Euphrates. Also a total Mohafiz of the Euphrates. Also a total Mohafiz of the Euphrates. (February 1938)

128. Amir Bahjat al Shehabi.—Born about 1685. Studied law in the second plants of the French. Elected head of the Damascus Bar in 1932 report in 1938 by Fair al Khonry (q.r.). Mobaliz of the Jezirah 1937. Now President of the Damascus Court of Appeal. A Moslem. Able and of good character (June 1939)

129. Amer Moustopka al Shehabi.— Horn at Damascus in 1893. Studied at one of the French schools in Damascus, at Islandul and in France. Sinca 1919 he has occupied many important posts. He was Minister of Public Instruction, and accompanied the Syrian delegation to Paris during the negotiations of the France-Syrian treaty. Appointed Mohafiz of the Vilayet of Aleppo February 1937. Considered a man of high character and moderate political feelings. Left Aleppo in March 1938 following the resignation of the Mardam Ministry. (May 1939).

130 these Sherif—Born about 1802 Lawyer French degree ("à titre détranger"). Secretary of the People's party 1924 Member of the Constituent Assembly 1928 One of the most uncompromising Nationalists. Insisted on standing for elections in 1932 thus nearly spoiling the agreement with the High Commissioner's delegate Nationalist Deputy 1932 A man of sincere convictions, with a violent temper (April 1936.)

131 Sheikh Jamal of die al Shugha'ar -- Principal of the Venerable Druce Sheikhi of Bayada

132 Monallan Stouf - Born about 1885 One of the leading merchants in Damascus. Member of the chamber of commerce and director of the National Cement Company Nationalist scutiments, but sieers clear of active politics (April 1936)

130 Teyfor Sokmen - Born about 1988, and of Muntafa Poda Marcal, an influential Turk of the Amouk. In 1949 he resisted the French occupation of try and led hands that fought against the French in Kuswer, Kirik Han, and Amtab until 1921. After the Franklin Boutlon Treaty was agned a to Adam and later resided in Amtab and Intuibil, from which places used his activities against the French mandatory at thorities in Syria, are especially in Alexandretta. In 1933 he formed in Turkey the attector Competation in the Saujak," the inner of which was choosed in 1935 to "Committee for the Independence of the Hatay." In 1935 he was elected Deputy for Adam in the Turkoth Grand National Assembly. In August 1938 he returned to Alexandretta and on the 4th September, 1938, was elected remained of the Hatay State. Re elected Deputy for Adam in the Turkoth Grand National Assembly March 1939. (May 1939)

134 Mar Types Stati - Bern about 1984. Of Home. Syriar Catholic Bishop of Dunnacus. Unlike his predecessor he is not a fainties) Christian that is to say be can bear the sight of Christians not members of his Church. Is an ardent defender of the "minorities" cause. Generally estocmed. (April 1938)

Boen 1872 Originally from Aintap in Turkey, people during the massaires at Aintap in 1-52 New a last 1 to 1 to 1 the Armenian Gregorian forth and belongs to the Armenian "Hintchak" political party. A good speaker. Elected Deputy for Aleppo in December 1836. (January 1939.)

136 Aft of Sell - Born about 1890. Originally from Beirut, Lawyer, but does not practise. Active Nationalist. Interested in politics and opposed the Turks before the war. Sent on a mission by M de Jouvenel to Jebel Druse in 1926 to negotiste with leaders of the revolt. One of the leading Nationalists willing to co-operate with the French for the independence of Syria. Organiser of the Nationalist party in 1927. Hated by Dr. Shahbandar and his party. Accused of giving the names of the Arabs hanged by Jemal Pasha, but no proof forth coming. Deputy of Damascus. Took an active part in organising the general strike in January 1936, was excled by the French, but was released with the others in March of the same year. (April 1936)

137 Ardaeast Surmeyan — Armenian Gregorian Archbishop of Alejje Born 1892 Educated in the Gregorian College at Constantinople. A travelled man of the world and an energetic shepherd of his flock. A Turkish national and said to have some relations with Soviet Armenia. (January 1938)

138. Alexandros Tahhan.—Born about 1667. Damascene. Greek Orthodox Patriarch, elected by the Damascene vote. Bishop of Tripoli before his election. Has been criticised for his weak bandling of the Epiphanios revolt in the Orthodox Church in 1935, which led to the formation of an independent Greek. Orthodox Church of Latakia in 1936. Does not interfere in politics. Not popular outside Damascus. Pleasant and cultivated (April 1936)

139 Sheikh Toj ed Din ul Hussani.- Born about 1585 Algerian origin (Telemisti family). Son of Badr ed Dine. Haqqi al Azm appointed him Qadi of Damaseus on secount of his father's popularity, had no other qualifications Became ally of Jenil Elchi and Wasseq al Musyyad when the Damad's Ministry split in 1927 Persunded by the High Commissioner that he could accure a subservient majority in the Constituent Assembly and distributed much of the secret funds to rig the elections, but without success. Formed the Government in 1929, entirely subservient to the French. Frankly stated in 1929 that he was prepared to take office on any terms and as representative of any party that would support him. Always busy feathering his nest. Apt to be oriental towards women when drunk, and has caused embarrassment at official dinners and receptions. Succeeded in maintaining himself until his illicit interference caused election riots in December 1931, when M. Ponsot served him up as a sacrifice to public resentment. Insisted on standing as a candidate against French wishes reference and tell or tell to the tell of the ar way back with M de Martel for whom possibly the sheikh's tub thumping had a war was a state of the second in 1934, and the partial and corrupt administration led directly to the general strike in 1936. Was forced to resign in Moreh 1936 and fled to France in a complete funk his life having been threatened by the Nationalistic. Now living in Paris. Unedicated completely renal prepared to truckle to anybody. (June

140. Abdulghani Turkmen.— Born in Antioch in 1883, son of Izzel Bey Yürkmen, notable of Actioch. Was member of the Administrative Council and director of the Agricultural Bank in Antioch. Elected Deputy to the Alexandretta Council of Representatives in 1931, he worked asaduously for the Turkish interest in the Sanjak, and in 1936 became president of the "Halk Evi." (People's House). In September 1938 he was elected President of the Halay Chamber of Deputies. (January 1939)

Where he obtained a diploma in dentistry as well as a degree in philosophy from the university. Subsequently be became a teacher of philosophy and social Philosophy Committee in Turkey. In 1934-36 he studied philosophy at the History and Geography of the Hatay. He returned to Antioch in 1935 to a line Minister of Public Instruction in the Hatay. (January 1939)

142. Abbae Ulko.-- Born at Alexandretta about 1893. A druggist by profession, he is a promunent member of the Alexandretta "Halk Evi," and in September 1938 was elected member of the Sanjak Chamber of Deputies for Alexandretta. (January 1939)

143. Jamil at Ulah (Eichee - Ambassador) — Born about 1880. Damuscene of modest extraction. Major in the Turkish army. Was Femal's basion officer in Berrit, and is credited, quite wrongly, with playing into the hands of the French On the French occupation of Damuscus succeeded Ala ed Din as Prime Minister, but was dismissed after a few months. Attached himself to Taj ed Dins, who appointed him Minister of Finance 1928 and Minister of Interior 1930. Lined his pockets well. Was included in the Taj ed Dine Government 1934. No longer of any account. (March 1936)

144 Cemil Furtman.—Born in 1891 at Antioch, studied law in the University of Istanoul Returned to Antioch in 1923 and practised as a lawyer there till 1927. He then went to Turkey and was appointed judge in the Caza of Denizh Cibriklar and subsequently judge in the Vilayet of Adam. In 1932 he resigned and returned to his profession. In 1938 he returned to Antioch and was appointed first Attorney General, later Minister of Justice of the Hatay (January 1939)

145 Mahamet Said al Yuanf — Born about 1809. A Kurd and landowner Son of Abdurrahman Pasha and hereintary chief of hurds in Syria and Palestone. He received his education in Austria and Clemonty during the war in company with many young Syrians who, for political reasons, were made much of by the German authorities. Speaks German and some Feench and English and affects the pose of the perfect man about town. Had great influence among Kurds owing to his position, but has now tost it. Not a bad fedow. Has a German wife (April 1936)

255

148 Sheikh Yahya Zamatta Born about 1975 Union scene. Sheish Imam in Turkish army during war and was chief disciple to Badr ed Din. Exerts a certain influence untug on pler sections of the people and political agent to Ta, ed Dine. So ee death of Badr ed Din had been trying to it yet with increas, to establish tranself as leader of the ulema. Strewd and intelligent April 1936.)

Studied at American I niversity Bernat, specialising in economics, and later in nationality and onticed Associant Under Is according to particular. Is also a prominent member of the Arab Ch. Damaseus, which is the center of pro-Nazi intrigae. (June 1939)

148 Louis Zinde. Bern 1986. Promotent nember of the Aleppa bar. Ambitions, not making numbers, prefers to settle cases out of court. (July 1996).

Obstuary
A cast Hassila of Hassila
Ato al Kassen

Chapter II - Lincouse Pensonalities

(Beirgt Consular District)

Habte Abs Chabte.—Here about 1908. A Greek Orthodox of Berrit the FI Abdah Cabinet of January 1937 was appointed Mainter of Defence, Public Health and Fincation. A successful lawyer and an eloquent apeaker that great influence to the Greek Orthodox Community. Said to be "fast" and somewhat of a gambler. Appointed Minister of Interior in the reconstructed A dis Cabinets of Indy and November 1937. Reserved with rest of Cabinet January 1938. Mrs. ster of Interior in second Yaffi Cabinet the 22nd January, 1939. [July 1939.]

of Boskinta Practices in Beiret where he has been Batemura and Deputy in the present as we as in everal previous Chambers unted Minister of Education Health and Posts and Telegraphs to the Yaff formed on the 1st November 1938 Intelligent but corrupt Resigned and Public Health in second Yaft Calonet on the 21st January, 1939 and appointed Minister of pand Public Health in second Yaft Calonet on the 22st January 1939

H. Sobki, About Nassee: A Moslem of Beirnt. Born about 1880. I. Director of Interior. In pre-war days was an official in the Turkish Ad. (1) Con. Member of a well known Beirnt family. (July 1939)

Practiced as a lawyer in Jerusalem before the war. From 1923-33 was first Justice Was, and still is, a candidate for the presidency of the Lebanese Republic Henest and capable. (July 1939)

[21058]

- 6 Amir Mapid Arslan A young Druse landowner Born about 1907. Is a count of the notorious Amir Shekib Arslan. Appointed Minister of Agriculture in the reconstructed Abdan Cabouct of November 1937. No great ability and little personal influence. Resigned with rest of Cabouct January 1939. (July 1939)
- 7 Amir Rafik Arstan A Dress Born about 1900 Director of Agriculture Was a Deputy in all previous Parliaments (July 1939)
- family the Enter Bellama. Son of Enter Vousief Ismail and grandson of the lenter Haular (cf. Unrechill's book on the Lebanon). Practiced as a lawyer in Chiro for twenty years, now retired. Well off. Is a candidate for the presidency.

 Let a describe the constructed Abrilab Cabinet of March 1037 but appointed Master of Health and of National Defence in that of July 1937. Nominated a Bep dy to the Chamber in October 1937, but was again smitted from the reconstructed Midul Valouet of November 1937. (July 1939)
- 9. Ahmed Berjace.—A Slan Modem. Born about 1889. Is administrator of Mount Lebanon. Is an expudge and was once chief of police in Beirut
- 10 Abdullah Ili yhum. A Be rut Modem. Bore about 1871. A well to do merchant before the war, but his business suffered badly during the war period in the first the war appeared a Senator and after the amalgamation of both House, became a Deputy. Appointed Secretary of State in 1933, which post he still holds. In not a dominant character, but generally liked. Superioded as Secretary of State by Dr. Avoish Tabet (q s) in January 1936. (July 1939.)
- 11 Assail Bustany A Maronna. Born about 1800. Chief of the secret police. Honest and bardworking. (July 1939.)
- 12 Maites Camille Chamarun Born about 1903. A Maronite by religion and a lawyer by profession. Member of the Lebausse Chamber of Deputies Made Minister of Funnos in Che of Cabanet formed on the 21st March, 1938. Resigned with rest of Calinet in October 1938. Intelligent. (July 1939.)
- 13 Amir Fayek Chekab. A Maconite Born about 1875. A direct descendant of the Amir Beshir Chehab. Chief of the Lebinese State Secretariat Retired on a pension January 1937. (July 1939.)
- 14 Amir Jenil Chehab A Maronite. Born about 1895 Is Director of Finance. Full of zeal and tenacity and consequently appopular. (July 1939)
- 16 Amir Khated Chehab —A Moslem Born about 1893 Minister of Finance in 1927 Deputy in former Parliaments and president of the present Parliament. (December 1935) Again elected a Deputy in October 1937, but Minister and formed his Cabinet on the 21st March, 1938 Resigned October 1938. (July 1939)
- 18. Omer Doork.—A Moslem of Heisert. Born about 1874. Is president of the Perry Type to the land to the perry type to the Berry I to the second of the Perry I to the berry I to the second of the Perry I to the second of the

- 17 Finds hilds. A Marconia. Born about 1893. A Berrut lawyer with a good practice. Was a member of the Levanese deputation to Paris in 1919 to beg for a French mandate. Was president of the Representative Council of the Canad Liban. Became president of the Council of Mr. isters in 1929 and held, in addition, the portfolios of Interior and of Public Health. He tried to cealise economies, lost popularity, and resigned. Is now one of the more favoured candidates for the presidency of the Lebanese Republic. Is clever and energetic, but too impulsive. His relations with the mandatory Power are very cordial (December 1935.) Elected President of the Lebanese Republic in January 1936. By a decree of the 6th October, 1937, article 40 of the Lebanese Constitution which fixes at six years the term of office of the President of the Republic was reaffirmed (4-by 1939.)
- 18. Hussels Hay of Abdob.—A Moslem of Be rot flora about 1870. Was Governor of Berrut under the pre-war Ottoman Administration. In 1921 appointed Administrator of Barrut and provident of the municipality. In 1928 was Monster of Finance and Minister of Public Works and Agriculture from 1925 31. During his tenure of office at the Ministry of Public Works showed strongs and capacity—expecially as regards road-making. Was afterwards accorded of pregularities in the Ministry. Has held no office since. (July 1939)
- A Kaur ed Itan El Abduh. Born about 1893. A Sur in Moslem of Berent and law in Paris for three years before the War. After the War was applyed in the Feench High Commission and inter given a Vice Governorship in the Lebanon which appeartment be held for two years. Later be founded a newspaper the Abd el Jedid in company with Rind on Solli (q e). Elected to the Chamber in 1934 as a Deputy of Berent. In January 1937 after the renest into of the Lebanose Countrition he was appeared Premier with the additional partfolion of the Interior and of Justica. In a nephew of Hussoin Bey El Abdulg et al., Married to a Christian wife, Intelligent and inetfal. (January 1937) Reformed his Cabinet microsurvely in March, July and November 1937. Reconstructed his Cabinet in January 1938, but resigned premiership in March, 1938. (July 1939)
- 20 Akmed el Arsad Born shout 1909. A Shia Modem and Deputy for South Lebrorn. Comes of an old Modem family. Educated at the American versity of Bornt. Has a certain influence in South Lebimon. Appointed the Health and Posts and Telegraphs in Chebab Cubinet the Unbinet resigned in October 1934. (July 1938).
- 21 Sayyed Ahmed Ki Hussein: Burn about 1882 A Shah Modem of the Leken Appointed a Schater in 1926. Was a Reputy in 1929. This beet at Affective times Munister of Agriculture, of Fir meet and of Public Works Appointed Munister of Public Works and Agriculture in the of Abdab in March 1937, but was amitted from the two later Catabats. Elected a Doputy in October 1937. Unedicated but bonest. (July 1939)
- 22 Colonel Shrikh Khuld El Khazen A Maronite. Bora about 1878 Belongs to a loading family in the Lebanon. Is senior unitive officer communiting the Lebanone gendarmera. Happy go lucky and full of humour. (December 1935.) Retired from active service in 1937. (July 1977.
- 23 Shoukh Beakarn Rey El Ahners A marsante Born about 1800. A lawyer by profession. In 1925 was appointed president of the civil section of the Court of Appeal. Minister of Interior in first Lebanese Calmert 1926. Prime Minister and Minister of Education in 1927, and trime Minister and Minister of Interior and Public Health. He resigned before the end of the year. Was a strong candidate for the trendency of the Lebanese Republic in 1931, but was besten in the final bal it. Became a Deputy in 1933 in the present l'arbanement. Is a rival of Emil Eode for the next vacancy in the presidency of the Republic. This rivalry has raied into a bitter hostility which, fanned by their partisans, has vented uself in much mutual recrimination in the local press and has not ennunced the personal prestige of either principal. Besharn el Khoury is a capable lawyer, and has sound views, but is not a dominant character. He is somewhat affusive Nominated a Deputy in October 1937. (July 1939.)

- 24 Sheikh Sami Kl Khours --- A Maranite Born about 1895. Is Director of Justice in the present Lebanese Administration. A brother of Beshara Bey el-khoury (July 1939)
- 25 Captain Nur Ld Den Refuls Horn about 1898 at Berrut. Served in the Furkish army during the war. Entered the Lebanese gendarmerie in 1919 and promoted chief of the mobile unit in 1932. Appointed Inspector General of Lebanese police in 1937. Returned to gendarmerie with rank of major in February 1939. (July 1989).
- of the Lebanese Council under the Ottoman regime. Exiled to Adam during the war. In 1920 was president of the Adamsistrative Council when he denounced some of his corragues to the French as being partisans of Ferial, for which they were exiled. Was again President at a later period and then Secretary General of the Government of the tirent Lebanon. In 1928 he was made President of the Council and Minister of Justice. Has been a Deputy, either elected or nonunated, in nearly every Parliament. Appointed President of the Lebanese Republic for one year in December 1933 and his tenure was prolonged for a further year in December 1934. He is typical of the old school of efficials brought up under the Ottoman régime. His present post is a sinceure, and he was evidently put there by the mandatory authorities as a reward for past services, and it is clear that he is too aged to work. (December 1935.) Was superseded in the presidency of the Republic by Emilo Eddé (q v) in January 1936 and retired into private infe.
- Form about 1892. The father Ridha Bey el Soin, but held various admost posts under the pre-war Turkish régime, and it was doubtless for this reason that the son, although known to be an adherent of the Arab movement, was not molested during the war. Riad Bey is very intelligent, a born politician and is looked upon generally as one of the most indicential lenders of the Arab National movement. He has visited tieneva several times with Ishan Jabri and Shekib Ardan and is in touch with the Arab leaders in Iraq and Palestine and with Saudi Arabia. (lever and persuasive and ready to use his own private means in the Arab cause. He has considerable suffuence in Moslem circles. Was exiled to Kameslich in the spring of 1935 on the accusation of having encouraged the taxi drivers' strike in Berrut. After a couple of months of exile he was permitted to rolurn. He is by profession a lawyer and is in practice at Betrut. (July 1939)
- 28 Dr Aickolas Fayad A Greek Orthodox Born about 1985 Director of Posts and Telegraphs. Is a doctor of medicine and practiced in Alexandria until 1931 when he returned to Berrit and was appointed a Greek Orthodox Deputy in the Chamber Speaks well (July 1939)
- 29 Malice Hannel Francish Born about 1906. A Moronite lawyer belonging to a prominent fumily of Zgorba (North Lebinon). Is a Deputy in the present Chamber Appointed Minister of Finance and of National Economy in the Yaffi Cabinet formed on the 1st November 1938. Intelligent. Resigned with Cabinet the 21st January, 1939. (July 1939.)
- 30. Dr Kamel Gargour A Greek Catholic, Born als at 1890 Director of Public Health stace 1929. Capable surgeon and doctor Appointed Minister of Public Works in reformed Abdub Cabinet January March 1938. In March resumed his duties as Director of Public Health. (July 1939)

- He also contributed anti-French articles to the press. With the departure of Fetaal, Mastafa Chalatan went to Egypt and Transjordan finding employment at dice headquarters in the inter-country. Is said to have been a close friend of Moureiwed who organised the attack on General Gonraud on the Kuneitra Road During 1922 he occasionally stated Berint where his presence usually coincided with local troubles and de was constitually expelled on the suspicion that he was implicated in the murder of Assad Bey, Director of the Interior. He returned accretly to Berint in 1924, but was arrested and deported. General Sarrail ancelled the deportation order in 1926. Elected president of Berint Moslein Council in 1928. In 1929 he was active in organizing anti-Zionist propaganda and demonstrations and was in close touch with Amin el-Russeim, the Grand Mafti of Jerusalem. When the Cadi Kasti died in 1938, he was appointed Cadi of the Lebanese Republic and has since refrained from politics. He is now on good torius with the mandatory authorities. (July 1939)
- 12 Herokum Hander.—Born about 1892. A Sina Modem, member of a leading family of the Bekan. Studied a rienture in France before the War and returned there later, subsequently joining the Syrian delegation which went to Paris in 1919 to ask for a French Mandate over Syria. Has been a Deputy in every Lobanese Chainser and as a former Minister for Agriculture. In the El Abdub Cabinet of January 1937 was appointed Minister for Agriculture for National Economy and for Public Works. Intelligent and cuming (Alliest 1937). Agriculture of Public Health and of People and Telegraphs Rempted with the red of the Cabinet in January 1938. Appointed Minister of Agriculture in 2nd Yaffi Cabinet 22nd January, 1939. (July 1939.)
- 33 Sobid Harder -- A Shin Meslem Hern about 1885 In Director of Public Instruction Has formerly been Director of Fanance and Agriculture (July 1939)
- 34 Georges Husmari A Maronnie Born about 1890. Was formerly which of the University to the Covernor of the Grant Lebanon and later to the President of the Lebanove Republic a post be still brids (1939). This a reputation for honosty and for eschewing political intrigue. In generally 16ked. (July 1939).
- 35. Sheekh Humene Humanii A Druse of Bankine (Lebanon) Born about to grand Sheekh ul Aki of the Druses. (July 1939)
- 36 Salvy Hamade. Born about 1896. A Shia Modern from a promofamily of Hermel in the Brapa. Deputy in the present and in the previous Chamber. Appended Minister of Public Works and of Agriculture in the Yaff Cabinet of the 1st November, 1938. Reputed to be honest and active. Resigned with Cabinet on 21st January, 1939. (July 1939.)
- 27 Sheikh Yavaf Intephase. Born about 1983. A Moslem by religion, he is a Deputy for North Lebimon in the present Chamber. Whis a Senator before the aboution of the Senate in 1925 and has been several times a Deputy Appointed Minister of the Interior and of Detence in the Cheloib Cabinet, March October 1938. A man of some importance in his own district. (July 1930)
- 38 Hicknot Jumblet Born about 1908. Member of a well-known Druce family. A Deputy in the present t Lamber. Appointed Minister of Agriculture in the re-formed Abdub Cabinet, January March 1938. Held the same appointment in the Chebab Cabinet, March October 1938. Educated at the American University, Berrin. Minister of Posts and Telegraphs in 2nd Yaffi Cabinet the 22nd January, 1939. (July 1939.)
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40 Sheikh Tewfik Khaled A Moslem. Born about 1880. Appointed in 1931 Mafte of the Lobanese Republic (July 1939)

41 Khatil Kseib A Greek Ort odox. Born about 1880 President of the Press Association of Beirut and editor of the Asabic daity paper Sout al About A somewhat stupid individual who carries no weight with the stall of his paper, which is run by the sub editors. The paper is widely read, but, unfortunately, it tucks supervision, with the result that its news in often unreliable. Its general tone is pro-French. Nominated a Deputy in the Chamber of October 1937.

men Minister of Pablic Instruction in re-formed Abdah Cabinet, January ch 1939. Reld the same appointment and in addition that of National in the Chelish Cabriet March Occober 1939. In the Yafh Cabinet of r 1938, he was appointed Mr. ister of Interior. War and Foreign Affairs. with Calmet on the 21st January, 1959 (July 1939)

42 Musa Manbarak A Maronite Bern about 1903 Is chief of the secretartat of the French High Commissioner a delegate to the Lebanese Government, and is thus the channel of communication between the High Commission and the Labatieme Government - Is an intel igent and active young man (July 1939)

13 Music Nomineur A Maronite. Born about 1882. A lawyer with a certain following. Was a Deputy from 1920 to 1929 being once President. Was also at times Millinder of the Interior, of Justice, and of Prinance. Since 1929 has held no Government post. Now rome the Arabic nowspaper Al Bilad. Is said to be unpopular with the mandatory authorities. The honesty is doubtfur Liected a Deputy in the Chamber of October 1937 and in November appointed Minaster of Finance and of National Detence. Again appointed Minister of in the re-formed Ablah Cabinet January March 1935 Minister of a is 2nd Yaff Cubinst, the 22nd January, 1939 (July 1939)

14 Izzof Din Omari A Modem of Iraqi origin. Born about 1880. Was for several years president of the Cr mit of Court of First Instance. Afterwards he was administrate r of Mount Lebanon and is now Chief of Police. Intelligent and enoning. Retired on a pension 1937, and replaced by Captain Nur ed Din Refah) (q e), who was lamielf replaced in February 1939

45 Dr. Ayonb Tabet. A Protestant. Born about 1582. Deputy in the resent and in the last two Chambers. Min ster of Interior and of Public Health in 1928, when he traid to make improvements. Although a Dector of Medicina by profession, he does not practise. An energetic and honest man. Laved in United THE REPORT OF THE PARTY OF THE Franch propagandust. Whenever the question arises of giving the presidency of the Chamber or the Secretaryship of State to a representative of the religious appointed Secretary of State in January 1936, but post was abolished on the Chamber 1937 (July 1939)

40. Georges Tubet Born about 1886 Member of a leading Berrut family Has been previously a Deputy and was once previously Minister of the Interior Appointed Minister of Finance in the Aloub Cabinet of July and in the recemental fed Acidab Cabinet of Novomber 1957. Masster of National Economy duration. A lineable and popular man of average ability. Appointed ter of Interior in the reconstructed Andab Cabinet January March 1935

47 Selon Tucta A Greek Catholia Born about 1893 Administration of been a proviorial administrator p (December 1989) Appointed a second se a Deputy to the Chamber in October 1937 and in November appointed Minister of Public Works Resigned from Abdab Cubinet January 1938. Appointed Minister of Public Works and Foreign Affairs in Chebab Cabinet March October 1938. (July 1939)

48 Gabriel Lieu Tuppauss - Syrian Catholic Cardinal Patriarch of Antioch Born the 3rd November, 1879 at Mosul, Iraq Ordained November 1002 Secretary to the Apostolic Deligate in Iraq 1908. Elected Bishop in 1912 and appointed "Vicaire Patriarcal" at Mardin Imprisoned by the Turks June October 1918. Transferred to Aleppo 1919 and appointed Bidiap there in 1921. Elected Patriarch in June 1929 and mode Cardinal in December 1935 Visited Rome and Paris October 1937. (July 1939)

49 Prerry Trad -A Greek Orthogox Born about 1973. A lawyer and ex-leader of the Bar Succeeded the late M Deldess as Provident of the Chamber for the first year of the present Parliament, but was not a candidate for the second term. Clever and bright talker. Cherishes the hope that he may become President of the Republic some day (December 1935) Elected President of the Chamber in October 1937 (July 1939)

50 Gebras Tuest.-A Greek Orthodox, Born about 1892 Formerly Minister of Public Education. Editor and proprietor of the Arabic daily paper An-Neder He is a clever journalist, and his paper, which is often critical of the mandatory Power, has a wide orculation. An intelligent but somewhat unscriptions man. (December 1935.) Nummated a Deputy in the Chamber of October 1037. (July 1939)

51 Maitre Abdullah Yaff .- Born about 1900 A Sunni Moslem lawyer of Berrut Deputy in the present Chamber and little known before that. Moderately retelligent with strong nationalist entiments. Appended Prime Minister and formed his Cobinet on the 1st November, 1938. Cabinet resigned on the 21st January, 1939, and was reformed on the 22nd January, 1939 (July 1939).

Chapter III -- Franch Oppiciate in Syria and The Lebanon

t Builty, Pierce .- Born 1807 Principal inspector, second class, in French Customs Administration Inspector of Customs at Aleppo. Socially agreeable and always helpful Married (July 1939)

2 h to the temporal transfer officer community the Syruan A and a control of the serving in Moroeco and later for ty and an dear the goodnemeric, where, before eph top to have the later than the l the Syria concern con a decision of the Syria concern con a decision of the Syria concern con a decision of the Syria concern control of the Syria concern control of the Syria c participants in the Palestine disturbances, 1937-35 | 1 a & c a c l | L c at (Honneur (July 1939)

3 Carllastt. General -- Born the 21st October, 1880 In General de Corps a Armée Appointed to command the French acroy in the Levant in May 1938 and took over that command from General Huntziger in July 1936-

General Carlarolt passed out from St. Cyr in 1902 and was posted to the 3rd Algerian Infantry Remained in North Africa until 1911 when he offered the Foole de Guerre. Staff Officer with 1st Army Corps in 1914 Later commanded 9th Algerian Infantry and then went to a Staff appointment at Samusa Captain in 1914, major to 1918 when he served with 6th Arm Mestioned four times in despatches. Officer of Legion of Honour, he took part in Riff operations 1925, when he was promoted bentenant colonel. Commanded 13th Aigerian Infantry 1926 29, during which time he was again mentioned three times in despatches. Colonel in 1928. Chief of Organisation Bureau, Army General Headquarters, Paris. 1929. Commander of Legion of Homour 1931 Brigadier General 1933 when he returned to Morocco. Divisional General in 1936 be commanded the Division at Meknes

An able, competent, and energetic soldier with long colonial experience Married, (July 1939)

4 de Carpentier, Rear Admiral -Born about 1883. Took over command of the French Naval Division in the Levant from Rear-Admiral Fernet on the 15th July, 1938. Entered the French Naval School in 1899. During the Great War commanded the Engageants in the Channel and Atlantic Division and

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sank an enemy submarine for much he was made theralter of the Legion of Honour After the war an was appointed to command the destroyer Delinge and later the training ship Jeanne at Are. Promoted captain in 1930, he entered the school of Higher Navas Studies. Later he conoman led the cruiser Tourrille and he but leamp Paris. In 1937 he was appointed Major General of the Port of Lot I is and promoted Rear Admiral (July 1939)

- 5 Cottel Council Principles + Bern about 1808 Served in the ranks in the Great War. Assigned for service in Syria in 1919, where he raised the Let Squadron of Percussian Gendarmerie a torce since incremed to ten squadrons un or his contra. J. Served in Jobs. D use at time at reaction. In 1938 transferred to the Sanjak of Alexandretta to secure under during elections, and on the proclamation of martial law there was appointed delegate of High C when Turkob troops entered the surpus he was appointed colonel. Earned some apprehenm by his sector gly Turcophy behaviour but it transpired subsequently that he was no one under orders. Const bired a good soldier had one who bi ready to obey orders amplicitly but he is districtined to act on his own responsibility (July 1939)
- 6 Colombian Françaix Born about 1892 Appointed Director of the Surete Compared in June 1937 in succession to P at Bouch de. Was charf of the Front secret police in Constantinopic during the post war occupation. Lately bend of the Sorste at Montparanese (Pares). Active and appears to be friendly disposed Married Unpops ar and distilled by his computerets. (July 1939)
- * Harid Philippe Born 1894 Doctor of law Administrator in Chief of Colonics, French Colonial Services. French delegate and consul at Aleppo from 1934. Has also had posts at Damascus and Bernt. Chevaler of the Legion of Housing, Croix de Suerze. Fuergotte, tactful, socially charming. Speaks English only if absolitely obeigns to do so. Not always convinced of Bratain a hong flow in Near Fastern matters. Married (July 1939)
- 8 Bunery, Henry Born 1896 Principal Inspector of 8 1 1 1 1 1 Jane, in French Administration. Chief of the Soreté Générale for Syrne Very ologing Good company. Married (July 1939)
- 9 Fanguenot Funls, M.H.E. Born D. Adviser to the Ministry of the Interior. Is a member of the French Colonial Service, in which he holds the tank of "chef de buread". Is liked by Syrian officials, but looked askance at by his engapatriots on account of his, it is said, too hearty esponsal of the Syrian cause. Both he and his wife were in the French espionage service during the war For their assistance to British prisoners of war they were each made members of the Order of the British Figure | Latricityorthy (July 1639)
- 10. Furgeots, teaston.-Born 1800. Procureur, second class, in French Manustry of austice. Provinceur general and Impector-General of Justice at Meppe. Paramat personality out quiet and retiring. Married. (July 1939)
- 11 (connect), P | both about 1886. The sector General of the control of Moslem mous foundations and of the land registry. A Conscan married to a Labanesa M. Jein. Served in the French secret service in North Africa before of the an arm a log and an eye in the war of 1914-18. Came to Syria in 1019 and was attached to the inditary tribunal. Appointed to his present post in .921 Intelligent, shrewd as I well informed though hard and vindictive. Is a Musicon at 1 in the lact trac in M. social circles. (July 1939)
- 12. Hauteclocque, Jean Marie François, Comte de.- Born 1893. Has served in diplomatic posts in Rio de Janeiro, flerne, Constantinopio and Burbarest Promoted con isoflor 1934

Appointed French designte in Danuscus in 1938 and assumed office in Againary 1939 Rather bewindered by the complexity of Syrian politics. Agreeable fully, rather a Gascon. Appears to be writing to be helpful over our peculiar difficulties in connexion with Pacistics. Concrete results, however leave something to be desired (July 1939)

13 Arller, General of Brigade .- Born May 28, 1884. General Officer Commanding French Troops in Syru. Has a good military reputation amongst his a r last w rest of the analytical and distinct work charged with the re-establishment of order. Pleasant and stendedly Angiophil, and when the occasion has arisen has been he gittle to co-operation on the Syro-Pagestingan frontier (July 1939)

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- 14. Lafond Pierre Born in 1897. Beauty to the French constant service. Has been in the country since 1926, was previously in Tunis. Was first employed in the High Commission then was brench consul in Berrat before being transferred to Tripoli as delegate of the High Commissioner. Transferred to Beirut at the end of 1934 and appointed High Commissioner a designic to the Lebauese Government. Is perhaps not a strong personality, but is socially very agreeable and generally liked Married (July 1930)
- 15 de Lewise Conte Pierre Born the 24th December 1906. Assistant to Director of the Political Department of the French II gh Con mission January 1939 Intered the French consular service from the Leulo des Sciences Politiques Appropried an attacke to the French Logistion at Berne 1931, at the embassly at Washington 1933 Vienna 1935, and thence Buchatest Is Consul de France 3rd class. (July 1989)
- 16 Mentage, Jean, Viconie de Born about 1807 Assutant to the delogate of the High Commissioner at Alexandretta since 1931 and has been acting delegate financial firm in France which had to close down owing to the cross. Well educated, intelligent, speaks good English, and a good administrator in normal ejecumentaneous but and to be an abrenist in times of crisis. Served in the Jebel Druge for a short time in 1033 (July 1939)
- 17 Mayer, Captain. Born the 9th September 1991. Head of the Intelligence Section of the delegation at Damaseta. Made a reputation for himself when positional officer in the Jexitch during the troubles in 1936-37. A wellbalances intel igence officer a pleasant personal by and helpful. (July 1939)
- 18 Meyerer, Jacquest Born in 1892 Entered the French consider service. . 619 and appointed vice consul at Constantinople. Transferred to Sharghan in 1923 and later to Tientein. Returned to Shanghat and respansed there as consul general until 1936 when he was appearted Secretary General to the Front to a real Merch color official on the board of the Ottoman Debt. A capable official, has much personal charm and in well used (Juny 1940) Appointed a Minister Plentpoton are in March 1939.
- 49 Monet, General Appointed Genera Other Commanding Troops in Northern Syrus in October 1937 with the rank of colonel - Promoted general on the lat January, 1938. Has served at Tumbukin and Dukar and in Indo China. and came to Aleppo from Sarrabe on the Lorraine frontier. Speaks German. Russian. An agreeable personality, and likes to stress the advantages of Augh-French on operation in the Near Land (dir it
- 20 Pague, Galierel. Appointed High Commissioner for the Levent States. under French min date in November 1958, and strived at fineral the 7th Januar. 1939. Born the 19th May 1983. Apprinted attache 1966. Served at Berne 1966. Funts 1907 Made third secretary 1908 Quan d Orsay 1914. Wear service 1914-18 Tunis 1919 First secretary 1920 Course general Cologos 1922 Connector of embassy at Berne 1924. Mouster Readent Novno 1926. Minister at Bucharest 1928 Vienna 1953. (July 1939)
- 21 Purific, Paul. Born 1879 Proceedings, second class, in French Ministry of Justice. President of the Court of Appeal at Aleppo. Shippery Married (July 1939)
- 22. Reclus, O .- Born about 1882 Counselor at the High Commission for Economic Affairs. Belongs to the Tunis Administration and books the rank of assistant secretury-general in that service. Is a hard worker and appears to be capable, but he has a difficult astuntion to deal with, and thus has acquired the reputation of being stiff and difficult. Socially is most agreeable. Married (July 1939)

23. De Sandjort, Burthe — Born about 1985. Succeeded M. Perser M. director of the diplomatte bureau of the French High Commission in September 1937. Was previously French consul at Naples. Pleasant and courteous (July 1939.)

24. Surrente, Colonel Morre-Joseph. Born in 1982. Entered St. Cyr 1991 commanding the troops in the Euphrates area and the 2nd Demi Brigade (Autochtonous). (July 1939.)

25. Seyrig, Heart. Born about 1697. An archieologist. Came to Betrut in 1929 from the French school in Athena. Was also at New College, Oxford. Is Inspector-General of Archieology. A pleasant and cultured man. Married (July 1939.)

26 Total Commandant - Bern about 1892 - Union of the Mintary Cabinet of the French High Commandant - Birs select for ma in French Intelligence Service, and was employed in Sys I from 1920 - 6 - 1 may in garrison at Fontamebleau. (July 1939)

27 Vallag, Claude.—Born about 1812 Adviser to the Ministry of Finance Has a great reputation among both French and Syrians as an administrator Has made Syria his career. Has a Syrian Christian wife. His first wife was from the Lebanon. A keen official who should but may not go far. (July 1939)

28. Varietet, Paul Born about 1890. Is an official of the French Munitry of Pi W and Paul School of the French Munitry of Pi W and Paul School of Public Works and Controller of Concessionary Societies (railways, transport, port, &c.), and thus wields great influence. Is the profit of the concessionary companies. Married (July 1979)

French Officials who left Syria and Lebanon in 1938-39

Honnot, Comman tant Dewntro, Licotomat Fernet Rear Ash era Foughes, General Carrena, Roger Huntziger, General Kieffer Louis de Martel, Dannen J. A. C. Noiret, General

Chapter IV -- Atpresentate List of Deputies in the Syrian Parliament, 1936

Member	Party	Constituency	Heligion
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Chapter V.—Alphanetical List of Deputies in the Lebanese Parliament November 1937

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Denotes Deputies appointed.

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No. 91

SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS

(C. 280 M 157 1980)

Genene le 11 août 1936

Declaration du Courernement français conceenunt la Syrie et le Liban,--(Received in Formyn Office, August 17)

Lettre au Secrétaire général de la Societe des Nations

J'Al l'houneur de vous faire savoir que le 23 min deti de la République a souscrit que déclaration deut une copie est et jou le ct qui en la firmation de la mission de la France en Syrie et au Liben

Lhomeur de vous prier de bien vouloir porter le texte de cette déclaration à la commissance des États membres de l. Someté des Nations

GLORGES BONNEY

1 le 25 juillet 1939

Declaration

Le Common de la République destare qu'il n'entre aucunement dans les le common de la France de rénoucer en faveur d'un tiers à la mosson qu'el de la Syrte et qu'Elban.

Parts, le 23 juin 1930

GEORGES BOXNET

E 7014 5 891

No. 92

Consul General Burned to I occurs Helifer (Received Databae 18)

No 98) My Lord

WiTH reference to my telegrom No. 47 of the 22nd September, I h the bonour to transmit to your Lordobip berewith the text ') of Decree No. 248 LR

the honour to transmit to visit Lordship herewith the text ') of Decree No. 244 LIE of the 21st September by which the French High Commonwer supposed certain articles of the Lebanese Constitution scholing to the exercise of legislative and executive powers.

2 A further decree No 247 LR of the 22nd September, defined the powers of appointment reserved to the Lebanese President by article 4 of Decree No 246 LR as comprising the appointment of

- (i) The heads of the administrative services.
- (n) Regional administrators
- citi) Impectors general of the administrative services
- (v) The five highest ranks of judges in the judicial hierarchy

3. The High Commissioner accompanied the publication of the former is by a message to the Lebonese people, which was broadcast from the Beirut is on the 21st September and appeared in the local press the follows:

be stated that Lebonese of all parties and creeds had declared the service train normal and ordered life in the Lebonos. The people must carry or service that purpose far-reaching modifications must be made in the political reguns to that party rivairies and place hanting could give place to quiet industry great economies be made in an Administration which had proved too combrons and

expensive for so small a country, and Government decisions be carried out with the greatest despatch. The regume now laid down was to be considered as only A wartime measure, but its practice would furnish useful experience for after the war. The High Commissioner concluded by declaring his intention to keep The second secon

chanon would sen

4 The new regime would at pear in practice to approximate to that instituted in July last in Syria (Damascus telegram No. 51 of the 9th July to your

Lardships, but with rather structer control by the French
5. With the exception of the displaced Ministers and Deputies and other rested parties, the Lebanese people as a whole seem to have warmly as a I the change of régime, as freeing the country from the cost of an improductive Administration and putting an end to the futile party squabbles and intrigues which have been in prominent a feature of the last few years. There is a unitoral tendency to grandle at some of the measures taken as a result of the war but it is generally hopeful that increased flexibility and rapidity in the implementing of Government decisions, and the liberation of provincial authorities from the fear of ojection at every change of ministry, will create a marked improvement in the country's administration

5 I am sending a copy of this despatch and enclose a limit Ambanador at Paris, the Middle East Intelligence Centre at the High Commissioner for Palestine, and His Majosty's Commissioner

and Meppe.

I have &c G. T. HAVARD

E 7570 2143 891

No 93

Consul Macketeth to Victorial Halifax - (Received Aucember 20)

No. 77 y My Lord, Damaseus, Rovember 9, 1989

I HAVE the honour to inform you that Colonel Chrystall, commanding the Transpordan Frontier Force, accompanied by three British officers of his regiment flow to Dura a yesterday to confer with General Keller and French frontier officers in matters pertaining to security on the confines of Syria and Transpordan

2 Recently there has been a recrudescence of minor insunderstandings on freatier matters concerning the John Druse and Transpordan. They have armen in the number of some French military officials by the Druses and some Transpordantana de

not rule so sales passe 3. As your Lardship is aware, I have spaced no effort to extinguish once and for all the doubts about British intentions that have long linguised in the midst of the French Administration in the Jabel Druce. If these doubts had some founda-tion fifteen years ago, they have none to-day. Mr. Kirkbride, Colonel Chrystall and Major Glubb have whole heartestly co-operated with me in this very desirable it ission. I have, too, had the strong support here of General Keller. I western to draw your Lordship's attention to the persistence with which Colonel Chrystall has attacked the Druse citadel of mefance in order to establish cordial relations and mutual confidence between French and it . If he free, 11 bus never missed an occasion, often at constitution in the constitution of the constit further good relations, either by co-operation or by personal contact. A month ago he visited Colonel Bouvier the military commander of the Jebel Druse, whose antipathy for the Transpordantan Administration was notorious, accompanied by two officers of the Transpordan Frontier Force, Wing Commander Porter Senior As Staff Officer of the Palestine Air Command and the French liamon officer from Jerusalum. The visit was a great success, and Colonel Bouvier, on his part of Anglo French relations. At the meeting, which I had arranged, yesterd a t Dera's and to which I have already referred. Général Keller, by making a public and ceremonial reception of Colonel Chrystall, which was witnessed by a large

of the ference in the Government House at Dern a, provided an Bratish soudersty for the education of the frontier

. . . . and Trans, ordance populations 4. I am sending a copy of this despatch to His Majesty's High Commissioner in Terrisolem

> I have &s GTI BERT MACKERETH

8 8076 847 89

No. 14

Consul General Hagard to Vercount Halifux (Received December 22)

No. 126 E) Bereut, December 8, 1930 My Lord. W | c | n No 73 of the 5th December, I have the onour to transmit to your Lordship berowith the texts(') of the Fig. 1 ... Commissioner's decreed Not 330 1 Il to 365 1 R of the Sol December 1 were a

control over imports and exports and over currency in this cont---2. A pricia of the main provisions of these decrees is also enclosed, in

case it may be of use as a guide to their contents.

3 Further examination of the position created by these decrees at a that the advantage they give to French subjects and goods may be in the event more apparent than real. This eminot, however be judged until experience has

been gained of their practical working 4. A leading banker who has not been appointed as "necredited broker." under decree No. 342 LR has been consulted as to the effect of the entrency regulations imposed by those decrees and has given his open on that they are unlikely to give rise to any serious interference with the course of trade. To into eristerom so far widely expressed of the import and export control imposed in that the Economic Section of the High Count is not, through whom this control is effected is already overworked and understaffed, so that unless appropriate measures to remode this are taken, scrims delays are likely to be experienced in the man of the necessary permits. Time will show if those criticisms are

5 I am sending copies of this despatch and on longres in His Majority's Ambapointer at Para and His Majesty's High Commissionar at Jerusaleza and with the second opelostic only to H x Majosty's Cansuls at Damaseus and Aloppo-I bave &c.

G T HAVARD

Enchoruse in No. 34.

Percur of Decrees of December 3, 1930.

336 LR

M. ART of all foreign goods probabled, except by apphorosition of was a lar working of this decree see following decrees

5(1) (1)

Notwithstending 336 like the more to allowed of foreign goods what were (a) not subject to previous both on imports, are proved to have bedesputched directly to the French mandated serritories before the 3rd December. 1939, and are for local consumption, or (b) were subject to previous have copire Applications for import permits to be

French and French colonial goods are exempted from prohibition of imports

Export of all forms of capital probibited except under permit. Following decrees define "export of capital"

(5) Yet printed.

Exchange operations must be effected through Banque de Syrie or other bank authorised by secretary general. Transactions in foreign transferable securities or other foreign property titles or proofs of debt may also be regulated similarly Following decrees with lay down working of this decree. Penalties specified the fault Control over administrations of public, concessionary and private access. It asserts become observance of this decree is instituted.

31 TOL

1 Regulation of Imports

tof foreign goods is made dependent on the prod
(a) that the importer is authorised to obtain the
(b) that no foreign exchange is needed. The
homeon Section of the Hoth Compression is to make out this cert mate when
issuing import highers no specified order 2017 LR

2. Foreign exchange when needed to pay for impacts, is only to be issued to the importer by the exchange burious on production of certificate mentioned in the Importer must also give all necessary proofs and refund exchange obtained find justified.

3 Temporarily certificates will not be required for imports temporarily allowed under \$37 LR. Foreign exchange needed for such imports will be assed by the Exchange Control on production of penol. The importar must subseque the importation for which be has obtained foreign exchange by a entire and most refind any importation foreign exchange.

Foreign exchange needed for imports completed before the 3rd December will be sound on production of proofs of debt

11 -Regulation of Asports

The expert of goods abroad in made dependent on signature by exporter

and foreign exchange to the Exchange Control, or (3) if export in to be paid

outrol to be used for the purchase of Labanese or Syrini goods
porters must furnesh all necessary details to the Exchange Control
with trunsport one with France and French relonges are not subject
to this decree

51 1 040

h sport of Capital

(19) Exchange operations, except under II below

Foreigners, also Syrians and French, not reading or having establishments in the French mindated territor or, France or French calonies may remove their oney or property to its value therefrom on production of proof that the time 3rd Decreates 1939 also any money or property subsequently preved foreign seasons.

I mgr Contr. I may require all foreign currency or foreign delta.

- har re for privacet of naporations and of debts contracted before the

electors leaving the French mandated territories must prove that they are not taking out money or accurates but may take cheques or letters of credit of if not residuot in the French nandated territories, up to the amount whi they brought in (ii) if resident up to CSyr 250, with subsequent permission to receive up to CSyr 250 per month while abroad. Application must be made to the accretary general for permission to receive more than this

All persons must declare foreign currency de, on entering or leaving French mandated territories

-41

Remittances and postal orders can only be issued if anthorised by the

the contents have been verified

Il Exchange Control

The Banque de Syrie is to act in this capacity, on behalf of the mandatory Power, but may call in other banking establishments authorised by secretary general

Bankers must declare all exchange operations to Exchange Control

341, LR

Article 1 (see \$40/LR) All persons of whatever nationality, leaving the French mandated territories must declare their money, securities or titles of property or proofs of debt. The customs will control their declarations.

No one, whatever his untionality, residing in the French mandated territories may take money, recurrities, &c., out of the French mandated territories except by authorisation from the Exchange Control unless they have less than £ Svr. 25. Possessors of frontier masses are not affected by this article.

Persons not residing in the French mandated territories can only take out as much as they declared on entry. They cannot take out securities, titles to property or proofs of debt, except by authorisation of the Exchange Control

All persons entering the French mandated territories must declare their money, &c. The declaration is controlled and returned stamped to owner (for production on exit).

Temporarily, persons not reading habitually in the French mandated territories, but there on the 3rd December, can take out up to £ Syr 250 without a sermit. If they can prove that on the 3rd December they held more than this, the l'achange Control may authorize them to take out up to the sum they can justify within six months from their date of arrival.

Sums in excess of the authorised amounts found on persons leaving the country of declared, may be deposited in customs and restored to the owner on his value.

All exports of mency, securities, &c. made in other ways depend on special amborishtion from the Exchange Control.

332 1 R

Regulates accredited brokers and their transactions (see 340 LR 41)

141 1 12

Prohibited and Permitted Exchange and Capital Export Operations.

I For French (including French Colonial, Syrum and Lebanese subjects)

Prohibited (without exception)

Transactions in foreign entremeies, whether mande France, French colonies and French mandated territories, or not, except through Exchange Control Exchange, transfer, or remittance between French mandated territories and

the rest of France except through the proper channels.

Prohibited (except by authorisation of the Exchange Control)

Export of money, securities, &c., from the French mandated territories.

Purchase of foreign exchange except to pay for foreign imports, settle foreign debts, or finance travel abroad.

A quisition of property abroad, if effected abroad; or if effected in France from a foreigner

Retaining, either in or out of France, beyond the authorised period, foreign exchange acquired by sale of exports, services, &c.

Accepting £ Syrian for such exports, services, &c., if such £ Syrian are not foreign transferable boldings.

Permitted (c) pastified)

Purchase of foreign exchange from the Exchange Control to pay for foreign imports, settle foreign debts, or finance marel seron?

[21053]

Export of ourrency by persons leaving the French mandated territories, in accordance with 341 LR

Acquisition of property abroad if from a Frenchman or if realised abroad for reinvestment.

Sale of foreign securities in France

Acquisition of E Syrian in payment of exports or services, when they are foreign transferable holdings.

Permitted (without justification).

Acquisition of foreign exchange from exports of services abroad, if handed over to the Exchange Control

Transactions in foreign property, in or out of France (except sale of foreign (evoda beautioned above)

Import into French mandated territories of means of payment, securities, &c.

II -For Foreigners

Prohibited (without exception) (as for French)

Probibited (except by authorisation of the Exchange Control)

Export of money securities, &c. from the French mandated territories Purchase of foreign exchange at Exchange Control except for transfer of

Sale of property abroad realised in France for a person considered French

Premitted (if justified)

Transfer of certain types of foreign properly Re-export of means of payment previously imported

Permitted (without justification).

Import of money, securities. &c. Purchase, in France, of property abroad.

144 L R

For purposes of the probabition or regulation of export of capital and these some and examples the minimum as a sign particular to agents ougaged in controlling the carrying out of these regulations

Private firms must keep their books, &c , until a year after the suppression of exchange control, and must produce them when required to do so to the High Commission agents.

345 LR

Amends " Code des Douaties " to bring it into line with decrees Nos. 230, 237, 339 &c

34n [R

Lays down the jurnsdiction for brenches of 33%, LR

347/LR

Connerna necredited brokers (see 342 LR

348, LR

Cheques in £ Syrian or france on France (or French colonies) can be exported from French mandated territories if sent direct to persons resident in France (or Free to a no reason of the respected bank letter being presented open at post office for inspection

Decimon No 397

The banks authorised as accredited brokers are the Cie Algérienne and Crédit

Import and Exputs Regulations

CHAPTER 1Y .- PALESTINE.

E 8079 6, 84]

No. 45

Mr. Trutt to Viscount Hulsfax -(Received July 16)

(No. 99)

Jedda, July 15, 1980

(Telegraphie) YOUR telegram No. 100.

Minister for Foreign Affairs, after making it clear that the suggestions in your paragraphs 2 and 3 had not at first been fully understood, now says that suggested, but he is making preliminary enquiries to see whether public opinion in Palestine is such that the appeal would be worth making

The King also asks whether His Majesty's Government consider he should make a great or or or or the contractions Have His Majesty's Government made similar proposals to those two Govern ments or not! Finally, the King would like to hear in confidence what actual steps are to be taken to initiate return to pormal conditions.

(Repeated to Alexandria, No 21, Bagdad, No 13, and Jerusalem. No. 5.)

E 5245/6/3t1

No. 90

Ser B. Newton to Viscount Halifan - (Received July 24)

(By Bag] (No 91 Saving.)

Bugdad, July 18, 1939

(Telegraphie) Ru clair, MY telegram No. 26 to Jerusalem (No. 243 to you).

1. Prime Minister, who returned from Lebanon on Saturday 15th July. called on me on following Monday. He said that he had seen Mufti and Arab Higher Committee, and suggested to them that time had come to publish a declara-tion urging restoration of peace in Palestine, so that white paper policy could be brought into effect

2. Without agreeing, Mufti had given Prime Minister impression that he was not altogether opposed to idea, as he had said that restoration of pence would be much facilitated if (1) political prisoners, said to number about 2,000, could be released from internment camps, and (2) orders given for punitive operations of British troops to be less severe. (Prime Minister said that Jamal Husaro had spoken on this point to Secretary of State for Colonies during last P.M.C. meeting at Geneva.)

3. Prime Minister explained that, as he had not had opportunity to convey foregoing to the High Commissioner in Jerusalem, he wished to give this information to me. In promising to pass it on I observed that, while I had no information to enable me to express an opinion, my personal assumption would be that it would be putting the cart before the horse to release prisoners until peace and good order had, in fact, been restored

4. Prime Minister went on to say that news of decision to cancel Jewish immigration quota for October-March had not been received before his interview with Mufti. He was sure that it would have an excellent effect on Arab

At not weekly interview with Manister for E-peign. Affairs or 18th July his Excellency and that Arab leaders who visited Iraq had conveyed the impres sion that it would be easier for them to co-operate in the restoration of peace if means could be found to facilitate their contact with the authorities in Pulestine It transpired that the leader whom the Minister for Foreign Affairs had in mind was Amin Tamimi, who is now in Bagdad. He realised that the Mufti would be out of the question

(Repeated to Jerusalem, No. 13, Saving, Cairo, No. 21, Saving, and Jedda,

No. 10, Saving)

E 5079 6 301

Viscount Halifax to Ur Trott (Jedda)

(No. 107)

Foreign Office July 29, 1939.

('l'elegraphie.) YOUR telegram No. 99 of the 15th July: Proposed appeal by 1bn Saud to the people of Palestin-

You take the tradition of the AT that we the start a time this matter came from King Abdul Aziz, and His Majesty's Government were morely replying to His Majesty's enquiry, no similar communication was made at the time to the Fgyptian or Iraqi Governments, though His Majesty's Government have on a number of occasions expressed the general hope that the neighbouring Arab States would fee, able to use their influence for the restoration of

law and order in Palest ne-

2. His Majesty's Government would have a friendly regard for a joint effort by the three Governments, or separate action by any one of them, to persuade the Palestinian Arabs to co-operate in restoring normal conditions and consider that such a move might be a decisive factor in hastening the date when an end is put to useless bloodshed and the people of Palestine can start peacefully on their road towards greater self-government. I feel however, that it must be left to Ibn Saud to decide whether his appeal should be made in co operation with Egypt . I Irng or whether he could secure acceptance of his advice by the Arala of Palestine more rapidly and effectively by acting alone

3. You should explain that while His Majesty's Government are anxious to accelerate a return to normal conditions, there is little more that they can do to this end whilst disorder continues. His Majesty's Government have already take tery size for the time to be a fine to be buys produced a marked effect upon opinion in Palestone. It is now for the Palestine Arabe to take the next steps. From their point of view, it should be evident that they cannot hope to derive political advantages from the continuance of disorders. As soon as disorders cease, it will be possible for His Majest -Coverament to take steps to mutate the constitutional changes laid down in the

(Repeated to Bagdad, No. 247 Cairo, No. 501 and Jerusalem, No. 574)

E 5677 6 311

No 08

Sir B Newton to Viscount Habitus (Received August 5)

(No. 263A) Telegraphic)

Hagdad, Angust 4, 1939.

MY telegroms No 259 and No. 91, Saving

I have explained to the Prime Minister, whom I met at dinner last night. that, owing to absence of High Commissioner on tour and his subsequent early departure on leave. I understand that a vasit to Jerusalem next week is unlikely to be opportune. A discursive conversation ensued, of which following is gist .-

Frime Minister referred to good effect which the amnesties might have, and I told him that I believed that certain number of releases had, in fact, recently been allowed. I emphasised that, so far as production of a good effect was concerned nothing could presumably be more helpful than caucellation of Jewish immigra-

Frime Minister went on to say that, without committing themselves to a ceptia wife he all to paper that it is the Art. Higher control wanted to restore peace and order. He gave me to understand that they would be ready to a martie for that put most if at the time's to me and a store the estimation of be facilitated. I replied that, while I could not speak for the High Commisstoner, my impression was that he might consider that such approaches abould be made direct. I referred to mention by Minister for Foreign Affairs of Amin Tamini, and said that I understood that he was quite free to return to Palestine. Prime Minister's comment was that Amin Tamini was not of sufficient importance, and that, generally speaking, it would be bumiliating and look like

surrender for the members of Arab Higher Committee to apply to be received

Some assistance by intermediaries was therefore destrable

Prime Minister feared that Jews would have unfair advantage over Arabs. because they were well represented and had the ear of the authorities, whereas all Arab leaders who really counted were out of the country I suggested that High Commissioner would not wish to get to the detribent of those left in the country who did co-operate, and Prime Minister observed that means could no doubt be found of enabling all those who wished for the restoration of peace and order to work together

In conclusion, Prime Minister and that he had wished to put in person to the

High Commissioner the points which he had explained to me as above.

(Repeated to Jerusalem, No. 31 Figures by post to Damasons and Beirut)

[E 6141 6 81]

No. 99

Europant Manifox to Mr. Harard (Berrut)

(No. 32.) Foreign Office, August 28, 1939. (Tolographic) JL101 SALEM telegram No. 1042 (of the 20th August Suggesting that

in the event of war the krench should be asked to accest and detain the Mufti

and his amoriates |.

The position with regard to the Mufti differs from that with regard to the other individuals mentioned, firstly, became drastic measures against him would almost certainly have undestrable repercussions in Egypt and frau, and secondly, because the French authorities already have him under surveillance. In his case, bowever, little difficulty should arise. All that the French used do is to tighten up of the read of surveillance so as to render them effective, and prevent

and programming disturbances in Palestine

1. I regrestion that twenty of the Muffi's associates and oleren gang leaders should at once be arrested and detained by the French authorities on the outbreak of war would evidently have much to recommend it if it could be relied upon to prevent Arab disturbances in Palestine without causing trouble eran the contract of the proof for to check Arab disturbances by other methods, e.g., through influence of Egypt and Iraq as allies of the United Kingdom. In these circumstances I think that e most you should do at present in to communicate the thirty-one names mediately to the French authorities on the names of the people who are considered by the High Commissioner most likely to engage in attempts to use disturbances in Pulcetine You should then consult the French authorities regarding measures which they would consider best calculated to prevent these people, in the event of a world war, from sugaging in such undestrable activities. Whether the mass arcest of thirty one Pulestine Arab nationalists is likely to have serious adverse effect in the Arab world is a matter he well if some less drastic measure which would be equally effective could be devised. I am consulting His Majesty's representatives in Egypt and Iraq regarding probable effect in those countries of measures neged by Righ Commissioner

Please repeat to Damascus. (Repeated to Jerusalem, No 658 Bagdad, No 281 Alexandria, No. 557 and Paris, No 479 Saving)

E 6142 6 311

No. 100

Sir B Newton to Pensount Halitage - (Received August 30)

(No 203) (Telegraphie.)

YOUR telegram No. 282.

Bagdad, August 30, 1989

If Mufti and his associates were arrested and detained, the fact could not be kept secret, and would give Iraqi opimon, if ill-intentioned, a pretext for criticising United Kingdom and France.

210531

m S

If the present surveillance of Mufti dic, were merely intensified, adverse effect here would be much less.

It is, of course, possible that to take with Mufti strong action proposed might at the second more for the proposed might in the proposed might in the proposed might in the proposed might be afterned for the proposed might be described in the proposed might be seen and proposed might be seen to control here than in Palestine. Nuri Pasha aspires to be pan Arab leader, but is anti German and pro-British. If he were displaced, I doubt whether any new Government in which Rashid Ali and General Taha might well have increased influence would be as helpful to us as Nuri Pasha's

(Repeated to Alexandria, No. 50)

E 5168 6 81]

No. 101

Mr Bateman to Encount Hairfas. (Received August 31)

(No 486) (Telegraphic)

Alexandria, August 31, 1939

FOI R telegram No. 558.
Egyptian Government and people are at present far too engrossed with us in facing problems of mutual defence to pay much attention to Palestine. Prime

Minister has, however, found time strengly to deprecate to Iraqi Charge d'Affaires le argues that such action must cause needless trouble to Great Britain at a time of great stress, and will effect nothing beyond annoying us to no practical purpose

Arrest of Mufti and his associates would, I am sure, throw a spanner to a machine that is now working very smoothly. It would invite attention to a problem that is losing interest and would provide a much needed excuse for the anti-British propagandist to split the Cabinet and stimulate opposition to Government in the country. I agree with Sir B. Newton that stricter surveillance of the Mufti is the better remody as seen from here.

(Repeated to Bugdad)

E 6186 6 31

No. 102

Viscount Habitum to His Majesty's Consul General (Berrut)

(No 35)

(Telegraphic) Foreign fiftice, September 1, 1939
MY telegram No. 32 [of 28th August - Proposed arrest of Mufti and his

associates in the event of war]

Replies received from His Majesty's representatives in Egypt and Iraq show that they are seriously apprehensive of the possible results of arresting out detaining the Mafti and his associates. They fear that such drastic action would be the following the Mafti and his associates and be a made of the Heritage pan-Arab opinion in Iraq, or give had detained to present the result of anything in present circumstances to afront or challenge pan-Arab opinion in Iraq, or give had detained to present the result of anything in present to present the control of the latest in the particular of the first of Mafti and his associates would invite attention to a problem that is lowing interest and would provide a pretext for increasing anti-altied propagands at the first of the

ont that, while we remain anxions that Palestinian agitators in Syria should be prevented from organising disturbances in Palestinia, we feel that with to position in Egypt and Iraq, it will be best to refrain from drastic action against the Mufti's associates immediately on the outbreak of war. His Majesty's Government hope, however, that very strict surveillance of the Mufti himself, which should reduce his communications with outside world to minimum, together

447

with arrangements whereby his associates may be closely watched and controlled, may be arranged, and that these measures may prove adequate. You should be the form a first that the first out of horm a way to Lattakia or some similar spot, and report their news.

(Repeated to Paris, No. 522, Saving, and Jerusalem, No. 675)

E 6652 6 31]

No. 103

Viscount Halifas to Consul General Hurard (Berrut)

(No. 42)
(Telegraphic)
Foreign Office, September 20, 1930
(Telegraphic)
FO(R telegram No. 39 [of 7th September - Surveillance of the Mufti]

I am very grateful to the French High Commissioner for the prompt action which he has taken with regard to central of Mufti and his associates.

2. There are, however, a number of points on which I should like to be more file assure.

(a) I feel that great care will have to be exercised as regards the great of special permission for visits, and hope that in any case where doubt exists as to applicants' credentials, the French High Commissioner will consult the High Commissioner for Palestine before permission as given

are not smuggled to said from the Muffi, either by members of his

family or by other means

(c) I hope that the French authorities will be prepared immediately to arrest Mufti or any of his associates if they should be found to be engaged in any subversive activities designed to create disorder in Palestine, or if any evidence should be forthcoming that they are in tauch with German agents. In this connexion I am not clear about the twenty one associates of the Mufti referred to in paragraph 2 of your telegrom. Are the remainder of the thirty-one mentioned in the High Commissioner's telegram No. 1042 already under arrest?

3. You should, in any event, keep a close watch on the operation of the measures of surveillance imposed on these persons and report regularly whether you are satisfied that they are proving effective

(Addressed to Berrut, No. 42 Repeated to Alexandria, No. 688, Bagdad, No. 844 Jernselem, No. 741; and Paris, No. 659, Saving Betrut should repeat to Damascus)

'E 6642 6 31

No. 104

Consul General Harard to Viscount Halifan - (Received September 23)

(No. 49) Teregraphic)

Beirut, September 23, 1939

FOUR telegram No. 42

I have discussed the matter with French High Commissioner, who replies as follows:

(a) keep region with Meft will be examined by Petti at Birch, of Ifigh Commission, which is in constant communication with me in this connexion, and I will refer any doubtful cases to High Commissioner, Jerusalem. The number of visits will be considerably reduced by the fact that those formerly frequenting Mufti will be in forced residence.

(b) Every effort will be made to stop oral communications of a subversive character from passing between Mufti and his associates, but personal servants in Mufti's house go out to shop &c., and it is in practice impossible to control everything they may say.

[21053]

8.4

2. As regards Mufti's adherents, of whom twenty-one were political and and not already under arrest, they are being marked down and will all be put into forced rendence within the next few days. Those who are relations of Mufti and those who are of a better class will be placed in some village in the north of Lebanon, whilst lower orders and gaugsters will be placed at Palmyra. As soon as operation is completed I will send by despatch a full list of names

8. An army officer in uniform has already been detached to guard Mufti's

(Repeated to Jerusalem, Bagdad, Alexandria, Paria, and to Damascus, Saving)

E 6730 6 31]

No. 105

Viscount Halifar to Sir R. Bullard (Jedda)

(No. 133)

Foreign Office, October 2, 1939

VOLR telegram No 125 Jof 25th "ptember | Enquery from the Saud

regarding an appeal to the Mufti to end Palestine disorders)

Information coaching His Majesty's Government is that Mufti's importance is implify on the wane, authorigh it may have been somewhat revived by the initiative of French High Commissioner in inviting him to make a declaration of to be a first and they wish to avoid any action which would bring him back into the limelight

2. Please therefore make following communication to the Saud when you

see him at Riyadh '-

S. "His Majesty's Government are most grateful for opportunity of expressing their in the control of the Mufti is clear and definite. They are not prepared to admit him into Palestino or to recognise him in any way. This being so, they would much prefer the Arab States to make no appeal to him for a proclamation or declaration of any sort."

4. If you are asked about attitude of His Majesty's Government towards an appeal by Arab States to people of Paiestine, you may say that His Majesty's location to the first and the state of the state of the state of the states to make such an appeal, which should be made, if at all, or institutive of those States alone

5. For your own information. His Majesty's Government have had under consideration at various times since war began possibility of impressing upon Iraqi and Egyptian Governments that it was their duty as Allies, as well as in their own obvious interest, to use all their influence, in whatever manner they thought best for the purpose, to end disturbances in Palestine. In opinion of His Majesty's Government, this duty is self-evident, even though His Majesty's Government are for various reasons neither able nor willing to modify the white per out a citation of the per of the citation of the per of the citation of the

6. No such approach has yet been made, partly because situation in Palestine is in any case improving. But although position of Ibn Saud is somewhat different, it may help you to know that this is line which His Majesty's Government would, in fact, probably take with Egyptian and Iraqi Governments if hereastly arose

(Addressed to Jedda, No. 133. Repeated to Bagdad, No. 378 Carro, No. 737,

and Berrut, No 52 (who should inform Damascus)

E 6784 6 311

No. 106

Sir B Newton to Viscount Halifus -(Received October 4)

(No 369) (Telegraphic)

Bagdad, October 3, 1939

MY telegram No. 351 I'rime Muster used the opportunity of the visit from the oriental secretary yesterday to press for reconsideration of the plan that Arab rulers should issue a pronouncement group undecypherable ing ampension of all opposition to the Musti should then publish an appeal for co-operation with the Alies in the present struggle against Germany Prime Minister and that he was well aware that His Majesty's Government and the High Commissioner may dislike the plan, because they thought it would revive morehand influence of the Mufts. He admitted that this night be so, but claimed that such an appeal would, in fact, weaken the Mufti's influence amongst extremists, where it was still considerable On the other hand, the proposed appeal by the Muft; would put an end to German prograganda based on Arab struggle in Palestine, and greatly strengthen the ha all quantity and planting restrong from oternal politica for the duration of the war. He urged that, in the present circumstances, the ortuntion in the whole Arabic world should be considered and not the circum stance of Pulestine alone. He mid that there were minor conditions and no bargaining, all that he wanted was an intimation from His Majesty's Government to the Governments concerned that there was no objection to the proposed as tron

He then reverted to the proposal that the Mufti and his family should come to live in Iraq. He promised the most binding guarantee would be taken that the Mufti would not indulge in any political activities, and argued that his coming would add to the prestige of the Government and silence his extremist opponents. While I think you should know that the Prime Minister still has this latter idea in mad. I consider be is being moved by sentiment rather than by reason and that the presence of the Mufti in Iraq would be most objectionable. It would be a focus of propaganda and intrigue and greatly encourage mischief mongers and all those already inclined to the view that the Araba should now demand future concessions in Palestine in return for their present support in the war

(Repeated to Jerusalem, No. 38. Damascus, No. 13. Jedda, No. 40. Berrut, No. 15. and Saving to Cairo and Mice (by bag))

'E 6038 6 31]

No. 107

Convul General, Beirut, to Viscount Ratifus. (Received October 15)

(No. 59)
(Telegraphic)
Recent October 15, 1039

MUNTI escaped during the night. All frontier posts warned (Especied to Jerusalem, No. 43, Paris, No. 7; Cairo, No. 18, Bagdad, No. 20, Jedda, Damascus; and M.I.C.E., unnumbered.)

No. 108.

Sir B Agiston to Viscount Hacitax - (Received October 16)

1 1461 I graphic)

Bagdad, October 16, 1939

REIRUT telegram No. 50.

Muft; and family (group undecypherable) palace in Bagdad about 11 A.M.

He is visiting the Prime Minister at 12 30 PM

Frime Minister has informed Adviser to the Interior that he will insust on the Mufti-

d) Descring I meelf who heart a cone or Britan

(2) Giving undertakings to live in Iraq, in complete sechinon, and to refrain from all political activities, or

(3) Leaving the country at once.

Adviser reports that the Prime Minister, who seemed to be disconcerted by the Mufti a acrival, declared his determination to prevent the Mufti from causing the revival of Palestinian agrication in It ...

Be note to a so to N 44 Mexico. No de la correcció M I Ch. and Jodda), Berrut, No. 17 (please repeat to Damascus), Tehran, No. 30, and Governor of India, No 7)

E 6784 6 31

No. 109

Viscount Halifax to Sir B Newton (Baydad)

(No 295)

Foreign Office October 17 1939

YOU'R telegram No. 200 [of 4th October : Desire of General Nurs to arrange for proclamations by the Arab States and Muft; calling off the rebellion in Patestine 1

Following raply was drafted before news of Mufu's escape was received and in now cent only for general guidance as to attitude of His Majesty's Govern

In general, It's Majesty's Constituent adhere to views expressed in a to caram No. 133 [of 2nd October] to Jedda, and so far as possible you al acte a juded by those views in any reply you make to General Nur-

2 Hit if you think that it will make General Nuri's internal position any easier if he is allowed to approach the Mufti (see last sentence of paragraph 3 of my telegram under reference) with a view to encouraging latter to make a declaration. His Majesty's Government do not wish to stand out too strongly on this particular point. You may therefore, if you think it the escape, take the line that what the Mufti does is no concern of His Majesty's Government, and that Iraqi Government must decide how best to carry out their clear duty of doing what they can to help His Majesty's Government in bringing Palestine troubles to an end, it must bowever, he clearly understood that His Majesty's Government can accept no responsibility for any advice given by Arab States to the Mufti, and are not asking the Arab States to give him any advice at all

"3. If my telegram under reference and the present telegram do not cover all the points which you think General Nuri may raise, please let me know

4. I entirely support your view with regard to removal of Mufti from

(Addressed to Bagdad, No. 395. Repeated to Jerusalem, No. 821, Jedda, No. 144, Beirnt, No. 54 (for Damascus), and Cairo, No. 764 (for M E.I C).)

E 6961 6 811

No. 110

Viscount Huistne to Sir B. Newton (Bagdad)

(No. 404.) Foreign Uffice, October 16, 1939 (Telegraphic.) Yell R telegroom Vo 998 of 18th October Arrival of the Mults in Bagdad You may inform Prime Minister that His Majesty's Government have learnt

with satisfaction of the attitude which he intends to adopt towards the Mufti-2. You will have seen from my telegram No. 305 [of 17th October] that, ever if the Mr. that remains it set a first threshe to set it a word have

seen no insuperable objection to an invitation by Arab States on lines of (1). In the process represents and desirable. They assume that (1) and (2) are comple-

mentary and not alternative

3. Should Mufts decline to give undertakings under (1) and (2). His May by strong to a town on which his most lot har be tack in on the whole, likely to be more dangerous in Iraq than in any other country. In fact, you might even suggest to General Nurs that, whatever undertakings the Mufts may give, his mere presence in Iraq is likely to be a source of continual trouble to His Majorty's Government and the Iraqi Government aline, and that it might be best from all points of view to tell Muffit that Iraqi Government would prefer him to move on as soon as possible.

4. But the solution which would suit His Majesty's Government best of all would be for Iraqi Government to hand him over to them. In that event, His Majorate a Control of the first of the action of participations have not well be well treater cong separate seems and and a men of spling as rate family with him. We would propose to remove him to some place where the climate involved no risk to his hearth. It would not be the Scycliclies. For your own information, we would have it in mind to remove him for at least the duration of the war to some spot relatively remote from Palestine, such as

5. I realise, however, that, whatever General Nuri's personal melinations. might be, he might be unable to agree to this course without seriously compromising his own political position, especially as it might be difficult to find a plausible legal excuse on which to base it. I can only, therefore, leave it to you to work for this solution if you see any means of doing so

a star de Metrose tado este a leg Ten agan or e stent o you to do your atmost to ensure that surveillance, which I assume will be exercised by Iraqi Government (although not yet montioned by General Nuri), is more real than that of French authorities in Syria has proved to be. In particular, it must be made clear that once Mufti has settled in Iraq under surveillance, he must not be allowed to change his mind and leave country without reference to His Majesty's Government.

" It has been maken and the Alignah a firsterment angle offer to awist I radi Government in providing guards, but I realise that this could only be done by bringing airmen from Habbinuniya to Mufti's place of residence, which would in itself be conspicuous, and that proposal might not be welcome to Iraqu Government on other grounds. If however, an opening presents itself for putting I to not be occupied use I provided that are offere companding his no.

Valressed to Bernd No. 404. Repeated to legisder No. 732. Alexandria (for Mice), No. 766, Jedda, No. 145, and Beirut (for Damsseus), No 561

E 7156 6 31]

No. 111

See B. Newton to Viscount Halifax .- (Received October 23)

(No. 403) Bagdad, October 23, 1939 (Telegraphic) (R) MY telegram No. 398, my telegram No. 402, and your telegram

telegram No. 351 re orted that Nurs Pasha approached [1 me] on 21st Septon seron the subject pend of R of the Warf rand companions oming to

Iraq. Shortly afterwards Jamal Hussami and party of Palestinian Arab leaders arrived in Bagdad, and the Prime Minister spoke at length on 2nd October to the oriental secretary on the same subject (my telegram No 360). A fortnight later the Mufti arrived here. This sequence of events suggests that in spite of my clear warnings of serious difficulties to which the presence of the Mufti in Iraq would give rise. Prime Minister may of His Majesty's Government could not be obtained

The Mufti is now the honoured guest of the Government. He is receiving calls from all people of importance and returning them, and anotheral delegations are coming from the provinces to welcome him. Whatever the Mufti's position mny he in Palestine, to Prime Minister and everybody here he is the hero of the

struggle of the Palestinian Arabs against Zionian

In such circumstances I see no hope whatever of permaiting Prime Minister to hand over the Muft; or to expel him from the country or to keep him under rigorous surveillance indicated in the second part of paragraph 5 of your telegram No. 402 The most that can be expected in that undertakings should be taken from the Mufti to abstain from political activitity, and that he should be arranged to make a declaration of his support of Allied cause. If he or the Prime Minister suspect that we want mich a declaration, they may, however, begin

will of course, do my atmost to keep Iraqi Government up to the maritenance of the assurances given to me by the Minister for Forcign Affairs and confirmed by the Prime Minister, but it will not be easy. These assurances were not anontaneous, but given when I referred myself to the arrival of the Mufti-Iraqi Government have no doubt been anxious as to how His Majosty's Government would receive the news and may (see paragraph [1 1]) have had a guilty and little reporter of the Alten of the land to their own true feelings, compromise their position if they gave way and tend to make His Majesty's Government very unpopular

(Repeated to Jerusalem, No. 47, Jedda No. 43, and Alexandria No. 61)

E 7214 6 311

No. 112

Cansul General Harard to Viscount Habijus (Received October 28)

(Sir 108) M La

Resent October 16 1939

W. Her term a to my accept No. 58 of the 18th October announcing that the Mattibal and to a decision of last the state of the s I relate to the second to the second of the second that the serve med promote the property of the data destitution in the

2 In research to the late think were now any or t winger of the Mile was and dress away to all with west writing at the gate all a said on the total departure, being under the paper so at that they were the Mat a word of a drive. In the evaning the car did not return, but this again, whilst it struck the guard as being we seed the reason has been super as of the place of second by et Ramadhan, which had (ust begun, it is not unusual for people to remain away to through their fast with the first

3. It was the Mufti's habit to go for a walk every afternoon, accompanied Ly one This game to be he list not of part to be have us the effection of the 14th. The guard sent up to ask whether he intended to go out, and received the reply that as it was Ramadhan, the Mufti would not go and wished to remain at home. This again seemed natural and did not arouse any suspicion

4. On the morning of the 15th the guards noticed an unusual going and coming in the house, and asked the reason. They were told that the Mufti could

not be found.

5. The chief of the Security Police was immediately informed, and instructions to keep watch were telegraphed to all frontser posts, but without result.

6. The authorities now presume that the Mufti escaped disguised as a woman in the party that left the bouse on the morning of the 14th October, and that he thus repeated the method of escape which, almost exactly two years before, he had adopted when he fled from Jerusalem.

7 There had been for some time previously rumours to the effect that the Mufti wished to go either to Iraq or to Saudi Arabia, and these rumours were so persistent that the High Commissioner sent to the Mufti to ask what truth there was it was a time Marti me, op the latter to the should

go to Iraq, but he himself thought that he was better off where he was, and intended to stay

8. It is impossible to say whether he was merely trying to hoodwink the authorities at the time or whether his departure was a sudden inspiration A separate of all and a fit is a fitter that they have the fite had left all his clothes behind, and even his seal. He had however taken all his papers. In addition stocks of rice and charcoal sufficient for the whole winter were found in his house. The four members of the Arab Committee at present in the Lebanon Dr. Hussein Khaldi, Hilmi Pasha, Fouad Sabah and Alfred Rock, apparently know nothing of the plan, and are consequently bitter at having been

eft in the lurch 9. On the other hand, there has been for some time a steady exodus of Palestinian extremists to Iraq When I received news on the 9th October from the Middle East Intelligence Centre that Amin Tamini and Wassif Kemal-two or we were the attendance to the land of t of the extreme had arrived in Iraq from Beitrat I immediately drew the attention of the Political Bureau of the High Commission, as well as that of the Director of the Sureté, to the matter, and asked when the persons whose names were on the list were galage a server to the orest to the were already confined in Palmyra, and that the political offenders, including those in the Mufti's immediate entourage, would be housed in Beit Mery-a village in the mountains -- as soon as Jemal Husseim and his mission returned from Bagdad I pointed out that there might not be many left by that time, but it was explained that the authorities had had difficulty in finding housing accommodation for them owing to the requisitioning of bouses by the French military authorities.

10 Again, on the morning of the 13th October I gave a copy of a report to both the Director of the Political Bureau of the French High Commission and to the chief of the Sareté, regarding a plot to assessmate certain Palestraian moderate elements in Benut and elsewhere. In that report the exodus of Pulestiman extremists was emphasized and the writer of the report stated that he understood that the Mufti himself was secretly preparing to run away from the Lebanon. The chief of the Sureté promised that he would go carefully into the matter but within twenty four hours of his receiving the report the Multihad already fled

11 I am sending copies of this despatch to His Majesty's High Commissioner at Jerusalem, to His Majesty's Ambassadors at Paris. Carro and Bagdad to His Majesty's Minister at Jedda, to His Majesty's Consul at Damascus and to the Middle East Intelligence Centre

I have. & G T HAVARD

E 7234 6 31

No. 113

Sie B Newton to Present Habiar.- (Received October 29)

(No. 406)

Bundad, October 28, 1039 (Telegraphic)

Of R telegram No. 845 to Jerusalem.

The Prime Minister informed the oriental secretary on 27th October that both Iba Saud and the Egyptian Prime Minister had telegraphed to him suggesting that the Government of Iraq and Egypt and Saudi Arahia should approach His Majesty's Government with a view to the release of Arabs interned in Palestine for political reasons.

2. The Prime Minister had replied by [!radio] suggesting it would be part talle can a tener amost to fire at these was an admit of ripies of pietes out propriete the contract of the period of and an opportunity to enquire through me what response His Majesty's Governnot wish an appeal to be made unless His Majesty's Government were bound to respond favourably, but in that event the appeal would be made in whatever manner His Majesty's Government thought suitable. Nurr explained that so far as he was concerned this proposal had no connexion either with the plan for an appeal by the Arab Government for peace in Palestine, about which views were still being exchanged or with the proposal for a declaration of MV

2. I cannot, of course, judge of the position in other countries, but from my experience here I would suggest, while continuing to welcome normal thetfully discourage further joint intervention by the Arab Government in the affairs of Palestine. Political leaders in this country have plenty to do in ma nating its affairs and the less they, and public opinion generally, are taken up with those of Palestine the better. For in contemplating our alleged maltreatment of Arabs in Palestine, public opinion here is only too ready to large all but we are done to the latter of the large that we are the care Arab lenders were practical statesmen of moral courage and high calibre, able to resist temptation to bargain, and personally disinterested, there would still remain for the property of the second special products of the form are value an added teason for discouraging an intermediatry with whom he might And wat at we of we are about a

(Repeated to Cairo, No. 64; Jorusalem, No. 49, and Jedda, No. 45)

E 7278 8 817

No. 114

Convol-General Havard to Viscount Halifur-(Received November 1)

BIS Major's Count General & Service presents his simple as a this Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and, with reference . Beat the en No 17 to bear a till e lated the 229 2 October 1939 has the bonons to transmit to him a copy of French translation of letter from Mufti to French High Commissioner, duted the 14th October, 1939, respecting Mufti's expression of gratitude, &c.

Revent October 24, 1039

Faulosure

Mohammed Amin El Husseini to M. Punux, Ambaradeur de France, Haut. Commissaire de la République en Syrie et au Liban, Beyrouth.

Excellence.

The I Mb te is a dever at moment de quister e I mai de seiterer i we have now on all flat granted a post of granted course the one a top one the section except dot and example deright more south. I seed the denser to proceduring each or or your ner a recorder so is a votre to seriet and de co part du Coupernement pour de la de les tres to see but the presentes of an eride metallice after a mor seperation region de craits a resecting a restrict or a training

fariet en deta stares de mou separa a empes sefferes atre fi en a engagement que j avois, à mon arrivée au Libon comme réfugié politique, dont n in it for frame a see do no be a user as any entrary. The action of the task divise for less us at one in it charges or more of it conster a reasons publiques, voire même aux réunions religieuses dans les mosquées. Je n'ai pas. topone tere as a state that proceed in veneral in the constraint religiouse Nul doute que votre Excellence estime à lenr juste valeur les difficultés et embarras d un homme comme moi, qui s'empêche de remplir ses obligations religieuses.

J ai du suvre cette ligne de conduite pour tenir mon engagement et pour payer votre bonne action de réciprocité comme l'exigent la convenance et la courtoiste sociales. Mais j'au senti durant ces doraters mois et semaines que ma liberté individuelle était renduc très restreinte, malgré ma compiete observation des engagements et haut mentionnés. Je seus et suis complètement permiadé que ma liberté avait été enchaînée à la suite d'une pression exercée sur vous à mon endroit par les autorités britanniques. Si la chose dépendant de vous seul, vous n'agriez pas pris ces mesures si sévères parce que votre haute moralité de vous le permet pas, et parce que les Français apprécient hautement le sens et la valeur a saler of l'adre let l'ere d'eret our re faisant part e de leurs tradit, us

Bien que le Comité suprème arabe ait décidé de déployer tous ses efforts pour le règne de l'ordre en Palestine, le Gouvernement anglais ne cesse d'exercer sa pression et d'insister auprès de vous, ce qui a abouti à cet état de choses si intolérable où je me trouve empêché de me transporter dans une ville où je puisse

accomplir mes devoirs religieux en Syrie et au Liban-

Comme votre Excellence a précédemment déclaré qu'elle ne trouvait pas i inconvênient à mon départ pour un antre pays, ai à mon retour, si je voux, su I van, à moins que le Convernement anglais de s'y oppose et no s'y refuse, je me su vi de la la de quitter ce pays pour deux motifs. (I) Pour retrouver out 1 st personne 2 markens y er se trous serraccept que mor se un conse a causé et causera de la part des autorités anglaises.

J'ai décidé, Excellence, de me rendre dans un des pays arabes musulmans où

je trouverai le repon et la tranquillité

entremise les autorités françaises pour leur hospitalité et bienveillance, de confirmer à votre Excellence la teneur de ma précédente lettre en date du 9 Chasban 1358, et de vous exprimer ma gratitude et mon respect, ainsi qu'à tous vos collaborateurs que j'at connus durant mon séjour ses

il espère fermement que nous pourrons à l'avenir avoir ensemble une réunion amicale dans des circonstances meilleures que les circonstances actuelles et raffermir les relations d'affection et d'amitié entre la nation arabe et le noble

peuple français.

Venillez agréer, &c. MOHAMMED AMIN RI, HUSSEINI

1" Ramadan 1358 (14 octobre 1939)

E 7180 6 31

No. 115

Lucount Halifar to Sir B. Newton (Bagdad)

(No. 430) Foreign Office, November 2, 1939 Ol R telegram No. 404 [of 25th October : Mufti]

It seems that His Majesty's Government must choose between --

(1) Exercising strong pressure to have Muft; handed over or at least expelled,

(2) Making best of prospect of his residing in Bagdad under no more than nominal surveillance

2. Difficulty of (1) is that, if ordinary diplomatic pressure failed, His Majesty's Government might only be able to insist on compliance by measures which would seriously impair alliance, and might even create very situation (general disorder in Iraq, with consequent necessity for reinforcements in aircraft and troops, which it would be then of jet to avail in securing Matti s expulsion.

3. It is therefore a matter of balancing risks. Adulation which Mufti is

receiving suggests that, in spite of all sasarances, he may become a centre of in carne in Iraq and at cannot at any case be good for Best shiprestige. If serious trouble were certain to follow his intrigues, difficulties of (1) would have to be faced. But I feel that there is at least a good prospect of contrary happening.

s.c., of interest in bain waiting and his losing influence when, as you say, first enthusiasm has died down.

4. Unless, therefore, you feel that either (a) pressure under (1) could be successfully applied without apprehended dangers arising, or (b) Multi is so the stage these abspect than they are to a met the his description all back on (2)

5 As regards surveillance, it does not seem worth while troubling over details, since experience in Lebinon shows that nothing short of solitary confine ment will prevent his communicating with his followers somehow. Nevertheless, you should endeavour to have him placed under such surveillance as shall

(i) That, having once elected to stay, he cannot depart without His Majesty's Government being consulted, and

(ii) That some sort of watch is kept upon his visitors

U. Would it be possible for some of British police inspectors to take part in this surveillance ! I realise they are few in numbers, but if this could be arranged and given some publicity, it might at least suggest that Iraqi Government recognised their responsibilities to His Majesty's Government, (Palestine A contract of the state of the constables for this purpose, but this would no doubt be must unpalatable to Iraqu

7 As regards declaration by Mufti, High Commissioner is not in favour of this so far as Pulestine is concerned, and I want to other steer a a part of the to see any period leads a facility of the

an he at er steps to twent

will per a ser a dipolar or deal words elemented favoritied that I a Manage function of his condition is the fi mart , a top to Min er ter begges Vare contella frince Marie at that I got a provided to be at detailed the relief of septime year with the Ways a Govern at the oil May a rate and the arms and the appearance of the and a same arms to the and despera the day Marchaelass is of a time, a encouraging lawless activities in Palestine or Transpordan, His Majesty's Government would regard such action as equivalent to assisting the enemy, and would he compelled to demand that Iraqi Government should hand him over to them

9. I leave it to your decretion to hint that unless assurances of Iraqu Convernment are faithfully carried out. His Majesty's Government may not see It to proceed with credits. There are reasons, including unfortunate history of supply question, which tender any use of this weapon somewhat unsatisfactory But if Iraqi conduct is unsotisfactory, its use may, nevertheless, have to be

10. I may add that question has been raised of securing extradition under treaty of 2nd May, 1932. Difficulty is that in spite of strenous efforts during two years, no evidence whatever has been obtained which would convict Mufti

of complicity in any crime such as those listed in article 3

11 This telegram was drafted before receipt of your telegrams Nos 400 and 407 [of 28th October], which do not however seem to call for its revision In particular, they strongthen conclusion of paragraph 8 above

(Addressed in Bagdad, No. 430. Repeated to Jerusalem, No. 884)

E 7596/6/81|

No. 116

Sir B. Newton to Viscount Halifax - (Received Accember 21)

(No. 663) Bagdad, November 13, 1939. My Lord WITH affects of the property V 120 of 17 110 No other I have the honour to submit herewith some further observations on your Lordship's telegram No. 430 of the 2nd November

2. I agree generally with your appreciation of the situation created by the satisfied that more harm would be done to British interests by taking such a course than it is at all likely that the Mufti will be able to do himself

3. I agree, too, that it is of little use to attach much importance to details concerning surveillance. To be really effective, surveillance would have to be organised and carried out entirely by British personnel, and this, I fear, would be quite impossible to arrange. Nevertheless, I shall do my best to persuade the Iraqi Government to ensure that the Mufti shall not quit Iraq without His Majesty's Government being consulted and that a watch is kept on his visitors

4 At present, the Mufti is so well treated that I doubt whether he has any with to leave Iraq, and from the Prime Minister's observations to me on more than one occasion I gather that he has the Mufti under close if unobtrusive observation. It is obviously in Nuri Pasha's own interests to be well informed of all that the Mufts says and does, but there is no certainty that he will tell me of the reports that are made to him on this subject unless it is convenient for him to do so.

5. As regards the use of British police from Palestine to take part in the surveillance of the Mufti, I fear that the Iraqi Government could never be persuaded to accept a plan which would be a reflection on their own sovereignty and humiliating to the Muft; who is, after all, the honoured guest of a country which prides itself on having achieved independence. In Iraq there are no longer a . British police inspectors, and the two officers who remain in the police force in Bagdad occupy senior advisory positions, in which, I fear, they have no opportunity to exercise any considerable control over the arrangements made to Watch the Mufti

6. I may conveniently explain here that the Mufti and his entourage have now was a constructed for the wheath the first accommodated and have been metalled in a pleasant house in a suburb

utuated at the northern end of the city.

7 As I have already reported, I have spoken with considerable emphasis to the Minuter for Foreign Affairs in the sense of the eighth paragraph of year Lordship's telegram No. 439 of the 2nd November, and I repeated this statem ! to the Prime Manister when he called for a general conversation prior to be departure to Egypt for the Id beliefays which follow the month of Ramadan. It gravity of the view which He Majesty's Government take of the Mufti's arrival in Iraq and of the responsibility which they consider lies with the Iraqi Govern-I I was that makes I have a new work by the present it at any fit organising or encouraging lawless activities in Palestine and Transpordan

8. I should remark here that no reports have yet been received to indicate that the Muft; has shown any inclination to depart from the letter or the spirit of his undertakings to the Iraqi Government not to indulge in political activities. For this reason I considered it mexpedient at this stage to hint at any doubt of the good faith of the Iraqi Government or to link the credit proposals with the affects of H. Maft.

2 As regards the large number of Palestinian politicians and political example to the state of the sta presence in Hagdad, it is possible that, as progress is made with the arrangements discountries to your time to the first the fir will gradually return to Palestine, leaving the Mufti to continue a less animated life in Bagdad

10. I am sending a copy of this despatch to His Majesty's High Commis-

moner for Palestate

1 have &c (For the Ambassador). W E HOUSTOUN BOSWALL No. 117

Sir R Bullard to Viscount Hulifax (Received November 30)

(No. 163.)

(Telegraphic.) Jedda, Nacember 30, 1939

IBN SAUD says he has been surried by Iraq Government to approve or 1 get Yemen to approve draft declaration already accepted by Egypt, Iraq and I alestamans whereby His Majesty's Government would state that perce in Palestine will be rewarded by complete independence of Arab States at the end of the war. Ibn Sand is awaiting the views of His Majesty's Government before replying

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No. 118

Viscount Hullfag to Mr. Trutt (Jedda)

(Nn. 1763)

(Telegraphu.) Foreign Office, December 9, 1939. SIR R. BULLARD'S telegrams Nos. 168 and 164 of 30th November and

te were l'alestine I .. i ny inform The Sand that it would be impossible for His Majesty's to the agree to a declaration in the terms suggested. They cannot go beyond the policy laid down in the white paper, which offers Palestine a road to a see a fill - The state of the which will make possible the implementation of that policy. If the neighbouring Arab States wish to give advice to the Palestinians, they would best move their interests by orging them to take advantage of the opportunity with which His Majesty's Government have presented them

1 : your own information)

2. The worsh "Arab States" presumably include Syria and the Lebinson As we be do that the tell and a derivative which cantemplate their ultimate independence. But His Majesty's Government with a rest to the extra the court by the future date by which Transjordan may be expected to be able to stand alone. Moreover, His Majesty's Government obviously cannot make any promises on behalf of the French Government, and they do not wish to link the question of I lestine with that of territories for which they have no responsibility. You about therefore avoid any references to countries other than Palestine in your reply. If Ibn Saud later mentions them specifically, you may be guided generally by this paragraph in any immediate interim raply you feel called upon to make. and should for the rest say you will refer his enquiries to His Majesty's Governmen r f the state of property to a west thinking of Aden and the Persian Gulf States, but His Mayesty's Government could not, in any preparationes, make pronouncements about their ultimate independence.

3. It is possible that the brief summary of the draft declaration contained in The Soud's message may not securately reproduce its forms, and that it may contain nothing quite so categorical as a statement that a promise has been made by His Majesty's Government to grant "complete independence of the Arab States at the end of the war." In order, therefore, that there may be no misunderstanding it might be well to reproduce this phrase in your reply

4 As regards the Saud's views, it is not clear why a refusal by His Marcaty's Government to reply to the declaration should be taken as a tacit admission of their intention to grant independence, or why such a refusal should redound to the ultimate advantage of Iraq.

(Addressed to Jedda, No. 176. Repeated to Bagdad, No. 471, Cairo, No. 881. and let teach No 000's

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Memorandum respecting Russian State and Reclementsout Property in Pulestine

ON the 18th May 1923, the Soviet Russian trade delegation in this country v. communicated to the Foreign Office a memorandum stating that, according to information received by the Soviet Government, a body claiming to represent the Russian Palestine Society was about to sell a part of the society's real estate in Palestrae The memorandum proceeded to point out that, in virtue of a decree of the Council of People's Commissars of the 23rd January 5th February 1918 the society had been wound up and its movable and minovable property recognised as the property of the Soviet Russian State. The property of the former Russian Exclesiastical Mission which was subordinate to the former Holy Synod, had likewise become the property of the Soviet Russian State in virtue of the same decree The note finally asserted the claim of the Soviet Government to property of the former Ministry for Foreign Affairs in Palestine, such as consume buildings, &c., and decurred that the Soviet Government would bold His Majesty's Government responsible for the security of all this property u-til such time as the Soviet Government should be in a position to dispose of

it again.
2 In consultation with the Colonial Office, it was agreed that article 10 of North Maria. the Anglo-Russian Trade Agreement of the 16th March, 1921 which might have come been considered to have bearing on the question (since by its provisions the Sewart Government undertook to make no claim to the funds or other property of the late Imperial Russian Government in the United Kingdom), was not applicable to Palestine and it was therefore proposed to reply to the Soviet note to the effect that the validity in Palestine of the claim to the property in quest, or - r virtue of the legislation under which various categories of property in a Russia had been transferred to the Soviet Russian State, could only be determined in the Palestinian courts

3 The Colonial Office, however, felt that, in view of article 13 of the 8 TORREST OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR ment as the mandatory Power . O He. well Palestine which might be regarded by any religious community imperfect appreciation of the intense religious interest in the contract in felt throughout the world ' The Charte Other for the Collection of to ensure that " pending the formation of the Holy Places Comm secon reto in article 14 (of the Palestine mandate), and the approval of its functions by the Council of the League of Nations no executive or judicial decision should be taken in Palestine except in accordance with some approved procedure in such matters as might in the opinion of His Majesty's Government, come within the competence of, or necessitate a prior reference to, the said commission if and when it is appointed." It was therefore decided that no reply should be returned to the Saviet note pending the receipt of a full report from the High-Commissioner in Palest at

4 On the 13th February 1924 the Colonial Office communicated a report 8 1208-1300-200 which had been received from Sir Herbert Samuel, and also the draft of the reply offer which it was proposed to return to this report. In two letters, dated the 5th and Noncommerce 17th March, the Foreign Office concurred (subject to certain observations) in the proposed draft reply and agreed that until the position was fully cluridated, no reply should be returned to the rote from the Russian trade delegation

5 A memorandum containing a summary of the situation as it appeared a secretarist to the Foreign Office at that time was sent to the Colonial Office on the 1st May office. 1924, in a letter which pointed out the chief difference between the policy previously pursued and that now advocated, namely that instead of legal measures being instituted to prevent the delivery of ecclesiastical property in Palestine to the Soviet Government (in order that it should not be secularised). the property should be delivered to the Soviet Government if its title could be proved satisfactorily in the Polestinian courts, and the necessary stops should then he taken in accordance with the local legislation to prevent secularisationshould the Soviet Government contemplate such a course. It was proposed that of the Colonial Office concurred the principles and policy embodied in the memorandum would be adopted in discussing the question at the conference

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between His Majesty's Government and the Soviet Trade Delegation. The matter was not, however, raised at the conference nor was any mention of it made in the subsequent (unratified) Anglo-Soviet Trenty

F THE WIRE OF SATE the tall the tall the (Colonial Office and Foreign Office) on the 23rd Mar, 1924, and it was then agreed that the adoption of the course indicated in the preceding paragraph would estail a cortain risk, for, if the claims of the Soviet Government came up for judgment th present circumstances, the Palestine Courts might be forced to take a caldecision in a cause or matter in connexion with the Holy Places or religious buildings or sites in Palestine, or the rights or claims relating to the different religious communities in that country, and His Majesty's Government could in no etreumstances contemplate such a decision being taken except by some procedure which had been definitely approved by the Comicil of the League of Nations. It was therefore proposed that immediate steps should be taken to remove from the jurisdiction of the Palestine Courts any cause or matter of this nature; and that if it were doubtful whether the matter in dispute fell within the definition gar ase the established which the temporal whosh and reide it in accordance with such instructions as he might receive from the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Provisions to this effect were accordingly embal d he file His Parent in a sweet rengated on the 25th July, 1924

7 This action removed the immediate risk of any decision being taken in falling within the category of Holy Places, &c., as defined in the mandate). There remained, however, the danger that if certain other property not coming within the scope of these articles, but, nevertheless, impressed with an implied trust for religious or charitable purposes, were transferred unconditionally to the Soviet Government, that property might be made liable to treatment such as would as the mandatory open to the charge of disregarding the intense religious interest in Palestine antertained throughout the world. It was accordingly agreed that local legislation should be feamed in Palestine, as soon as the Order in Council had been promulgated, to ensure that the Palestine courts would in effect, safeguard the purposes for which property in that country was originally acquired by not built and the Real Property of the Research Best at Mission. Action of this kind was all the more necessary in view of the fact that some of the property of those two bodies had been registered in the name of the late Imperial Russian Covernment, and it was thus difficult to resist the contention that the Soviet Government was the successor of that Government in respect to the transfer of the been effected sofely because the Ottoman Government did not permit foreign Hatti the appears to be we we extend a force of the of the mandstory was to protect the properties against a Government which had no olaim to be regarded as a protector of Christian interests. The "Charitable Trusts Ordinance," embodying the necessary safeguards was therefore framed and was promulgated in September 1924.

B. As regards the steps to be taken as soon as a concrete case arose in which the matter at issue was ruled to be out of the jurisdiction of the Palestine courts in accordance with the Order in Conneil, it was agreed that the matter should be referred to the Council of the Langue of Nations and that proposals to the following effect about be laid before that body for approval —

Pending the formation of the Holy Places Commission for which provision was made in article 14 of the mandate, matters decided by the right Commissioner to fall within that commission's competence abould be find before a special ad hoc commission, composed of the Chief Justice of Palestine and not less than two British indiges of the Palestine courts, and charged with the duty of enabling the mandatory to carry out the provisions of article 13 of the mandate

9. The Foreign Office, in agreeing to the composition of the ad Acc commission as indicated above, insisted that no questions should be referred to it except those concerning Russian exclasional property. No concrete case of this kind has yet arisen

19. Meanwhile, M. Bitner, a secretary of the Soviet Mission in London, had on the 30th May, 1924, enquired informally whether there would be any

position with regard to Russian Government property there, and on the 170 1 M R

of the Russian Government and of the "former" Russian Ecclesiastical Mission the alienation of which, according to information received by his Government.

was contemplated He further requested facilities for a representative of the Soviet Government to proceed to Palestine and take measures to safeguard that Government's property (i.e., the property claimed by them). These enquiries entailed considerable correspondence with the Colonial Office and the High Commissioner for Palestine, and the Colonial Office held that the subject could not be cattefactorily dealt with until the Order in Council had been promulgated to the Trusts Ordinance had been prepared. On the 24th October Makeyew was informed as follows.

(4) No transactions were taking place in Palestine in regard to property resistered in the name of the Russian Government Ecclesiastical Mission, or Lay Orthodox Society, and the local authorities had been directed not to pass any such transactions without reference to the Palestine Government.

(b) As regards the question of sending a representative of the Soviet Government to Palestine, M. Rakovsky was asked to state precisely what steps it was proposed that this representative should take in the matter and whether he would have any official status during his tast.

to establish its title to any property in Palestine, the ownership of which was a matter of dispute, the proper course for it to take was to prove its title thereto in the Patestine courts. It appeared however that some at any rate of the property might belong to the entegory mentioned in articles 13 and 14 of the mandate, and in view of the obligations assumed by His Majesty's Government under those articles, an Order in Council had recently been promulgated removing from the jurisdiction of the ordinary courts all causes or matters relating to the Holy Places. &

A copy of the Order in Council was anclosed

If After a silence of eighteen months, M. Maisky, Charge d'Affaires, E mayinous as esterim, in his reply of the 9th March, 1926, regarding the functions to be own assigned to the representative whom the Soviet Government whiled to surplication, stated that those functions would be to investigate the nature, situation and "misuse" of the property registered in the name of the Russian Government, to protect it against "further punder," and to take steps in connexion with "past unlawful transactions." M. Maisky did not state whether the Soviet representative would have any official status during the proposed visit.

Office, firstly, that in the event of the Soviet Government desiring to establish its title to any property in Palestine, the ownership of which was a matter to the Palestine courts, and, secondly, that if and when the Soviet claims were roled to be out of the jurisdiction of these courts, to refer the matter to the Council of the League with the suggestion that all ad her commission should be appointed to adjudicate on this question. The first stage of the procedure had been explained to the Soviet representative, but the second had been withheld, and the question to be settled was whether the Soviet Government should or should not now be afforded the facilities they requested with the object of obtaining the necessary information prior to bringing their claim before the Palestine courts.

Patestine who are made to the Column Office to the Government of Executional Platestine who are made to the appointed to visit Palestine, but affered, through the proper channels, to furnish the Soviet Government with any particular are read to the state of the proper less for which the Soviet Government might formally apply

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14 As a result, a note was addressed to M. Krassin, the Soviet Charge d Affaires, in which it was stated that His Majesty's Government, after careful consideration, were " unable to agree to the despatch of a representative of the Soviet Government to Palestrae," but repeated the offer mode by the Government of Palestine regarding the communication of any information which the

a moverament might require

15 M Krassin, in an offensive note in reply, pointed out that this refusal on the part of His Majosty's Government to allow a Soviet representative to enter Palestine, "by presenting the Government of the USSR to take steps for the protection of their properties against plunder," forced the Soviet Government to place upon the British Government the responsibility for the maintenance of the integrity of such property of the USSR in Palestine, and to reserve to uself the right to demand from the British Government compensation for any losses the USSR may suffer as a result of the refusal

16. Since it was precisely because His Majesty's Government did not corognue any Soviet right over this property, or admit that it had been "plandered," and since, in any case, the Soviet claim for compensation would be as high as possible (apart from the question whather a representative had previously viewed it), the threat contained in the note was not considered formid-

able, and it was decided to leave the note management

17 In the meantime the Russian Ecclesiastical Mission in Polestine was finding itself in a precarious financial position, owing debts to contractors, tradesmen and private individuals to the amount of some £12,000. As a result of likes brought against the mission their revenues had been attached by the discret court, but after assurance had been given that every effort would be made to provide the mission with funds to meet their obligations by the sale of some of their properties, and the better disposition of other properties, as had no religious atgraficance or character, the Executive Office consented to suspend execution and, in the circumstances, it became orgent that the Government of Palestine should take action to enable the administrator of the Russian properties to carry out one of three schemes

(i) To grant a moratorium in favour of the mosion

(2) To permit a building lease project to be carried into effect

(3) To authorise the safe of properties registered in the name of the mission.

18 It was eventually decided that the practical advantages of allowing the building lease to be carried into effect outweighed the political disadvantages attaching thereto, subject to the establishment of a proper measure of financial

a clover the massion.

19 Second showever, it transpired that, even if the proposed building re see wer and track a real would still not get out of the financial 1 - 1 - 1 commerciate proposed to approve the High Cot see a case of the outlying properties should be sold on the Foreign Office considered that such sale d at d or see we resistors of the mission have obtained an order of the war of the Soviet and that, in the event of the claim of the Soviet tener a ber go a berry build to arbitration. His Majosty a and the second s property is the same lasts been covered and and a second and of the state of it had been carried out by an administrative order of the Government. If a mer a service and the Marter of contract and if rets to be so a state of the contract to on the contract the 1, ta become to the executive, is the star and a second second to the former fere with the judgment with an a tree country of a const

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20 Chartes a was prost the fact to Paris who reg I was the a secretical first or a proved ash His Mr on a season in and the transfer of the season of the but the fire the transmitted that the state of the states between sovereign States, and the the transfer and a state of a state of a denying the administrator the total week or the new or the new or percessor

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21 In view of these considerations, the Foreign Office withdrew their obections and agreed that the administrator should be allowed to dispose of properties at his discretion. In order, however, to minimise so far as possible the

possibility of difficulties arising with the Soviet Government over this question, It was asked that property should only be sold to such extent as might be necessary to meet the ringms of creditors who either had obtained a judgment which they would be entitled to have enforced by execution and sale, or were in a position to obtain such a judgment by reason of the fact that their clauss are undisputed. It

was further suggested in the Foreign Office letter that, in selecting properties to sell, preference should be given to properties which were not registered in the

harne of the former Russian Government

it was, however, eventually found with creditors and by loans from disposary of the first of the state of the s bittery consists. An ext of the same as a section of fings on the state of

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24 th or Mert tolla erel se patron e alle Frenchistan and the second sec Manager of Manager Al Manager Al Manager Manag

Conservation and the second 20 In a to a second to the tree total was possible as the contract of th permission for a Society of the first transfer of the properties, but II or you to be real law or so that a most that, if permission were given that the second seco

claim to the possession of these properties.

26. It was finally agreed after consultation with the High Commissioner a reasonable for Palestine, that, should M Mussky report to the matter, he could be informed used that there would be no objection to desputch of a representative to l'alestine on the conditions laid down in the preceding paragraph. But, unless the Soviet Ambassador himself made some further move, further consideration of the question was to be deferred, and it was hoped that the Soviet Government would, in fact, not raise this matter with His Majesty's Government until the international situation became clearer

27 A despatch from the High Commissioner for Palest ne of the Kassassana 10th November, 1939 of which a copy was received in the Foreign Office in the (1986) course of correspondence with the Colonial Office, contains some details of the

Russian religious bodies in Palestine and their properties.

Eastern Department, December 15, 1989

E 8075 8 81)

No. 120

Dr. Weizmann to Viscount Halifox .- (Received December 22)

Jewish Agency for Polestine. London, Nucember 30, 1939.

Dear Lord Halifax. ON the outbreak of war the Jowish Agency declared, on behalf of the Jowish. people their desire to render their utmost assurance to Great Britain an every sphere of war activity. I wrote to the Prime Minister in this sense, and a similar statement was resided by our executive in Jerusalem. With regard to the differences which had arisen over the white paper, I said that " we would like these differences to give way before the greater and more pressing necessities o the time." We understood that our offer of co-operation was welcome, and it seemed reasonable to assume that while the war instead, nothing would be done by

His Majesty's Government which would make our co-operation more difficult. A receiver the street as a competition of the relativity of the south validity of the white paper had been very seriously questioned by the Permanent Mandates Commission. We thought that Great Britain, standing for the rule of law and for international justice, would not ignore the views expressed by the

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spokesmen of unpartens public optimize on the Permanent Mandates Commission, or proceed to take further steps to implement the white paper in disregard of the fact that the admittedly new policy had not been approved by the Lengue Council.

I was greatly encouraged by the understanding and sympathy shown by you to our previous conversations. But the practice of His Majesty's trocerument. 45 represented by the Colonial Office continues to be based on a resolve to implement the white paper as fully as possible, without the alightest regard for the effect which this will have upon Jewish co-operation in the present emergency. Sometitues we even have the impression that a war effort on the part of the Jewish people is opposed for fear that the credit which we would gain thereby might interfers with the policy of applying the white paper with full regoin in the

Here are some of the main dehenaties with which we have to contend on this Mar Pige

(i) The suspension of Jewish immigration into Palestine for the current half year with a prospect of indefinite prolongation, has been made to apply even to refugees, with the result that, for the first time since the establishment of the British mandatory regime in Palestine, only won-dows can qualify for immigration under the new quota. We contand that this ban on refuges immigration is contrary even to the white paper, which promised certificates for 25,000 refugees subject only to the condition that they should be admitted " as soon as the High Commononer is suttained that adequate provision for their maintainines in assured. We greatly appreciate the facilities afforded to us for taking out of Germany some 3,000 managements to whom certificates had been given before the war, but this appreciation in no way duninishes our sense of injury that, just at a time when almost 2 million Polish Jews are completely crushed under the Nazi occupation regime, Great Britain should impose an absolute har on the entry into Palestine even of those of them who have managed to escape and impose it by an arbitrary, and in our opinion untenable. interpretation of the white paper itself

(it) We are now threatened with the implementation of the land provisions Tel at one also send only to be not Palestine against us, and introduce discrimination on grounds of race and religion-provisions which the Permanent Mandates Commission. unanimously declared to be incompatible with the interpretation of the mandate hitherto in force, and which a majority of its members judged to be contrary to any other construction which might properly

be placed upon the mandate.

The adoption of such a measure at such a time would be bound to produce deep resentment among our people both in Palestine and outside, and would take the heart out of their enthusiasm for

to What are purple the that we seem a contribute any often the top as a collection of the state of the same of the sa I to the all is I is I have been at in the is it extlict I wish or it was not a great to be former we still still some on the still some for the production accounts you was a served Personal reference of doards were swed to use precedence over military interests.

(iv) Jews trained for self-defence are the basic material for our offer of man power. But the authorities in Palestine are apparently preparing severely to reduce our legally organised defence formations while informal military training, which has been going on for years past with the tacit acquiescence of the anthorities, has been turned ad declared to be a preparation for rebellion. Men who and distinguished service with the British forces in Palestine are now lying in prison on rags, half starved and treated as criminals.

(v) Concrete proposals have been put forward on the Jewish side for utilising our industrial resources in Palestine as a supply-base for the armed forces in the East. We have reason to believe that the importance of this offer is fully realised in the highest naval and military quarters. But here again apprehensions on political grounds, lest His Majesty's Government should meur some obligations to the Jows, seem to militate against projects of undoubted value. The Jews are made to feel that the very fact that an offer of help comes from them is enough to condemn it

You will understand how deeply worried I am to think that, in going to America, I shall be leaving all these pending issues in such an unclear and-as far as prevalent practice is concerned-negative condition. In the hand law to be Police to S to S server to See the Town it l alestine to be treated as suspects, or as people whose soyalty and readiness to serve deserve to be encouraged \(^{1}\) Are political considerations rooted in the white paper policy to be allowed to defeat schemes of practical assistance in the conduct of the war or are British was interests to prevail! I feel that I owe it to my colleagues whom I am leaving here in charge as well as to my friends in America, to whom I shall have to report on the attention to do my atmost new to achieve clarity on these fundamental points

Yours very sincerely. CH WEIZMANN

E 8075 6 311

No. 121

Fracount Habifas to Dr. Weizmann

Foreign Office, December 19, 1939 Dear Dr. Weizmann, SINCE we had our talk at the Foreign Othos on the 30th November I have liven further thought to the letter which you left with me, and I have taken

the opportunity of docuous with others the matters at issue

As I have already told you, I have no authority to ducine with you the affairs of Palestine, which are outside my province, nor is my acquisitance with such questions sufficiently close and continuous to enable use to reply in detail to the various points raised in your letter. Writing, however, as a member of the Cabinet which was collectively responsible for the recent white paper on Palestine policy, I may perhaps venture to give you my opinion on the broader aspect of the question as I see it.

In the first place, may I remind you that the policy embedded in the white paper was adopted by the Cabmet, after long and anxious deliberation, as that most equitable solution of a bitter controversy and as the only course which would enable us to fulfil in equal measure our mandatory obligations to Jews and the material and the material and the materials to modify or postpone the application of the white paper policy in taxour of per spilled to west the er after the other "On steders for is

a governing consideration. The policy of the white paper became effective as soon as it had been approved by Farliament, and, as you know, our attitude is that, as that pulsey does not involve any amendment of the mandate, it does not require the prior approval of the League Council. Neither before the war nor since has the Government said or done anything to justify the assumption that implementation of the policy would be deferred either because it has not yet been approved by

the League Council or on account of the war situation

In conclusion, let me assure you that I am the last to underrate the value of Jewish sympathy and co-operation with the Allied war effort. But, highly as His Majesty's Government appreciated Jewish offers of assistance on the out break of war, it must not be overlooked that those offers were made unconditionally and were welcomed on that footing. So far as this country is concerned. we are putting our whole energy into a life-and-death struggle with Nazi Germany, the persecutor of Jewry in Central Europe, and by ridding Europe of Je present German regime well properties appears some to the I wash people.

Yours sincerely HALIFAX No. 122

Mr Johnson to Viscount Halifax .- (Received December 24)

United States Embassy, London,

December 21, 1939. My Lord,

UNDER instructions from my Government, based on information received from the American Consul tieneral at Jerusalem, I have the honour to invite your Lordship's attention to the establishment by the Palestine Government of an import licence system, effective the 11th December, 1939, applicable to some 422 stems of the total of 760 stems of merchandise in the Palestine Customs ciassification list, including almost all articles imported from the United States.

The Department of State is also informed that in an interview on the 12th December, 1939, between a representative of the American Cousulate-General and the economic adviser of the Palestine Government, the latter stated that he was anable to give assurances that American trade will not be subject to rear as placing it ex a less favor of le forcing that B tish toda with I'm st ne

The economic adviser is stated to have explained that the policy of the Palestine Government, in accordance with instructions from the British Government, is to accord preference to imports from British Empire sources, such a dicy having been justified by the economic adviser on the ground that the British loverament cannot cut Palestine adrift during the war, but must afford its currency and economic interests the protection of emergency measures applied throughout the British Empire.

You first on the part of the Palestre without out it dear not the agricult. American imports into Polestine with a view to reducing the demand for foreign exchange or for exchange from countries outside the sterling exchange control area would, of course, be viewed by my Government as violation of American treaty rights in Palestine and particularly those embodied in article 2 of the American-British Mandate Convention of the 3rd December, 1924, and the related article 18 of the mandate assuring American trade with l'alestine equality of treatment with that of the mandatory Power or of any foreign State.

While the United States Government is not duposed to raise any question regarding the adoption of measures in Palestine which may be reasonably necessary and consistent with the status of Palestine and the obligations of the British Government as mandatory for that territory, it cannot overlook illegal and unwarranted interferences with American treaty rights, and it does not fir ! staclf able to recognize either the necessity or justification for the administration of the exchange control and import beence system in Palestine in a classic or give proference to imports from British Empire sources, with a resultant discrimination against imports from the United States.

The foregoing observations are deemed equally applicable, mutativ mutandis, to British mandated territories in Africa, where a control import licence system is understood to have been introduced similar to that in Palestine.

I have the honour to add that the United States Government feels confident that, in accordance with the obligations under its mandate conventions with the United States, the British Government will continue to recognise that American products must be admitted to Palestine and British mandated territories in Africa on a basis of full equality in all respects with British and all other

> I have, & HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON. Charge d'Affaires ad interim

TE 8033 6 311

No. 12

MEMORANDA RESPECTING THE MEMALEN HESS IN CORRES PONDENCE" OF 1915 AND 1916 AND CERTAIN SUBSEQUENT STATEMENTS MADE ON BEHALF OF HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERN MENT IN REGARD TO THE FUTURE STATUS OF PALESTINE

(Printed December 1930)

- Summers of Historical Decements from the Outbreak of War between Great Britain and Turkey 1914 to the Outbeak of the Royalt of the Sheet of Mooca in June 1916 (Arab Bureau Verminber 20, 1916, printed January 1923 as Serent (00)2)(1)
- W. I. School of Polestino from the Area assigned to Arab. Mr.Ma. sin. Human terrospondence of 1915-16 . Mr. W. J.
- to the Arab Reads Range Property of the to the McMahon Property of the to the McMahon Property of the total and th March 1916, with an introduction. (January 25, 1930)
- 4 " The Juridical Resis of the Arab Claim to Palestine" (Foreign Office J v as 4 v
- 5 "The texts of the "Kitchenee-Alds lish" and "McMalone Raisein" gerrespondence 1914 18 and their Source.' (Porego Office Japuary 28, 1989)
- C "The Juridical Basis of the Arab Claim to Palestine. Views of the Lord Chancellor. (Mr II L Beggellar January 20 1930)
- ¹⁷ The McMahon-Russian correspondence. Results of the ensuration of the Arabic C visit of certain observe primages. (Mr. A. C. Trott. January 31, 1980).
- 8 Correspondence between Sir Renes McMahon. The Majorty a High Count nationer at a net and the Short Human of Moces, as circulated to the Arab Continuous on Palestine Lebruary 14, 1909 (5)
- n. "The Legst Basis of the Arab Claim to Palestone, some additional considerations," sink four appendices. (Foreign Office February 21, 1980)
- O "The Sylve-Picot Agreement of May 1916 provinces regarding the special administra took for Palestone" (Mr. H. E. trees, Polituary 21, 1939)
- 1 The 'Mellishon Pietge of October 26, titles undesertous by Irin Manaca a Coverages with regard to this pledge (Foreign Office Pobrany 22, 1000)
- 12 Free Variable of the second of the second
- Mooda," (Ferrigo Offico Pelerinary 22, 1996)
- Modanou passes of Comment of the Working Office Polerary 28, 1989.)
- (Foreign Officer February 35, 1939.)
- General Sir Edu and Allenby a resummers to the Araba regarding the future of conquered Ottoman territory, October 1918. (Foreign Office February 25, 1939.)
- 17. " Lateral Translations of the Arabic Letter dated October 26, 1915." (Mr. J. Heyworth Dunne, School of Oriental Studies February 28, 1989)
- 18. Mr. J. Heyworth Dunne to Mr. Bengaliny, converning certain necessary changes in the English text of the "McMahon-Hussets Correspondence" suggested by Mr. Antonous and agreed to by himself. (February 25, 1930.)
- (1) Not reprinted in this collection (*) Not reprinted in this collection : we Note 1 to No 6 in the body of the inflection

- 21 "Correspondence between Sir Henry McMahon, His Majesty e High Commissioner at Carro and the Sherif Bussess of Mecca, July 1915-March 1946," as published (Miscellaneous No. 3, 1989). Cond. 5057. mined March 3, 1989 (2).
- 22. "Statements medo on behalf of His Moyesty a Government during the year 1919 in a second to the future statues of arriant parts of the Ottoman Empire." (Margallaneous Va. 4) (1909) Lind 5004 moved March 90, 1909 (*)
- 24 h s a s s s s s s a 1 - March 16, 1889 . / 4 .

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- 24 Records of the Meetings of the at the
 - of First meeting February 23, 1600
 - b) Second meeting Princip 34, 1980; (c) Third meeting Followery 38, 1880
 - of) Fourth meeting Murch 10, 1909
- 25 Its Chang Westerann to The Wisse March 32-published on Murch 33, 1969. communiting in Card. 5074 (No. 28) (2, 2230 6 21).
- t 1 h000, proported as a result of No 25
- Statement of Polary [to His Majority a Government us the United a ' (find 0010 May 1930) (4)
- 25 % and references to the Management thomein terrespondence, de made during the in the House of Connections on May 22 and May 21 and of the House of Londs on May 25, 1989;
- 20 Mr. C. W. Baxter to Sir Render Bullard, discossing the explanations given to King Homein shout the Sikes Pout Agreement (June 1 1930).
- 50 "Presentings of the Pernoment Mandatus Commission June 1992" Statements by the Secretary of State for the Culcium teaperting the Hegarth message &c.

Additional Memoranda not included in the Original Point of the Collection, but added when the Collection was included in the Egitery (Andre) Lature

Appendix L.—Foreign Office Departmental Mainte continenting on No. 25 about Mr. Benouley, March 18, 1990)

Appendix 2.—Note pun restam documents much by the Journal Agency for Polestine the Boyst Institute of Foreign Affairs, (Eastern Department Decomber #1 (180)

(Nort In the present collection the following finitesion appeared when the document to which they are appended was first produced -

** (**), (**), (**), (**) and (**) to (**). All others were added —the collection was — to be printed. In the case of the funtante to No. 3 a the collection, thus —ti was added when the introduction was written.)

(26) Not reprinted in this collection

(*) Not reprinted in this collection, except for the first three paragraphs (4) Not reprented in this collection, except for paragraphs 1. 7 and 19

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"Summary of Historical Documents from the Outbreak of War between Turkey and Great Britain, 1914, to the Outbreak of the Revolt of the Sheeif of Mecca in June 1916." (Arab Bureau : November 29, 1916, printed for the Foreign Office in January 1921: Secret 10812*)

Not reprinted

"Memorandum on the Exclusion of Palestine from the Aren assigned to Arab Independence by the McMahon Hussein Correspondence of 1915 16" (Mr W J Childe: October 24, 1930, printed for the Foreign Office Confidential 13778)

Not reprinted ,

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7.4

Correspondence relating to the Arab Revolt against the Ottoman Empire. comprising the "Kitchener Abdullah" Correspondence and the "McMahon Hussein " Correspondence. September 1914 to March 1916.

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Sheest Alabal ale

September 24 at 4

- (2) A tentors in of a letter from the Sherst Abdullah for Lord but. . . . (Received at the Hendersey, Carri, Ostober 50, 1914).
- (3) A translation of a letter from Mr. Chostham to the Sherif Abdollah, with a cosmogo from Lord K teliener Scrember L. 19-4.
- (d) A translation of a or from the Sherif Abdurah for Lord hatchener (Received at the Beardency, Care - at December 9, 1914)
- (5) A translation of a letter from the Sherif of Messa to Sir Henry McMabon, His Majordy a High Contrassioner at Core-(July 14, 1018)
- (fit A translation of a bitter from Bit H. McMalion to the Sherd of Merca. August 80, 1915
- (7) A translation of a letter from the Sherif of Messa to Sir R. McMahon September 9, 1915
- (5) A translation of a lotter from Bir H. McMahon to the Sherif of Mecca October 34 - 1915
- (F) A translation of a lotter from the Sheet of Mesea to Sir H. McMatten November 5, 1915
- (10) A translation of a latter from Sir H. McMahon to the Sherri of Meces December 14, 1915
- (11) A translation of a letter from the Sharil of Mocon to Sir H. McMalion January 1, 1916
- (12) A translation of a letter from Sir H. McMahon to the Sheril of Moces January 25, 1916.
- (18) A translation of a lotter from the Sherif of Meros to Sir H. McMahon February 18, 1916
- (14) A translation of a lotter from Sir S. McMahon to the Sharif of Mocea March 10, 1916.

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I beginned respectfity to state that I have received your messenger or I pros te letter and the as find for the excellence of your oping a or as atendit in less to my word. You are aware that if we do not continue to hold fast to the Moslem Khalifate it could not be imagined that we would fulfil obligations to any other authority. The is haved on two things, equally important; first,

") Mr. (now Sir Rosald) Storm, oriental secretary at the Residence at Caro. The Storm to the Storm of the Storm to the Storm of the Sto

" Total Recognition of the second of the second to the sec Abd at a transfer to a service at the service at th () She (see my - Au man Shi I)

religion; and, secondly, the Khalifate's restraint from interference with the diet a for a rasit ; the home our long standing privileges Asset of the state I above to a contract of the property of to a transfer to the termination of the state of the stat Mis in the contract of the con fr at i days we we we we talk the it which to less that is a sile of really a constraint that Para top will be as to another to subtle and court car and the Maria to Harak T the F A TY MET HER WORD IT SEE AN the man to return the section of the life deaths al merchanisters to a company of the card eath turn a with a contract property referred to a thought to god less who the a who was men with was and Record thousand the test of the season the extinct of effect to a series of little three factors a transfer of a first on the process of arriving their pater in the THE PERSON STORES WATER AND THE PERSON OF TH their expected a six over a regressifier to the addition, as free

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Lord Kitchener's salamus to Sherif Abdullah Germany has bought the Turkish Government with gold, notwithstanding that the contract of the Ottown larger las was sentented were all larged to vertical tore, against the will of the Sultan, through German pressure of men, and जारी १ १०

I had so of Marcon white court to post to post for a fine bits of the termination of the court o Br an is a big to a man it of the sa red and in a other of the From Hesselle to good at it epopular to good and the ogos of the Ottomatic. Till now we have defended Islam in the person of the Turks, hence forward it shall be in that of the noble Arnb

If the Arab nation assist England in this war that has been forced upon us a tieser Fright . It at arorage that no apternal intervention takes place to Aritan and will give Aribs every assistance gainst externe one go 100 TT - 155

It was best a on Arabel tree there will assume the Ishauf te of Mounter Mestra and second term one of the prof God out of a otherwal that says OCCUPETING.

(4).

A Translation of a Letter from the Sherif Abdullah for Lord Ketch-ur proceed by the Road any to ano on about December 9 . 914 I ad ded

After paying due respects years of the 12th 7 Lill calling been received with due be any at I reverence and we have taken it as a gasis for a Longard a

(9) The latter are the end Abdu all the manager An little we will Cours with it in many the part 1 29 4

reference for the present and future. In accordance with it, and in view of its lidelity and accord, our country has come to bold most conscientionally to your suggestions, and has undertaken to carry out faithfully what we said in our previous letter and what we confirm in the present one, and has avoided since our foregoing letter all that affects unfavourably your material and moral interests. Yes more, we are endeavouring to discourage any man who seeks to harm these interests—any one of those who are outside the pale of the Hejest colony.

If you could perceive our critical position in undertaking the matter, you would knew that a realist of the state of the s

In closing, I would remind you that we act upon the words of him who said." Perform ye the promise we make to God when ye pledge yourselves." We then pay to His Highness and yourself our best regards, requesting you to keep this correspondence secret until the right time should come.

(5)

A Translation of a Letter from the Sherif of Mecca to Sie Henry McMahon, His Majesty's High Commissioner at Cairo,(*) July 14, 1915

To his Renour.

Whereas the whole of the Arab nation, without any exception, have decided to the decided to the

At I whereas I have the training the state of the distribution and economic interests, and also of the attende of the above mentioned therefore need not be emphasized.

For these reasons the Arab nation see fit to limit themselves, as time is short, to asking the Government of Great Britain, if it should think fit for the approval, through her deputy or representative, of the following fundamental propositions, leaving out all things considered secondary in comparison with these, so that it may prepare all means necessary for attaining this noble purpose, until such time as it finds occasion for making the actual negotiations —

Firstly—England to acknowledge the independence of the Arab countries, bounded on the north by Mersina and Adams up to the 37° of latitude, on which degree fall Bright, Urfa, Mardin Midiat, Jezirat, Amadia, up to the border of Persia; on the east by the borders of Persia up to the Griff Besta to the sould be he liders, the area to be receipted of the position of Alex to remain as the area by the decrease the Mediterranean Sea up to Mersina. England to approve of the present of of an Arab Lycal fact of Island.

Secondly.—The Arab Government of the Sherif to acknowledge that Figured shall have the preference in all except to therefore a line Arab countries whenever conditions of enterprises are otherwise equal

Thirdly—For the security of this Arab independence and the certainty of such preference of economic enterprises, both high contracting parties to offer mutual assistance, to the best ability of their military and naval forces, to face any foreign Power which may attack either party. Peace not to be decided without agreement of both parties.

(10) Undated and masgned, but enclosed in an unugued personal letter, dated Samedan 2.

Fourthly - If one of the parties enters upon an aggressive conflict, the other party to assume a neutral attitude, and in case of such party wishing the other to join forces, both to meet and discuss the conditions

Fifthly—England to acknowledge the abolition of foreign processing the Arab countries, and to assist the Government of the Sherit in international convention for confirming such abolition

Sixthly — Articles 3 and 4 of this treaty to remain in vigour for fifteen years, and, if either wishes it to be renewed, one year's notice before lapse of treaty to be given

Consequently, and as the whole of the Arab nation have (praise be to God), they beg the Government of Great British to answer them positively or negatively in a period of thirty days after receiving this intimation and if this period should lapse before they receive an answer they reserve to themselves complete freedom of action. Moreover, we (the Sherif's family) will consider ourselves free in word and deed from the bonds of our previous declaration which we made through Alt Fifends

(6)

A Translation of a Letter from Sie II McMahon, His Mujesty's High Commissioner at Curso, to the Sherif of Meeca, August 30, 1915.

To his H gbness the Sherif Humeni,

(After compliments and solutations.)

We have the honour to thank you for your frank expressions of the oncerity of your feeling towards England. We rejoice, moreover, that your Highness and your people are of one opinion—that Arah interests are English interests and English Arab. To this intent we confirm to you the terms of Lord Kitchener's message,(") which reached you by the hund of Ah Effends, and in which was stated clearly our desire for the independence of Arahia and its inhabitants, together with our approval of the Arah Khulifate when it should be proclaimed We declare once more that His Majorty's Government would welcome the resumption of the Khulifate by an Arab of true race. With regard to the questions of the frontiers and be andaries, it would appear to be premittive to con-

h details in the best of war and while, in many portions

I sk is up to now in effective occupation, especially as we have

", rise and regret, that some of the Araba in those very parts, far
in assisting it, are neglecting this their supreme opportunity, and are lending
in arms to the German and the Turk to the new despoter and the old
oppressor

Severtheless we are ready to send your Highness for the Hely Cities and the noble Arabi the charitable offerings of Egypt, so soon as your Highness shall how and where they should be delivered. We are, moreover, arranging your messenger to be admitted and helped on any journey he may make to ourselves.

Friendly reassurances. Salutations.

A R McMAHON

7

A translation of a Letter from the Sharif of Mecca to Sir H McMahon, His

To his Excellency the Most Exalted, the Most Emineut—the British High Communicationer in Egypt, may God grant him Success

With great cheerfulness and delight I received your letter dated the 19 and regard, in spite of the impression I received from it of ambiguity and its tone of coldness and heutation with regard to our essential point

(11) See Decement No 3.

It is necessary to make clear to your Excellency our sincerity towards the illustrious British Empire and our confession of preference for it in all cases and matters and under all forms and circumstances. The real interests of the

followers of our religion necessitate this

Nevertheless, your Execulency will pardon me and permit me to say clearly that the coldness and besitation which you have displayed in the question of the limits and boundaries by saving that the discussion of these at present is of no use and is a loss of time, and that they are still in the hands of the Government which is ruling them, &c., might be taken to infer an estrangement or semeth my of the sort

As the limits and boundaries demanded are not those of one person whom We among the second of the sec but our peoples have seen that the life of their new proposal is bound at least

by these limits and their word is united on this.

Therefore they have found it necessary first to discuss this point with the Power in whom they now have their confidence and trust as a final appeal, vizthe Bustrious British Furtire.

thiteral translation of above passage . --

"And therefore they saw the discussion in it first the place of their confidence and trust the axis of final appeal now and that in the illustrature British Empire ")

Their reason for this union and confidence is mutual interest, the necessity of regulating territorial divisions and the feelings of their subabitants, so that they may know how to base their future and life, so not to meet her (England?) or any of her Allies in opposition to their resolution which would produce a contrary muse, which God forbid

(Literal translation of above passage as follows :--

"The feelings of its inhabitants to know how to have their future and life for not to meet her or one of the Allies in front of their resolution when the thing comes to a contrary result which God forbid ")

For the object is, honographs Minister, the troth which is established on a bisits which guarantees the essential sources of life in future

Yet within these binits they have not included places inhabited by a foreign

race. It is a vain show of words and titles,

May God have mercy on the Khalifate and comfort Modema in it.

I am confident that your Excellency will not doubt that it is not I personally who am demanding of these limits which include only our race, but that they are all proposals of the people who, in short, believe that they are processary for economie lefe.

Is thus not right, your Excellency the Minister!

our preference for loyalty towards you, whether you are satisfied with us, as has

been said, or angry

With reference to your remark in your letter above mentioned that some of our people are still doing their utmost in promoting the interests of Turkey, your goodness (lit. "perfectness") would not permit you to make this an excuse for the tone of coldness and heatatson with regard to our demands, demands which I cannot admit that you, as a man of sound opinion, will deny to be necessary for our existence, may, they are the essential essence of our life material and moral

Up to the present moment I am invaelf with all my might carrying out i to beactif the rest of the kingdom and I shall continue to do so unit I proved

Lind an edge officewise

In order to reassure your Excellency, I can declare that the whole country Together Wit Supple Was a second of the second orders, are all waiting the result of these negotiations, which are dependent only on your refusal or acceptance of the question of the limits and on your declaration. of safeguarding their religion first and then the rest of rights from any harm or

Whatever the illustrious Government of Great Britain finds conformable to its policy on this subject, communicate it to us and specify to us the course we

should follow

In all cases, it is only God's will which shall be executed, and it is God who

is the real factor in everything

With regard to our demand for grain for the natives, and the money ("surras") known to the Wakfa Ministry and all other articles sunt here will pilgrema' caravans, high Excellency, my intention in this matter is to confirm your proclamations to the whole world, and especially to the Moslem world, that your autagonism is confined only to the party which has usurped the rights of the Khalifate in which are included the rights of all Moslena.

Moreover, the said grain is from the special Wakis and has nothing to do

with politics.

if you think it should be, let the grain of the two years be transported in a special steamer to Jedda in an official manner, in the name of all the natives as usual and the captain of the steamer or the special "Mainir" detailed as usual every year to hand it over on his arrival at the port will send to the Governor of Jedda asking for the Mamur of the grain at Jedda or a responsible Manuer that is, the Manuer of the genus himself. He should make it a condition that he would (4 not) accept any receipt but that aigned by this Mainue

Let the captain of the steamer or the Mamur (detailed with the grain) be instructed that, if he finds anything contrary to this arrangement, he should warn them that he will return home with the cargo. Thereupon the Mamur and the special committee detailed with him, which is known as the committee of the

grain for the natives, will take over the grain in the proper fors-

Please accept my best regards and salutations.

If you choose to send a reply to thus, please send it with the bearer,

Shawal 29 1333

(8)

A Translation of a Latter from Sir H. McMahan, His Majorly's High Commissioner at Cairo, to the Sherif of Mecco, Octuber 24, 1915

I have received your letter of the 25th Shawal, 1833, with much pleasure and your expressions of friendliness and sincority have given me the greatest

I regret that you should have received from my last letter the impression that I regarded the question of the limits and boundaries with coldness and hesitation, such was not the case, but it appeared to me that the moment had not yet arrived when they could be most profitably discussed

I have realised, however, from your last letter that you regard the question as one of vital and orgent importance. I have, therefore, lost no time to a firm y the Covernment of Great Britain of the contents of your letter at the west great pleasure that I communicate to you as their behalf the following statement, which I am confident you will receive with satisfaction :-

The districts of Merona and Alexandretta and the purtions of Syria lying to the west of the districts of Damascus, Hama. Home and Aleppo cannot be said to be purely Arab, and should be excluded from the proposed lumits and houndaries.

With the above modification, and without prejudice to our existing treaties with Arab chiefs, we accept those limits and boundaries and in regard to those portions of the territories therein in which Great Britain is free to act without detriment to the interests of her ally. France, I am empowered in the name of the Government of Great Britain to give the following assurances and make the following reply to your letter :

(1) Subject to the above modifications, Great Britain is prepared to recognisand support the independence of the Araba within the territories ipeluded in the limits and boundaries proposed by the Shorif of Mecca.

(2) Great Britain will guarantee the Holy Places against all external aggresston and will recognise their inviolability.

(3) When the situation admits, Great Britain will give to the Araba ber advice, and will assist them to establish what may appear to be the most surtable forms of government in those various territories.

[21053]

4 On the other hand, it is understood that the Arabs have decided to seek the advice and guidance of Great Britain only, and that such European advisers and officials as may be required for the formation of a sound form of administration will be Be fish

5) With regard to the vilavets of Bagdad and Basen, the V recognise that the established position and interests of ... B : necessitate special measures of administrative control in order to secure these territories from foreign aggression, to promote the welfare of the local populations and to safeguard our mutual economic interests.

I am convinced that this declaration will assure you beyond all possible doubt of the sympathy of Great Britain towards the aspirutions of her traditional friends the Arabs, and will result in a firm and lasting alliance, the immediate results of which will be the expulsion of the Turks from the Arab countries and the freeing of the Arab peoples from the Turkish yoke which for so many years has pressed bearily upon them

I have confused myself in this lotter to the more vital and important questions. and if there are any other matters dealt with in your letters which I have omitted

to mention, we may discuss them at some convenient date in the future.

It was with very great relief and satisfaction that I heard of the safe arrival of the Holy Carpet and the accompanying offerings which, thanks to the clearness of your directions and the excellence of your arrangements, were landed without trouble or mushap, in space of the dangers and difficulties occasioned by the present and war. May God scott bring a lasting peace and freedom to all peoples I

I am southing this lotter by the hand of your trusted and excellent messenger Shoukh Mohammed Bin Arif Arayfan and he will inform you of the various matters of interest, but of new vital importance, which I have not mentioned in

this letter

2 4 11 2 -A HENRY MCMARON

A Trundation of a Letter from the Sherri of Merca to Six H. Mc Wakon, His Majesty's High Commissioner at Cairo, November 5, 1915

(In the name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate))

To his Excellency the most exalted and eminent Minister who is endowed with the highest authority and soundness of opinion. May God guide him to do His Will

I received with great pleasure your honoured letter, dated the 15th Zil Hijja. ,24th October, 1015), to which I beg to answer as follows

1. In order to facultate an agreement and to render a service to Islam, and at the same time to avoid all that may cause Islam troubles and hardships—see n reover, that we have great consideration for the distinguished qualities and dispositions of the Government of Grent Britain- we renounce our insistence on the inclusion of the Vilayets of Mersina and Adana in the Arab kingdom. But A A PER TENT velayets, and there is no difference between a Moslem and a Christian Arab, they

are both descendants of one forefather

We Moslems will follow the footsteps of the Commander of the Faithful Omne-ibn Khattab, and other khalifs succeeding him who ordered in the laws of the Mosfem faith that Moslems should treat the Christians as they treat themselves. He, Omar, declared with reference to Christians. "They will have the same privileges and submit to the same duties as ourselves." They will thus enjoy their civic rights masmuch as it accords with the general interests of the whole nation

Farmer 1 to certify the trace of the control of the control of the certification of the certi of all the khalifs who succeeded him; and as in them began the civilisation of the Arabs, and as their towns were the first towns bodt in Islam where the Arab power became so great; therefore, these provinces are greatly valued by all Araba

t at their traditions cannot be forgotten by them. Consequently, the Asab nations or make them submit to give up such a title to nobility. But in order to render an accord easy, and taking into consideration the assurances mentroped in the fifth arti le of your letter to keep and guard our . I interests in that country as they are one and the same for all these reasons

t agree to leave under the British administration for a short time those . . . ts now occupied by the British troops without the rights of either party being prejudiced thereby (especially those of the Arab nation, which interests are to it economic and vital), and against a suitable sum paid as compto the Arab Kingdom for the period of occupation, in order to meet the expubries which every new kingdom is bound to support, at the same time respecting your agreements with the sheikho of those districts, and especially those which are essential

3. In your desire to hasten the movement we see not only advantages, out provide paper of the secretary the I Major I the Moslems of the opposite party (as has already happened in the past), who would declare that we have resulted against Islam and ruined its forces. The second is that standing in the face of Turkey, which is supported by all the forces of Germany, we do not know what Great Britain and her Albes would do if one of the Entente Powers were weakened and oldiged to make peace. We fear this: the Arah nation will then be left alone in the face of Turkey together will her adies, but we would not at ail mind if we were to face the Turks alone. Therefore it in necessary to take these points into considerat on in order to avoid a peace being concluded in which the parties concerned may decide the fats of our people as if we had taken part in the war without making good our claims to official comoderation

4. The Aral con has a strong kel of that after this was in over the Turks, under German inflormed will direct their efforts to provoke the Arabs and violate their rights, both material and moral, to wipe out their nobility and honour and reduce them to atter submission, as they are determined to rum them entirely The reasons for the slowness shown in our action have already been stated

The total and the state of the 71 1 At 1 1 AT 1 and Germany, and that she will support and will effectively defend them, then to enter the war at once will no doubl, be in conformity with the general interest of the Arabs

8. Our letter, dated 20th Shandl 1333 (6th September 1015), saves us the trouble of repeating our opinions so to articles 3 and 4 of your hossured last letter regarding administration. Government advisors and officials, especially as yes have declared exalted Mn ister, that you will not interfere with internal affairs.

7 The arrival of a clear and definite answer as soon as possible to the above proposals is expected. We have done our utmost in making concessions in order to come to an agreement satisfying both parties. We know that our lot in this war will be either a success, which will guarantee to the Arabs a life becomin, their past history, or destruction in the attempt to attain their objects. Had it not been for the determination which I see in the Arabs for the attainment of their objects, I would have preferred to seclude myself on one of the heights of a mountain but they the Arabs, have insisted that I should guide the movement

May God keep you safe and victorious, as we devoutly hope and desire

Zil Hojja 27, 1833

(10)

A Translation of a Letter from Sir H. McMakon, Hix Majosty's High Commissioner at Cairo, to the Sherif of Mecca, December 14, 1915.

to Sherif Hussein

After customary greetings and acknowledgment of previous letter) I am a rate the term it is you rout they be they be they they be they Viersina and Adana from boundaries of the Arab territories. [21053]

TB

I also note with great pleasure and satisfaction your assurances that the Arabs are determined to act in conformity with the precepts laid down by Omar Ibu Khattab and the early Khahfs, which secure the rights and privileges of all religions aluxe.

In stating that the Arabs are ready to recognize and respect all our treaties with Arab chiefs, it is, of course, understood that this will apply to all territories included in the Arab kingdom, as the Government of Great Britain cannot repudiate engagements which already exist

With regard to the vilayets of Aleppo and Beirut, the Government of Great Britain have taken careful note of your observations, but, as the interests of our ally France are involved, the question will require careful consideration and a further communication on the subject will be addressed to you in due course.

The Government of Great Britain, as I have already informed you, are fra y le responsable to the state of the sta the Arab kingdom, but their interests demand, as you yourself have recognized, after 17. I I to a see the a land of the angelow safeguarding of these interests calls for a much fuller and more detailed consider . tion than the present cituation and the urgency of these negotiations permit.

We fully appreciate your desire for caption, and have no wish to urge you to hasty action, which might jeopardise the eventual success of your projects, but, in the meantime, it is most essential that you should spare no effort to attach all the Arab peoples to our united cause and urge them to afford no assistance to our enemies

It is on the success of these efforts and on the more active measures which the Arabs may bereafter take in support of our cause, when the time for action comes, that the permanence and atrength of our agreement must depend

Under these circumstances I am further directed by the Government of Great Britain to inform you that you may rest assured that Great Britain bas no intention of concluding any peace in terms of which the freedom of the Arab peoples from German and Turkish domination does not form an essential

As an earnest of our intentions, and in order to aid you in your efforts in our joint cause, I am sending you by your tristworthy messenger a sum of FAP UNU

> (Customary ending) H. McMAHON

.2 :

A Translation of a Letter from the Sherif of Mecca to Sir H McMahon, His Hajesty's High Commissionee at Cairo, January 1, 1918.

(In the Name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate)

To his Excellency the eminent, energetic and magnanimous Minister

We received from the bearez your two letters(") dated the 8th Safar (the 14th December, 1915), with great respect and honour, and I have understood their contents, which caused me the greatest pleasure and satisfaction as they removed that which had made me uneasy.

Your honour will have realised after the arrival of Mohammed (Faroki). Sherif and his interview with you, that all our procedure up to the present was of no personal inclination or the like, which would have been whonly unintelligible, but that everything was the result of the decisions and desires of our peoples, and that we are but transmitters and executants of such decisions. and desires in the position they (our people) have pressed upon us.

These truths are, in my opinion, very important and deserve your bonour's

special attention and consideration

With regard to what had been stated in your honoured communication conceruing El Iraq as to the matter of compensation for the period of occupation,

Albert 20, 100 to a --

we, in order to strengthen the confidence of Great Britain in our attitude and aret permedite Long v Dormand at the of our certainty and assurance in trusting her glorious Government, leave the determination of the amount to the perception of her wisdom and justice

As regards the northern parts and their coasts, we have already stated in our previous letter what were the utmost possible modifications, and all this was only done so, to fulfil those aspirations whose attainment is desired by the will of the Biessed and Supreme God. It is this same feeling and desire which impelled us to avoid what may possibly injure the aliance of Great Britain and France and the agreement made between them during the present wars and estamilies yet we find it our duty that the emment Minister should be sure that, at the first opportunity after this war is finished we shall ask you (what we avert our eves from to day) for what we now leave to France in Beirut and

I do not find it necessary to draw cour attention to the fact that our plan is of greater security to the interests and press, uption of the rights of Great Britain The said of the said and the said and the said of the He are may finally see all her own peoples in that contentment and advancement a she is endeavouring to establish for them now especially as her Allies being actor hours to us will be the germ of difficulties and discussion with which there will be no pence of mand. In addition to which the people of Heirit will decidedly never accept such isolations, and they may oblige us to undertake new measures which may exercise Great Britain, certainly not less than her present troubles. because of our belief and certainty in the reciprocity of our interests, which is The Part of the Pa the get as it to be an and or on the grant for many in the angle of the second 10 1 12 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

I do not be a second to the brong will imberet from the dead, the cor de-mathian with and in the second of your honoured letter. Therefore the honourable and eminent Minister should believe and be sure, together with the and the thirt will be the thirty who I Storm learnt from us two years ago. - w. w. w. s. j es . . et r to our attention, especially in view of that act a total al. we of which destiny drives towards us with great haste and electrician at a and those who are of our opinion may have reasons for such action that we do not be the state of the of the fall of

Your expression " we do not want to push you to any hasty action which might proportise the success of your aim " does not need any more explanation except what we may ask for when necessary such as arms, amminition &c I deem this sufficient as I have occupied much for ill and letter 1 by

to offer you my great veneration and respect

Salar 25, 1334

1-1

A Translation of a Letter from Ser H McMahon, His Majesty's High Commissioner at Cairo, to the Sheerf of Hreen, January 25 1916

(After customary greetings.) We have received with great pleasure and satisfaction your letter of the 25th Safar (1st January) at the hands of your trusty messenger, who has also transmitted to its your verbal messages

We fully realise and entirely appreciate the motives which guide you in this EL DE STEEL STEEL

We have note or you while not to the transfer to the note of the n take the question into careful consideration when the enemy has been defeated

and the time for peaceful settlement arrives. As regards the northern parts, we note with satisfaction your desire to avoid anything which might possibly injure the alliance of Great Britain and France

₹ 4 [21053]

I see you know, our fixed determination that nothing shall be permitted to interfere in the alightest degree with our united prosecution of this war to a victorious conclusion. Moreover, when the victory has been won, the friendship of Great Britain and France will become yet more firm and enduring, come by the blood of Englishmen and Frenchmen who have died side by side fighting for the cause of right and liberty

In this great cause Arabia is now associated, and God grant that the result of our mutual efforts and co-operation will bind as in a losting friendship to the

mutual welfare and happiness of us all

We are greatly pleased to hear of the action you are taking to win all the Arabs over to our joint cause and to dissuade them from giving any assistance to our element, and we leave it to your discretion to sevee the most involumble moment for further and more decided measures.

You will doubtless inform us by the bearer of this letter of any manner in which we can assest you, and your requests will always receive our immediate

consideration

You will have beard how El Saved Ahmed el Sherif el Senusu has been beguiled by evil advice tato houtile action, and it will be a great grief to you to know that he has been so far forgetful of the interests of the Arabs as to has lot with our commen. Masfortune has now overtaken him, and see treat

has lot with our enemies. Misfortune has now avertaken him and we trust int this will show him his error and lead him to peace for the sake of his poor magnified followers.

We are sending this letter by the hand of your good messenger, who will also lying to you all our news

With its name.

TO MEMATION

(13)

A Translation of a Letter from the Sherif of Meson to Sir H. McMahon, Hir Majesty's High Commissioner at Caira, February 18, 1916

the name of the Merciful, the Compassionate ')

Fo the most noble his Excultoncy the High Commissioner. May God protect him

(After compliments and respects.)

We received your Excellency's letter dated the 25th Rubi Fl Awal and its to "Jied us with the utmost pleasure and satisfaction at the attenuount of the required understanding and the intensey desired. I ask God to make easy one purposes and prosper our endeavours. Your Excellency will understand the work that is being done, and the reasons for it, from the following.

Firstly.—We had informed your Excellency that we had sent one of our sons to Syria to command the operations deemed necessary there. We have received a detailed report from him stating that the tyranites of the Government there have not left of the persons upon whom they could depend, whether of the different ranks of soldiers of of others, save only a few, and those of secondary importance, and that he is awaiting the arrival of the forces announced from

Arab regions as Aleppo and the south of Mosul, whose total is calculated at not less than 100,000 by their estimate, and he intends, if the majority of the forces mentioned are Arab, to begin the movement by them; and if otherwise, that is, of the Turks or others, he will observe their advance to the Canal, and when they legin to fight, his movements upon them will be different to what they expect.

forces to strengthen his brother (who is) in Syria, and with every possibility of occupying the railway line, or carrying out size operations as circumstances may its beginning with what we had levied as guards to keep the interior of the country quiet, they are of the people of Hejaz only for many reasons, which it would take too long to set forth, chiefly, the difficulties in the way of providing the country and to make it easy to bring reinforcements when needed, this is the

summery of what you weaked to understand. In my opinion, it is sufficient, and it is to be taken as a foundation and a standard as to our autions in the face of all changes and unforescen events which the sequence of events may show. It remains for us to state what we need at present —

Firstly.- The amount of £50,000 in gold for the monthly pay of the troops levied and other things the necessity of which needs no explanation. We beg you

to send it with all possible haste.

Secondly - Twenty thousand sacks of rice, 15 000 sacks of flow, 3,000 sacks of barley, 150 sacks of coffee, 150 sacks of sugar, 5 000 rifles of the modern pattern and the necessary amountion and 100 boxes of the two sample cartridges (enclosed) and of Martini Heavy cartridges and "Aza," that is, those of the rifles of the factory of St. Eticans in France for the use of those two kit ds of rifles of our tribes, it would not be amiss to send 500 boxes of both kinds.

Thirdly.-- We think it better that the place of deposit of all these things

should be Port andar

Fourthly. As the above previsions and mitotions are not needed until the beginning of the movement (of which we will inform you officially), they should terrain at the above place, and when we need them we will inform the Governor there of the place to which they may be conveyed, and of the intermediances who will carry orders for receiving them.

Fifthly The money required should be sent at once to the Governor of Port Sudan and a confidential agent will be sent by us to receive it, either all at once or in two matalments, according as he is able, and thus (3) is the (socret)

gn to be recognised for accepting the man

Sertaly. Our energy who will receive the money will be read to Port Sudan in three weeks' time, that is to say, he will be there on the 5th Jamed Awal (He 0th March) with a letter from us addressed to Al Khawaga Float Effends anying that he (Float) will pay how, in accordance with the letter the read of our properties, and the agenture will be clear in our name but we will asstruct a to sak for the Governor of the place, whom you will apprise of this person's arrival. After perusal of the letter the money should be given to how on condition that no discussion whatever is to be made with him of any question concerning us. We beginn most emphatically not to tell him anything, keeping this affair secret, and he should be trented apparently as if he were nothing out of the

of confidence in the bearer, it is only to avoid waste of time, for we are appointing him to a task elsewhere. At the same time, we beg you not to cablark or send lime to a stenior, or offently the means already arranged being sufficient.

Secondly Our representative, bearer of the present letter, has been definitely materiated to comme the arrival of this, and I think that los misses this time is finished, since the condition of things is known both in general and

letail, and there is no need for sending anyone else. In case of sending information, it will come from us; yet, as our next reprose it reach you after three weeks you may prepare matrustions for 1 in 10 take back. Yet let him be treated simply in appearance.

Righthly Let the British Government consider this inditury expenditure in accordance with the books which will be furnished it, explaining how the money

bas been spent

To conclude, my best and numberless salurations beyond all increase.

Rubr at Akhar 14, 1334

14)

4 Translation of a Letter from Sir II McMahan His Majesty x High Commissioner at Cairo, to the Sherif of Micca, March 10, 1916

(After customary greetings)

We have received your tetter of the 14th Rabi-el-Akhar (18th February) duly delivered by your trusted messenger

We are grateful to note the active measures which you propose to take. We consider them the most suitable in the existing circumstances, and they have the

approval of His Majesty's Government. I am pleased to be able to inform you that His Majesty's Government have approved of meeting your requests, and that which you asked to be sent with all haste is being despatched with your messenger, who is also the bearer of this letter

The remainder will be collected as quickly as possible and will be deposited. at Port Sudan, where it will remain until we hear from you officially of the beginning of the movement and of the places to which they may be conveyed and the intermediaries who will carry out the orders for receiving them.

The necessary matructions, as set forth in your letter, have been usned to the Governor at Port Sudan and be will arrange everything in accordance. with your wishes.

Your representative who brought your last letter has been duly facilitated th his journey to Jerzun, and every assistance has been given him in his mission, which we trust will be erowned with good results.

We have arranged that, on completion, he will be brought to Port Sudan, whence he will proceed by the safest means to join you and report the results.

We take the opportunity, in sending this letter, to explain to you a matter which might otherwise not have been clear to you, and which might have given rise to inisunderstanding. There are various Turkish posts and small garrisons. along the coasts of Arabia who are hostile to us, and who are said to be planning elements are a contract to the second to take hostile measures against these posts and garmeons, but we have tauged strict instructions that every care must be taken by our shape to differentiate. between the heatile Turkish garrisons and the innocent Arab inhabitants, towards whom we entertain such friendly feelings.

We give you notice of this matter in case distorted and false reports may reach you of the reasons for any action which we may be obliged to take.

We have heard rumours that our mutual enemies are endeavouring to construct boats for the purpose of laying mines in the Red Sea, and of otherwise injuring our interests there, and we beg of you that you will give us early information should you receive any confirmation of such reports.

We have beard that Ibn Rashid has been selling large quantities of camels. to the Turks, which are being sent up to Danuscus.

We hope that you will be able to use your influence with him in order that he may cease from this practice and, if he still persists, that you will be able to arrange for the Arabs who lie between him and Syria to seize the camels as they pass, a procedure which will be to our mutual advantage.

I am glad to be able to inform you that those misguided Arabs under Saved Ahmed of Semust, who have fallen victous to the wiles of Turkish and German intriguers, are now beginning to see the error of their ways and are coming in to us in large numbers, asking for forgiveness and friendship

We have severely defeated the forces which these intriguers had collected against us, and the eyes of the Arabs are now becoming open to the decent which has been practised upon them

Il was three added attack one by he Tarks halle t ameasus, are having a great effect in our favour, and are greatly belong the cause for which we are both working

We ask God to prosper your endeavours and to further the work which you have taken in band

In conclusion we beg you to accept our warmest salutations and expressions of friendship.

Jamad Awwal 6, 1334

A H McMAHON

E 6 6 811 E 764 6 31]

The Juridical Basis of the Arab Claim to Palestine (Circulated to the Cabinet on January 23, 1929, as (P 19 (39,)

243

I .- General

I is probable that, when the Arab Delegations arrive in London for the forth principles on which they have their claim to the exclusive possession and empty ment of the whole of Palestine maintain that this claim is unassalable on legal as a top of a topogo to be the case. The Arabi the contestable nature is not calculated to assist in animent of this object, but that, if they wish to ensure that their legal case 0.451 their views upon this aspect of the question to which His Majesty's Government H 21 , With the second The state of the s Armed and the second se 4 - A C C C STAN SC WAS IN THE BASE of His Majesty "McMabon-He reserved the destroy to star of PUT is a first of the first of the distribution of the first of the presented to the district

11 - The McMahon Burerin Correspondence

- 5. On the 24th October, 1915, Sir Henry McMahon, at that time British High contains the college place of the Hejaz, the following pledge concerning the boundaries of Arab independent countries :--
 - "The districts of Merseux and Alexandretta and the portions of Syrus aying to can be a fire a filter a be after I the party cannot be said to be purely Arab and should be excluded from the proposes. limits and boundaries. With the above modification and without prejudice to our existing treaties with Arab chiefs, we secept these length and boundaries and in regard to those portions of the territories therein in which Great Britain is free to not without detriment to the interests of her ally France, I am empowered in the name of the Government of Grent Britain to give the following assurance and make the following reply to
 - "Subject to the above modifications, Great Britain is prepared to consequence and expertedly taken a reserve to the and a state included in the limits and boundaries proposed by the Sherif of Mecca-
- 6. The Araba maintain that the territory now called Palestine (at that known or thought of as a Palestine") did not he "west of the district of Damascus and was thus included by the terms of the piedge, in the area in which Arab independence was to be recognised, and they hold that the existence of this pange almost to a B a Thoronog to the preped at a of that Declaration and the Mandate in which it is enshrined
- 7 The validity of this argument depends to a large extent on the precise meaning of the phrase "district of Damascue," in using which Sir H. McMahon made what may be termed a specific reservation respecting the territory to which his pledge was to apply. This phrase has been the subject of endless delate, the counter argument upon which His Majesty's Government have consistently based their case being the result of an examination of the Arabic version of the correspondence made in 1920 by Major (now Sir Hubert) Young, who had served on

the Arab Bureau in Cairo during part of the war. Major Young saw that the Acabic of the words "district of Damascus" had the meaning "Y ayet of Damascus" (a vilayet being the largest class of administrative area into which the Ottoman Empire was divided). Now the vilayet of which Damascus was the capital(") included Homs and Hama, but not Aleppo, which was the capital of a separate vilayet of that name. But the important point about its configuration was that, although it extended southward to the Gulf of Akaba, it excluded all of what — we called Palestine west of the Lake of Tiberina, the River Jordan and the Dead Sea and all of what is now the Lebanon or Syria west of the

of what is now called
was the camtal
therefore, depends
therefore, depends
therefore, depends
there is the west of Dane, whereby the western
was be medial line of the Lake of Tiberias, the
the area to the west of that boundary (devided
before the between the Independent Sanjak of Jerusa in and the southern
part of the Vil of of Berm) being accordingly excluded, by the words of the
pledge from the area promised to the Araba

When the meaning of the pledge was discussed in London with the to I is son of the sherif of Mecca and later King Resal of Iraq) on the 20th January, 192 the above con argument was used, and the Emir

posited out that

of His Majosty's Government relied upon the strict interprets tion of the word (vilavet) as applied a Dan and Aleppo they must also interpret the word to mean the same we regard to Home and Huma Lacro was not an ever had been, a Vilayet of Home. Hama

10. It is true that there are no Vibiyets of Hons or Hains, had it is also true that both Darassus and Aleppo are the capitals of vilus as such should have as they themselves to establish Sir H. McMahon's meaning. The additional meations: Home ad Hama was evident.

be ex and from the are

they themselves do not observe even in correspondence with such foreigners.

the Memorandum on British Policy sent by Mr. Winston Churchill to the Arabit which had evidently been prepared with expert English legal assistance, of designation maintained that the word "district" and not "vilayet" was used and, moreover, that the word "district" and not "vilayet" was meant, firstly because of the reference to Homs and Hama (see paragraph 9) and, according because the true name of the "V" yet of Dannacus" was "Vilayet of Syria

12 It is true that the office Turkish name for the vilayet of which Damaseus was the capital was "Vilayet of Syria," but there should have been no misinderstanding of the phrase, since Turkish usage frequently amployed "Sham" (Damaseus) as a general appelled for Syria. Moreover, the writer of the letter had already found it necessary to use "Syria" (even though there was a vilayet of that name) in order to describe the rehensively a vague to raphical area evidently including the Vilayets of Syria and Beight, the plendent Sanjak of Jerusalem, the Province of the Lebanon, and part of the Vilayet of Aleppo.

13 Neither the Emir nor the Delegation seem to have the day of the Victoria victorial to the day of the day of

the west of it. Sir H. McMahon could not have meant this vilayet when he spoke of the "district of Aleppo," and was therefore probably not thinking of the actual Turkish administrative areas at all

14. The foregoing paragraphs represent the attitude which has bitherio been consistently held by His Majesty's Government on the subject of the Mahan Hussein correspondence, and which has been given public expression.

Nevertheless it is important to emphasise the weak points in His Majesty's (invertment's case of

(i) The fact that the word "district" is applied to only to Dimascus, & where the reading of vidavet is at least arguable previously to Mersina and Alexandretti. No vilayets of the exist, and in spite of what has been said in paragraph 10 if we difficult to argue that the word "districts" can have two completely different meanings in the space of a few lines.

(ii) The fact that Home and Hama were not the capitals of viloyets, but were

both within the Vilavet of Syria

(in) The fact that the real title of the "Vilavet of Damoscus" was "Vilayet of Syria."

(iv) The fact that there is no land lying west of the Vilagot of Aleppo-

to he possible to produce arguments designed to explain away some on individually (although even this does not apply to the time in the hardly possible to explain them away collectively. The Majesty's Government need not on this account abjure altogether the counter argument based on the meaning of the word "district," which has been used publicly for many years, and the more obvious defects in which do not seem to love been noticed as yet by Arab critica.(") But it will certainly be unwher to place any relace in this counter argument. The best explanation which his Majesty's tovernment can give of the meaning which Sir H. M. Mahou meant his pleake to hear is probably by a reference to the use of the place. The home Hama and Aleppo "in certain documents which took place in the late Sir Gubert Clayton Chorf Political Officer at Army Henry and Egypt, and Mahomed Ibn-Sherif of Farok), an Arab Nationalist and form the Ottoman grass.

16 In the course of the named to bl F "at the parting of the ways," - I that they would light France for the die . . . of Damascus, Home, Hama and Aseppo " Although the Araba are unlike admit that anything which El Faroki may have said in the course of the conversations (of which the only record is, anyhow, derived from British sources has any binding effect upon the Arabs generally no Arab could argue convincing y that, assuming the phrase to have been used at all, El Faroki meant by it no more than the "maneshate surroundings" of Danuscas, Homs, Hama and Aleppo (which certain Arabs have minidained to be the meaning of the word "districts" in the pledge). On the contrary, he clearly intended it to convey a broad definition of the Syrian hinterland, as distinct from the Mediterraneau coast this hinterland being an area vital to the whemes of an Arab Empire of Confederation and in this sense the "districts" he named were intended to extend from Aleppo to the Gulf of Akaba. Moreover El Farokt did not include Palestino or a "district" of Jerusalem among the districts for which he declared the Araba would fight. It is thus evident that when Sir H. McMishon gave lits. pledge of the 24th October 1915, to the Sherri he adopted El Foroko's own plizase in order to assure the Sherif and the Syrian Arabs that the area for which they were prepared to fight was assigned to them, and further that in using the phrase, he used it in the same comprehensive sense as El Faroki, i.e., as one will it covered the Syrian hinterland southwards to the Gulf of Akaba

17 Apart from the specific geographical reservation attached to Sir H McMahon's pledge of the 24th October 1915, there is also what may be termed a general reservation since he stated that Great British was only prepared to

recognise Arab independence-

Great Britain is free to act without detriment to the interests of her ally

(14) See, however. The Arch Archening by Mr. George Automits (Thomas II. Bun 1929) pp. 164-185, where the Arch case is argued with much ability

18 If the 'specific' reservation already expounded covers Palestine (as His Majesty's Coverament have consistently maintained), then Great Britain and france have sufficient legal justification for the policy they have pursued in Palestine—the policy of assigning it to the Jewish National flome. If however, it be hild (as is done by the Arabs) that the specific reservation does not cover Palestine, then it is clear that Sir H. McMahon's general reservation becomes of special importance. The background to this "general" reservation is as [] was —

In 1915, after the beginning of the British naval attack on the Dardaneiles forts, a Russian coain to the creatual possession of Constantinople for Straits was sent to Great Britain and France, and in the middle of March the French Government informed His Majesty's Government that, for their part they claimed Cilicia and Syria ("Syria" at that time including the whole of Palestine and Transpordan). This claim was recognised and recorded in the report which Sir M de Bunsen's Committee on Asiatic Torkey presented in June 1915. It is thus evident that already at that date, and equally in October of the same year. His Majesty's Government were in fact precluded from assigning Palestine unreserved in the same year.

It is, moreover, clear that the Sherif of Mecca had some knowledge of the nature of the French claim, since in a letter of the 1st January 1916, he reserved the right to press at a later date a claim to "what we now leave to France in Berrut and its counts." It is possible to argue that by this phrase the Sherif least have intended to refer to the counts of the vilayet of Borrut, i.e., he left to France for the time being, subject to a subsequent claim, the whole of Northern Pulestine practically as far south as Jaffa

22 It can, furthermore, he argued that this aspect of the question is no concern of His Majerty's Government. Sir H. McMahan gave unequivocal expression to a general reservation in farone of the prior claim by an Allied Power, and it might be said that had the Sherif been anxious to know the precise nature and extent of the French claim, it was for him to make enquiries either of His Majesty's Government or the French Government.

23. Finally the assumption that the Sherif well understood the import of the French claim is corroborated by the fact that the delegation of Palestinian Arabs which came to London in 1922 argued that, as a result of the continued British occupation of the Holy Land, any obligations which Great British might previously have had to France with regard to Palestine had expired

24 But, although the fact that this argument was used is a useful factor in hulding up the case of His Majesty's Covernment, the argument itself cannot be reconciled with the theoretical position. In May 1916 Great Britain and France effected in the Sykes-Picot Agreement a compromise whereby toth were excluded from Palestine, and this compromise held good until, in 1918, France agreed in effect to vary this compromise by accepting, for her own expected oterial advantage, the policy of the Balfour Declaration. The policy of the Balfour Declaration implied the indefinite British occupation of Palestine but the essential French interest remained that, in return for French concurrence in the occupation, Great Britain should execute and maintain this policy

25 It is evident therefore, that any failure on Great Britain's part to realise this policy would constitute a violation of the separate pledge concerning the creation of a Jewish National Home in Palestine given by the French Government to the Zienists on the 14th February 1918, and a departure from Prench in The Inch interest and concern in Palestine as envisaged at that time. A French interest and concern

in Palestine (and in the maintanance of the Balfour Declaration), though temporarily vested in the trusteeship of Great Britain, is, in strict theory, as much in existence as in 1915. In practice it might not be expedient to use an argument which has little relation to the realities of to-day, but the Arab contention that Sir H. McMahon's general reservation was not effective at any of the material time is at any rate untenable.

28. But although the counter-arguments may be stronger in regard to the "general" reservation than in regard to the "specific" reservation, there are points of weakness connected with the "general" reservation also. While it is true that the French claim to Palestine, or the French claim for an international administration of Palestine, was only withdrawn after the acceptance of the Balfour Declaration by the Allies, this does not after the fact that it was His Majesty's Government who initiated that Declaration, and thus assumed an obligation which bears no relation to the French claims and which, unless Sir H McMahon's "specific" reservation can be held to be entirely valid, was income at the policy of the Balfour Declaration was not essential to the attrafaction of French claims in this region. On the other hand, these claims were not necessarily moompatible with Palestine remaining an Arab State, and they were therefore a fact of reservation has little, if any, validity apart from the "specific" reservation has little, if any, validity apart from the "specific"

27 Finally, the "general" reservation is seriously pregudiced by a mistake in translation. Sir H McMahon no doubt meant to say that Great Britain ossild only promise Arab independence in areas where she was free to act without detriment to her Ally France, even if these areas were found in some cases to imping upon the area otherwise left open to Arab independence by the "specific" reservation. But Major Young discovered, in the course of his examination of the correspondence which has already been mentioned, that what was actually said in the text sent to the Sherif was —

"We accept those limits and boundaries, and in regard to the areas ances) which those boundaries enclose, where (or whereas) Great transfer to act without affecting the interests (or policy) of her ally 1 am empowered," &

30 It may be mentioned (although it is not evidence) that Sir H. McMahon has on two subsequent occasions explained his intentions when he made his pledge on behalf of His Majesty's Government to the Sherif of Mecca. (a) once in a private letter to Sir J. Shuckburgh of the 12th March, 1922, and (b) again in a letter to The Times of the 23rd July, 1937. He has stated that —

"It was not intended by me in giving this pledge to King Hussian to unde Palestine in the area in which Arab independence was promised." I also had every reason to believe at the time that the fact that Palestine was not included in my pledge was well known to King Husse.

⁽²⁰⁾ Mr. Antonius (see footnote (10)) quotes a version of the plodge based on the Arabic text sent to the Sherif but down not nevertheless assum to draw the first constanting as let the busine which it placed upon the arest in which French elimin and to be counted on

III -The " Bultour " Declaration.

31 The Arab juridical claim to Palestine is founded not only, positively, opon their interpretation of the McMahon pledge of 1915, but, also, negatively on the repudiation of the Balfour Declaration of 1917. Attempts have on ally been made to prove that the policy of the Jewish National Home is at sace with various Allied declarations made both during the course of the war and subsequently in the Covenant of the League of Nations. The following constitute the most important arguments urged by Arab advocates against the B. Rong Declaration -

32 The Arab Parliamentary Congress which held meetings in Cairo during October 1938, in its resolutions regarding Palestine, gave as its first reason for the alleged myalidity of the Halfmar De laration-

but it is a transgression on the rights of the Araba who won their independence as a result of their alliance with Great Britain and their joint victory in the war and because of the fact that the said declaration was made by one who had no right to make it. Further if Great Britain had not bledged itself to support and guarantee Arab independence, the Arabs would have never waged war against their Sultan and Khalifa, nor would they have shed their blood in overthrowing the Ottoman Empire to be ultimately. placed under the domination of the Jews

.. This can scarcely be formed a legal argument, but it has considerable and force and in view of its origin merits consideration. The contention falls into three parts ~

(t) Regarding the " joint victory " the Araba forget that this victory was won very largely as a result of Bertish substities, food-stuffs, rifles, ammunition and other acamments, and of British leadership, and that the present position of the Arab world as a whole is mainly due to the secrifices of the Allied and Associated Powers in the war-

(o) The phrase denying Lord Balfour's "right to make the Declaration" is meorreet, so far as legal obstacles are concerned, in view of the reservations expressed in the McMahon letter of the 24th October 1915 (ride paragraphs 5 to 30)

(10) Had the Amba not waged war against their Sultan and Khahfa, and had the Central Powers been victorious, it is not likely that the Arab bands would now be enjoying a greater measure of freedom than before the war, and extremely improbable that most of them would now have become, or be about to become, independent States. There is even some reason to think that, if the Bulfour Declaration had not been made when it was, the German Government might have persunded the Turkish Government to make a similar announcement themselves

34 The Arabs also claim that the Balfour Declaration is incompatible with that one of the "fourteen points" had down by President Wilson in January 1925 which quebides the words -

"The Turkish portions of the present Ottoman Empire should be assured a secure sovereignty but the other nationalities which are now under Tuckish rule should be assured an undoubted security of life and an absolutely unmolested apportunity of autonomous development."

35. It must be the object of His Majesty's Government to show that there is nothing here which could reasonably be construed as incompatible with some line of development similar to that intended by the policy of the Jewish National Home. If the Arabs maintain that the phrase in question does not cover such a policy, it must be remembered that the Balfour Declaration was anterior to the tunch vaguer and more general "fourteen points," and not only was its text submitted to the author of the "fourteen points," but on its publication it received the endorsement of the Governments of Great Britain. France and the

36 The Arabs also claim that the Bulfour Declaration is multified by the Angle-French Declaration of the 7th November, 1918, in which it was stated

"The object aimed at by France and Great Britain . . is the complate and definite emancipation of the peoples so long oppressed by the Turks. and the establishment of national Governments and Administrations deriving their authority from the initiative and free choice of the indigenous populations. In order to carry out these intentions France and Great Britain are at one in encouraging and assisting the establishment of indigenous to ments and Administrations in Syria and Mesopotime .

37 This seam is a general pronour ement and even assuming that S >

the qualification necessitated by the unterior existence of the Balfour Diclamation There is also, increever, every reason to assume that, after the lapse of more than a year from the numeration of the Ballour Declaration, the declary envisaged by the Alies for Polestine was known to the Arab World Fruilly, as a result of the Sykes Poot Agreement and the Balfour Deckenti ... Syria " was lowely no longer intended by the Albed Powers to me hide I The Shorif of Mecca's attention was, in fact, drawn to the import of the A - it early in 1919, and be at least most have well understood that in this connection Syrin no magor hore the same geographical again at on as prior to 1916.

38. It is also part of the Arab class that the terms of the Coveniant of the

Loague of Nations are inconsistent with the Balfour Declaration

39. The Arab argument on this point relates to paragraph 4 of Article 22. of the Covenant on which it is stated

"Certa erly belonging to the Turkoh Empire have reached a ______ (where their existence as independent not one are in procession and approximate to the replecting of administrative advice and constance by a mandatory until such time as they are able to stand nlone "

40 The Araba e im that this paragraph is violated by the terms of the By four Designation that the institution in the territory of one of these of a National Home for another alien race, which will altimately become numerically and politically preponderant in the territory in question, is compatible with a recognition of independence for that community, since thes will no larger be the governing majority when independence comes to be granted

41. The Araba chean furthermore that he ceasen of its moonsustency with the terms of paragraph 4 of Article 22 the Balfour Declaration is hall and void of History obligations or undertakings between members of the League which are deconsistent with the Covenant, while the Mandate for Polestine, in so far as it incorporates the Balfour Declaration, is pull and yord under the second part of the same Article 20, which obliges States Members accer to enter into any other obligations incomistent with the Cover-

42. This seems to be the line of the Arab argument. The answer(") is, i.e. part that it does not follow that the Mandate is inconsistent with paragraph 4 if Article 22 merely because it does not altogether engreepend with the only other Mandate framed thereunder, i.e. the Mandate for Syru, and that the question whether any Mandate is consistent with the Covenant can in any cine, he conclusively and definitively answered by reference to the fact that the Conner the League approved it.

43 But the main answer is summed up by the Royal Commission, who pointed out that-

- (ii) The provisional recognition of "certain commutation formerly belonging to the Turkish Empire" as independent autrous is permissive the words are "can be provisionally recognised" not "soil," or 0.66 41.0
- b) The pemilimate paragraph of Article 22 prescribes that the degree of authority to be exercised by the Mandatory shall be defined, at need, by the Council of the Lengue and

(14) It might also be said (a) that pera. I of Article 20 on a piers to obligations between the Monthers of the League and the and the first the Bullion Declaration in exchangely) an obligation or universitied, government Members of the League store arounds e tauf in discussion solviers according

(c) The acceptance by the Allied Powers and the United States of the policy of the Balfour Declaration made it clear from the beginning that Palestine would have to be treated differently from Syria and Iraq. and this defference of treatment was confirmed by the Supreme Council in the Treaty of Sevies and by the Council of the League in sonetioning the Mandate.

44 In brief it cannot be denied that it is inconsistent with the independence of the Arabs of Palestine to make their country a National Home for the Jews But the provision of paragraph 4 of article 22 with regard to independence is permissive only, and it seems clear that the reason why this permissive provision was inserted was to make it clear that a manhate of limited duration and scope as suggested in paragraph 4 would be valid and could not be challenged on the ground that it conflicted with paragraph 2 of the same article, which a more extensive folebage. Paragraph 4 provided that this ran a second to the Council of the Council n an war are a real and af we can extend out the second of this Harry St. I. M. Court of the St. Co. The section of the se as well as the League of Vations, agreed to the Mandate for Palestine with the existing provisions for the Jewish National Home-

IV - Conclusion

45 It is necessarily well stigh improvable to anticipate with complete arcuracy the arguments on which the Arab delegates will buse their juridical claim to Palestine. The points discussed in the foregoing paragraphs represent however, so far as can be traced, the tonin arguments bitterto advanced, including the resolutions passed at the recent meeting in Cairo of the Arab Pa Congress, and it is hoped that the observations and suggested may, when the preparation of a ce and a second pecountry, prove both relevant and useful

46 At the same time it is sufficiently apparent from the foregoing paragraphs that, so far at any rate as the M Mahon Hussein correspondence is concerned, the counter memorandum in likely to be dependent on a forced line of reasoning, and that the case of His Majesty's Government in regard to this engreepondence lacks that self-evident and decisive clarity which ought to form the busis of important international acta. Nothing to fact, that can be knowledforward by way of explanation of Sir H. McMahon's pledge to likely to enable His Majesty's Government to convince the world at large that the Royal Commission were wrong when they said -

"It was in the highest degree unfortunate that in the exigencies of war the British Government was unable to make their intention clear to the Sheri!

47 The position with regard to the declared war aims of the Allies is possibly stronger, if the wording of their decimation is taken into account in relation to the situation already existing in regard to Palestine when they were made. But the Arabs are not likely to be mainly or even primarely interested in the juridical aspects of this question, and the general tenor of their case is likely to be that the Halfour Declaration is inconsistent with the whole spirit in which the Allies declared that the war was being waged.

Foreign Office, January 19:19 E 684 6 31,

201

The Tests of the "hitchoner-Abdullah" and 'McMahon Hursein" Correspondence, 1914-16, and their Sources

Foreign Office = The archives of the Foreign Other f acro = The archives of the Residency (now His Majesty's Embassy) at (a ro

Arab Burray - The archiver of the Arab Bureau established at Carro in 1910

trab Burcan Summary = "Summary of Historical Documents from the outstreak of war between Great Britain and Turkey 1914, to the outbreak at the Revolt of the Sherif of Meeta in June 1916. Cairo, November 29, 1916. (compiled from the archives of the Arab Bareau). Printed for the Foreign Office on January 1921, as Secret 10812 (F 155 4 91 of January 4, 1921)

India Office Print - "Correspondence with the Grand Shorif of Mecon" (September 21 1914, to March 10, 1916) Printed by the Indu Office: B 222 (98)01 of 1916)

Collection of January 1939 - "Correspond over tenting to the Arah Revolt against the Ottowna Empire, comprising the 'Kitchener Abdullah' and 'Mc Mahon H corn correspordence September 1914 to March 1916 ', Foreign Other Invisiv 1930 (F 577 0 3D). This collection follows as far as possible the texts communicated to the Engr. be sal in the past (see paragraph & below). and is the exore to a ferm suitable for communication to Arab suprecessarives should I in ever be necessary. It would amalarly be nattable, with a few · (41)

random entitled "Memoraphum on the Exchagan of the Area mongood for Arab Independence by the McMalon. 'usseen correspondence of 1915 10" (by Mr. W. J. Childs. October 24, 1930) Printed by the Foreign Office confidential 13778). This contains extend a from the correspondence and a considerable amount of information about the circumstations in which it took place, but little or no information about the sourceswhere original or contemporary texts are to be found.

Intoneus - "The Arab Awakening hy Mr George Automia (Humod Ham bon 1935) which gives the tests of most of the McMidion Hussess resepondence documents (5) to (2)). These texts are stated to be translation se by Mr. Antonius from Arabic toxts obto nod in part at least from the of Meeen (when Kong Hussen)

correspondence between the Res dency on the one hand and the Sherif Middlib and the Sherif of Meeen, on the other was carried on in Arabic of with a doc-

2. Unfort unitely, the Arabic texts of the letters sent from the Removus not abways entirely accurate renderings of the Euglish to be on worth they were based. To neske matters were, repres of these lett to as sent in Arabic were not always retinized in the Rondoncy of if they were retinied were transferred at a later date, along with other documents relating to Arabie.

1916. The Archives of the Arab Bureau were transferred to the

and what retioned

3. The position is touch the sause in regard to the letters received in Arabic from the Shee f At he ab and the Sheerf of Mecca-

4. The consequence is that in some cases there are no Arabie texts extant which can definitely be said to be originals of letters reserved or contemporary more of letters sent and in a few cases, there are no Arabic texts at all.

5 It is not definitely known whether the Emir Abdullah of Transpordar or other members of the fourtly of the inte King Hussein still have in the r possession any originals or copies of the Arab texts. Copies of the English translations of documents (5) (6), (7), (8), (9), (10), (11) and (12) were however

and to the Sherif Feinal (afterwards the Emir Feinal and King Feina of fraq) a son of King Hossein on the 9th October 1919 (132930 of 1919), and optes of documents (1) (2) and (3) were communicated to him on the [21053] p 2

10th Junuary, 1921 (E 155/4 91) There are some grounds for thinking that so far as the "Kitchener-Abdobah "correspondence is concerned King Hussein's faintly are in much the same situation as His Majesty's Government, but may laive better contemporary evidence for the "McMahon Hussein" correspondence.

8. In the case of the English drofts or translations also, some of these drafts and translations are only available from printed collections made at later

7 Arabic texts have been freely published in the Muldle East in the past. published in 1937 the more important passages, on the basis of the bag translations in the possession of His Majosly' Government. But the corres-100

s a correspondence are given 1 Control of the Summery of the Breeze Summery " India Office Print ") if a reference can be given to an oarher source (" Fore-Office, " Catro " or " Acah Bureau "), or to " Arah Bereau " if a reference can be given to " Foreign Office

9. It should be noted that, apart from the two cases in which a document we were a series to which it is difficult for one cossen or another . or two what date the original document really here Described also be noted that the documents received at the Residency were always x x x x x rice in the winders.

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Lice of the Cheethan in in Foreign Office 7.50% to 1 % seath 11.4 % Round Storm has stated that no copy thought a series of the series .1 . . . that no afternaums of additions were made in the message The arms of manufactures from Lord Katchener. No deaft in Fuglish is in the original telegram, but the word "Sultan" was used in the remion given to the Fruit Revail in 1921, and has been retained in the collection of January 1939

(2)

The Sherif Abdullah to Lord Kitchener received at Cairo. October 30, 1914

Neither an Arabic text (original or copy) nor an English translation is available to Foreign Office, Cateo or Arab Bureau. The present translation is from Arab Bureau Summary, which gives it as an extract only. Not in India Office print. A telegram from Carro reporting the receipt of the latter in in Foreign Office 65589 of the 31st October, 1914. The letter was presumably addressed to Lord Kitchener, but these is not definitely known. It certainly contained a message for him-

Mr Cheetham to the Sherif Abduliah, with a Memage from Lord Kitchener, Vocember 1, 1914

Neither an Arabic nor an English translation is available in Forcian Office. Carro or Arab Bareau. There are two extant versions, the fuller in India Office. print, the shorter in Arabic Bureau Summary. It seems probable that the fulleversion, which is given as Annex 2 hereto, is a translation of the letter as actually 293

sent, both from internal evidence and from ruferences later in the correspondence On the other hand, the shorter vendon which may be a first strift of the letter eventually sent, was communicated to the busin Forsel in 1921 (E 155 4 91 of important passage to the effect that " Great Britain will, promise not to intervene (in the area of Arab Independence) in any manner whatsoever, whether in things, religious or otherwise. It is, in consequence, the shorter version which has been meloded in the collection of January 1939.

45

The Sheref Abilullish to Land Kitchener received at Cairo, December 9, 1914

Note that the state of the stat A trail Burran nor is un Englosh translation of the Assert Company to the front I day Office I detter is presumably meant to be addressed to Lord Kitchener rather than to His Majosty's Charge d'Affaires at Carro

The Sherif of Messa to Sie H. McMahon, July 14, 1915.

1 of the 4th September, 1915 te Secret despatch No 94 of the 20th August 1915) No Arabic text to gittan or copy) available in Foreign Office Catro or Arab Bureau. The letter self unditted and unsigned, was received under cover of a shorter letter to U Storrs, dated the 14th July 1915. I uglob translation of this covering letter to contain a some notes on the places montioned to be a contract of the second of the prominably h Complete the set dealt with in Cands, Jeanna has been need in the collection of January 1930.

(6)

Sir II Mc Wakon to the Shrelf of Meeon, August 30, 1915

English translation as for (5) Acabir copies in Cairo (copy sent to Foreign Office in Cairo desputch No 781 of the 10th June, 1937 | E 3520 22 31) and Arab Bureau file 73, document No. 1.

(7)

The Sherif of Mecca to Sir H. McMuhan, September 9 1915

English translation in Foreign Office 16.8-27 of the 3rd November, Lt o (Carro despatch No. 126 of the 19th October, 1915). No Arabic text (original or (repy) available in Arab Bureau

(H)

Sir H. McMahon to the Sherif of Merca, October 24, 1915.

English translation in Foreign Office 103832 of the 3rd November 1915. (Carro Secret despatch No. 131 of the 26th October, 1915). Arabic copy in Carro (copy sent to Foreign Office in 1937-see (6)) and (an extract) in Arab Bureau [21063]

tie 78 document No 3 For contacts on the Arabic text by Major Cater SEE Holoset France and E titled it 44 of the white thousand them Mount France

....

ally France, I am empowered " &c.

The A abic copies soon that the main points in Sir H. McMahon's pleage were an aboved I to 3, and thus not there ag is referred to in the Sherif's reply In the collection of January 1039, although it does not appear in any of the earlier English versions,

(9) 1 1 1 1 1 0 11 -----I was a ser commendated to

(10)the state was to the think of the feet to the terms. 1 4 4 4 r' t () t 1 or a

(11)

The Sheet of Mecan to Six H. McMahon, January 1, 1916.

Enganh translation in Foreign Other 20024 of the topeaced despates no th or the 24th January, 1916). Arabic text (probably the original) in Arab Bureau ble 72, decimant No. 12.

(12)

Common of the Sheet of Merca, January 25, 1916.

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115 I = U = I = I = I s (6) take burn, any 16

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f14)

the other to the terms of the to 1 to the second of the thin 19.5" on or a limit to the proof of

Eastern Department, Foreign Office, January 23, 1939.

MICKELLE

A Summary of the Sources of the Tests.

Application of a (3) Prom Kitchener, avvernoer i, bels & is . One ex-1 D prost (drf Intend vormetted (4) From Abdulish (Hocorred Bosom 1D. print . None ber 9 (0) () Fir 125200 f 1016 None (b) Fena II wont July 14 1915 (6) From M. Mohan, Valuet 50, 1918 F.O. 12/28/Lof 1916, A. B. (14) From M Mation, March 10, 1910 ..., P.O. 58246 of 1916 & B 78.7 Carne (E 8529 22,31 1385 Perito M. Aerick Americk for the contract for

Annex 2 to 5.

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A demonstrate of a large of the state of the state of the state of at Carro, to the Sheerf Abdullah,(") Accomber 1, 1814

(After compliments and thunks) So we have reported to Early Autohora was a signed as to a

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Thee [21053]

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in any manner whatsoever whether in things resignous or otherwise. Moreover, resignificing and respecting the sacred and unique office of the Amir Hussein Great Britain will guaranter the independence, rights and privileges of the Sherifate against all external foreign aggression, in particular that of the Ottomans. Till now we have desended and befruidded Islam in the person of the Turks herceforward it shad be in that of the noble Aral

be that an Arab of true race will assume the Campbute at Mecea or of may usone by the help of God, out of all the eral which

w ocesteering.

It would be well if your Highness could convey to your followers and devotees who are found throughout the world in every country the good tidings of the freedom of the Araba and the rising of the sun over Araba

Zd Hojja 12 (1332)

E 891 6 31

The Juridical Basis of the Leub Claim to Palestine

Views of the Lord Chanceller

Beskett and I went to day to see the Lord Chancelor at his request in order to discuss the memorandum entitled ? The Juridical Basis of the Arab Claim to Pacestine, which was recently commanded to the Calculate (C.P. 19 (30,)

The Lord Chancesor and that, after reading this memoraudum and oding some piets of the report of the Royal Commission on Palestine be felt that he could agree with a great deal of the memorandum, but nevertheless thought that in the matter of hir Henry McMahon's pledge the memorandum did not mate the case for His Majesty's Government as well as it could be stated, even allowing for the fact that the wording of the pledge was exceedingly rague in dimensionality.

3. As regards the "specific" reservation in Sir Henry McMalson's letter of the 24th Comber 1915 (i.e., the one limiting geographically the extent of the new of Arab independence). Lord Mangham and that what Sir Henry McMalson might have been thinking or might have meant to say when writing his letter was not strictly relevant to the construction of that letter. But it was permisable to take into account the whole of the surrounding circumstances when attempting to get at the true meaning of the words used, and there were two important circumstances which were to his mind most relevant and of which no mention was under in the meaningdam. These were

time when the letter was written to the ports on the Med servance that the trace when the letter was written to the ports on the Med servance that the Henry McMahou should have make a proonse to any Arab lender which arrolved placing under A which were attented such strategy.

Harfa and daffa

Isterice in Palestina of aites holy not only to the Araba but also
to the Christian and Jews. It was, again, nothenkable that
her Henry M. Mahon should have made a promose to any Arab kinder
which meant that the Adies would, after conquering an ancestion
one Modem Power but d them over without safeguards to the
underputed sovereignty of another Modem Power

4 On the basis, the argument of His Milests's Government could be that the Sherif of Media, when he received the letter of the 24th October 1915 must large realised that the pledge could not possibly be read (at any rate without further enquiry) as covering territory which included not only these important ports, but also the Holy Places of three religions. In other words, the fact that the pledge was when on the subject of these points should have been taken by the Sherif, not as evidence that the territory now known as Palestine was left to the area of Arab independence, but, in view of all the surrounding director stances, as evidence that it was excluded from that area.

this riew of the proper construction of the pledge was borner references in the letter containing the partyre to the "Hely Places If this phrase meant, and was understood to mean as the Lord Chamestor thought Jerusalem and other places in Patestine sacred to Clerations, to Acade and to Jews, the fact that threat Britain undertook to protect these places should have made it clear to the Shorif that Palestine was not within the area within which the Arabs were to be independent rulers. If me the other hand the phrase meant, and was understood to mean, Mexica and Medican, the fact that or hely a Moslem city as Jerusalem was not included in the guarantee of protection, and that the rights of Christians and Jews were in no way protected, doubt have made it clear that his Majesty's Government had excluded Palestine from the area to which the pledge applied ("). It is inconceivable that Sir Henry McMahon was offering to guarantee Mean and Medican and was obtaining no safeguards as regards Jerusalem, an equally hely city from the Christian point of view

6. Secondly Lord Mangham considered that, so far as the "general reservation was concerned (i.e., the one excluding from the area of Acaba sendence those areas in which Great Britain was not free to act without France), this part of the piedge could only be read as referring to the facts as they existed on the 24th October 1945 all subsequent arrangements as between the Majests a Covernment and the French Covernment or he weer 11th Majest Government and the Athed and Associated Powers generally by a from the strictly legal point of view. In other woods, this part of pledge in

Good Britain promises the Arabs that except for a second of the districts of Dimension Hops. Home were to pendent in such parts of the area claimed by the Britain is to day free to dispose of without her ally France.

and not

Creat Britain promises the Araba that except for the portions of the lying west of the district of Hamisens. Home, Hamis and Aleppa, they shall be independent in such parts of the area connect by the Sherif as terms. Britain may be exfer become free as the result of a France British settle of their respective clauses, to dispose of without her ally force.

The pledge was its no way dependent on what France raight do in the future. It related to an area in which limitate was, in October 1915, free to get

7 On this basis, the argument of Ibs Majosty's Government should be that, as the clubus of France in October 1915 extended to the whole of what is we se se la company expluded a controlly expluded a co a pladge was concerned from the area of Arab independence. If France subsequently relinquished her claim to Palestino the matter might of occurse, be reconsidered but the area of the plodge steelf would not be aftered. If France gave up her classes, it would be necessary for Great Britain, and perhaps other countries, to consider their own interests. It was premature to deal with these interests until that happened affect the reservation excluded Palestine from the pledge. The subsequent recognition by France of the Balfour Declar and in no was affect this general reservation, even assuring (which was not necessarily the case) that, by recognizing the Balfour Declaration and the subsequent mandate. France reluiquished her right to be capatited fotherwise than as a member of the League of Nations) in the disposal of Palestine. If moreover, the See 3 March 1 that the charts of France extended Pulestine at that time, the onus lay on him to make sure of the extent of these claims

8. Thirdly Lord Maugham expressed the views that the McMahon Pledge and the Balfour Declaration were not incompatible. The M Mahon Pledge on his construction excluded Palestine from the area of Arab independence. In other words, the Arabs were not promised that they should ever possess the sovereignty of Palestine. The Balfour Declaration, on the other hand, did not mean that there was to be a State under lowish sovereignty in Palestine. The use of the words "National Home" and the subsequent reservation regarding the interests of other peoples were to his mind conclusive on this point. It might

^(*) From an enumeration of the Arabic tests there is a strong peaks ato; is absolute containty that both for II. We Maham and the Shord of Mircon were the and Medina only

be that all the troubles of His Majests's Government had come from the fact they had allowed more to be read into the Balfour Declaration at subsequent es that the words of the declaration that it is see contained. But in any case there was no reason to be do the view that the Balfour Declaration was inconsistent with a pledge which excluded Palestine from the area of Arab undependence.

9 The Lord Chance for asked that his superious may be brought to the notice of any of those who might have to argue the legal case or His Majesty & Government with representatives of the Aralis.

L BYGGAL AY

Foreign Office, January 30, 1939

E 870 6 311

The McMakon Husseen Correspondence Results of the Examination of the Arabic Texts of certain Obscure Pursuges

I have read through the correspondence and documents alluded to in Mr Baggaray s.' Notes for Mr Trott '(') of the 23rd January and have come to the following concentration. The reterences to insulates (r.g., (1), (5), &c) are to the documents in the McMahon Hussein correspondence as reproduced in the memorandum entitled. O Correspondence relating to the Arab Revolt against the Ottoman Empire' of January 1939.

2 To begin with I will reply to the four points of paragraph 5

8. The first point is "What word is actually used in the Arabic of (8 for Districts of Dismascus "T There are two Arabic texts of this passage and a second second

differences, but for the preposes of replying to this question it is unoccessary to rest them as different texts, the netual translations of the word, "districts are the same. The word is "vilayet" in each case, in translating "districts of Mersins and Alexandretts," the word is in the dual number, whereas to translating "districts of Damascus, Hann, Hons and Alejapo" the plural is used, the dual of the word, "vilayet," being "vilayet," and its plural temp. "vilayet," This is merely in accordance with the usual grammatical rules.

The second point in "What is the real meaning of this word 'vilayat' when used in Arabiel". The Arabic word "vilayat" is, from the point of view of strict grammar, the verbal noun (what the great Arabist Wright calls the nomes series) from the root "valia." The root "valia" means "be held command or authority over, he had charge over he superintended or presided over." The present participle of this root is "valia," which is the same as the familiar word "vali," meaning "one who supervises, or presides," and the varial noun "valiyat" means in the first place, "holding authority," "superintending," and so by the usual process of phalological evolution it became applied to "the office of bedg a superin codent or vali," and thence to the area which the vali contribe. A valigat in fact, is the area roled over by a valid. Thus is the antaral and ordinary manning of the word to an Arab, and I

aring to a Turk next the word to a doubt that there are a val for Home or Hama so that the word year of was many propriate for those two places

the governor of Home or Home was called not a "call." but a model to which case the area over which he presided should be termed a "bukumat" or possibly an "aintr" in which case his area or office would be termed an "imagent."

6. There are two points about it. Arabic text which have not as far a I know, been noticed bitherto and who may throw some light on what was in the mind of the drafter or the translator.

7 —(a) The word "Syria" in the places: "portions of Syria lying to the west..." in (8) is translated by "billed ush Sham" and not by the one word." Sham." In classical times "sham" meant just "Syria," but modern usage

e of Syria or the City of Damascas. By using the plane tact, the word bind means as ity "regions," so he may have aread to use a very wide term at a charge even by and the limits of what Mr. Antonius(", recognises as the true "viayat" of Syria, (See below under paragraph 2L that the remark on the word black and also paragraphs 20 and 22). This point is not in itself of anch naportance, but it has to be considered in reaction to the other point which is as follows.

8. (b) The translator of the phrase "districts of Damascus, Hann uses for "Damascus" neither "Sham" nor "Dimistiq," but calls "Damascus "Damascus," but calls "Damascus," Now, at first sight, it seems that this fact inflicates that "vilayat" does not mean here the Turkish administrative district but the governorate of Damascus City. But whether this view is correct or not depends on what the current practice was at the time, and I have no knowledge on that point. It may be that whenever the town of Damascus in named, it is, or was, named to add "of Syrin" after it merely the order to avoid confusion with some other town named Damascus. In that case we need take no real notice of the words "of Syrin" and we are back to the old problem as to the precise menang of the phrase "Valivat of Immascus." On the other band, it is permissible to them, that the proper designation of the Turkish administrative district of Syrin was "vilovat ush sham," simply without any mentant of Damascus.

9. I fear that there is no way of clearing up the various ambiguities of the Arabio text of the pleage is (8). It is simply a loosely worded collection of phrases. The fact that the translator did not take very much once over would be also shown by the fact that he altered the order of the words thoma and

the attended of the former to the former the rest of the view that 'vinityat' could or should have been taken to been the Turked administrative area known as the Vicayat of Syena he derived from the different that word, or other words, in the Arabic of (B) and of other letters for the words translated 'district and 'vilayat in those seriess!'

11 I will first deal with the text of the documents received from the

Sherif, i.e., with (9), (11) and (13)

12. To start with document No (5), paragraph 1. The word "viniyess" in bits 6 is quite correct, the Arabic word oning "vilayat—the planal of "viniy t (Strictly speaking, the scribe ought to have used the dual number as he was dealine, with only time "vilayats"). In the next line, the word translated "provinces in "vinayatain" (this time the correct form—the dual—in used), so that the lengthsh text ought to have been. "But the two vilayats of Aleppa and Berrat—d their mea cands." The word "their "packed in the document but this line.

ayar - a rice
13. As for th
the world "skird" which properly means you
the water of the sea or of a river wasnes the land. So "sea counts—is quote an
adequate translation. The world does not mean "environs" it a general way
on the other hand, there is absolutely not—ig to show where the counts be
end

14 Document No. (0) paragraph 2 In the trail for of tatagraph 2 the word translated "provinces in again the plural of "vileyat", and the following word "Iraqteh" is an adjective, so that a lateral translation would be "As the Iraqt vibiyals are part of the pure translation of this word "provinces" to the seventh line of the paragraph I cannot find this word at all in the Arabte the fact is that translate must now in this part of the letter are so involved that it is very difficult to translate home at all. I think the translator was quite justified in repeating the word - provinces" so as to make the meaning as clear as prescribe.

15. Document (9) paragraph 2, line 8 "Those districts now occupied by the British troops." The word translated by "districts" not "villagit," but

the tagner term ' jthat." This is the paired of the word ' jihat." which really means a " sale of " direction, so its pairs might well be translated " parts in quite a vague and undefined sense

16. Stantacty, in the last two times of paragraph 2 of (9), the words sherklis of those districts might just be rendered " snerklis of those parts -

the word for "districts being" plat-

17 Document No. (11), paragraph 7, unit line. The word "parts" in the p mase the northern parts and their coasts is a translation of the vague term phat ' The word for "coasts in the same as that used previously and rendered by " sea coasts, as, the word " sawahn.

is. At the end of that paragraph, the words " in Beirnt and its coasts. oweur. Here again the word used for "coasts" is "sawahil, so it is to be presumed that the meaning was Berrut and an nadefined constal strip around

10. At the end of paragraph 8 of (11), occurs the phrase " a span of land in those regions. Here again the word translated " regions " is " jihat." The word translated " span ' is " shibr, ' which just means " a hand's span '

20. Document (13), paragraph 4, line 2. The word used for Syria is sunply " ash Sham, which, as mentioned above, might equally well mean " Damas us

21 Document (13), paragraph 4, time 9 " The people of the country " The word translated "country" is "bilad, "already not with in the phrase used in secument (8) for Syrin." Bilad is really the plurar of "bandah," which means a town or a city, but the plural word "buad" has come to mean "region" or "purta" in much the same series as " phát ... As for the next words " the surrounding Arab regions, the word for 'regions 'in 'autar' (the planal of "quir), smother general and vague word, a interal translation of the whole , a saw being " and that which surrounds it (the country) of Acab regions

22. Document (13), paragraph 5 (beginning "secondly"), lines 2 and 3

"In Syrm, "Syrm" is written straply "Ash S-

23. Document (13), paragraph beginning "fittilly". The word for Governor in the phrase "Governor of Port Sudan "is "Amer and not "valt 'This is, of course, correct: it would be wrong to say "valt 'in this case as the Governor of Port Sudan would not be so exulted a personage as a vali-Unfortunately there is no metation of the "district" or "region" or governorate" of Port Sudan in the letter; so we cannot tell whether the writer would have used the word "vitayet or some other word

24. To turn now to the letters sent to the Sherif: Document (6) The only mention of anything resumbling "districts" in this fetter is in the words "the Araba in those very parts," where the word " parts" is represented by " plant."

25. Document (8) The translation of the words "districts" in the fourth for the second s as already been dealt with. It remains to notice the following points -

26 Paragraph (1), line 3. The word med for "territories" is " bilad " in the text in the Arab Bureau archives. But the word representing "territorms in paragraph (8) is, in the Arab Bureau text, a different word, "agatim, which is the plural of 'agitim,' which means a "region": in fact, both "balid" and "agatim one vague words meaning the same thing. In the text received from this Majesty's Embassy at Cairo in 1937 the word "agatim" is

27 (b). Fifth line of the paragraph following paragraph (5). The word tired for "countries " in the phrase " from the Arab countries as " bilad-

28. It is thus clear that the Sherif used the word "vilayat" or its dual or plural in some places - in letter (9) he spoke of the Vilayata of Mersina, Adams, Aleppo and Beirnt. Automus at p. 419 points out that the Port of Mersia lay in the Vilayat of Adams. So the Sherif was speaking loosely when he spoke of the Viláyat of Mersina, on the other hand, he was just repeating what Sir H. McMahon had said in that respect moreover, Sir H. McMahon was just as incorrect when he spoke of the Vilavat of Homs, &c.

29. All the other instances in which the Sherif referred to summar things deal with only vague and undefined areas. He used different words to mean those vague regions, but that in not surprising in such loosely worded communications, particularly as the Arabic language is extremely rich

abrow m

30 It cannot therefore be said that the Sherif used a different word in Arabic when speaking of districts which were not vilayats, from when speaking

301

of districts which were real vibrats 31 It remains to consider docutorats (12) and (14)

32. For document (12) we have no Arabic text, so it is impossible to say how the word "vilayet" was translated in paragraph 3 of that document. I

magine it must certainly have been by the Arabic word "valdyat

43. As for document (14) at may be worth noting that (a) the word used in this text for "Governor" of Port Sudan is "muhaliz, " i.e., a different wor't from that used by the Sherif, viz., ' amir " " Cousts of Arabia " (middle of page 33) is transinted by "sawahil brind ul Azab," i.e., " the shores of the Arao regions," or "the Arab cities", though the second equivalent is inappropriate here, which shows that the word "Jolid most here be a general word menting egginns." The words "Arab influoritatia" near the gad of the same paragraph are translated by a periphrasis "those who dwell in those parts" (the word for parts being "ril-

84 The fourth point in " Notes for Mr Trott " in " In the same Acada. word used in (8) for the word "districts" in the phrase "districts of Merana and Alexandretta 'na in the phrase 'districts of Diministra 'l The suswer is very

The word used in 'valayat '"

35 As for paragraph 8 of the "Notes for Mr Trutt" (dealing with the

reservation for French interests) my opinion is at follows:

36 The first point is that in each of the two Arabic texts of (8) the a very clear full stop after the words translated " we accept these boundars. (Those words are represented by different Acabic words in the two texts, but the differences are not important.) We cannot, of course, he sure that there was a full stop in the text sent to the Sherif. Writers of Arabic are very cureless of punctuation marks - in fact, in 1915 the usual practice was, I think, to omit them altogether. However, the stop is very prominent to leak of our texts, and Antonius (p. 419) begins a new paragraph after those words.

37 The second point is that the following word, " to amod," show that at any rate a new clause is being started. No other passessation mark is used until the word for "France 'after that word the text in the Arab Bareau file

has a common while the Residence text has no common there.

38. The two texts differ slightly but in essentials they are the same I should translate them both as follows keeping as close to the text as the English schotti premite -

16 of new sentence) "But with regard to the regions which those read to act as a transfer of the British (in) at liberty to not as she wishes without i ber ally Prance I am authorised . . &c " I have

put in the common after France, but it does not make much difference,

39. It is in my view important to realise that there is no comma in orthor of the Arabic texts before the word representing "where" Automus (p. 419 of his book The Acab Awakesing) uses a commit but if that comma be unitted the sentence becomes even more ambiguous. i.e., it might mean that we were free to act without reference to the French Government within the area restricted by the specific reservation or it might mean that, within those limits, there were certain crease in which Great Britain was not at liberty to not without consulting France. and that therefore Great Britain could only give guarantees about the remaining areas in which the French were not interested

40. The meaning of the Arabic texts turns on the exact meaning of the word "haithn," which is translated " where." In classical times there is no don't that the word "harthu" meant "where" the examples given in Lais sonary are such phrases as " I will stand where Zayd shall stand, " or " where the star Canopus is rising." Belot's dictionary, a much more modern work gives the equivalent as "oh, là oh, à l'endroit oh." On the other hand, in modern usage the word is often to be translated "oa, or "whereas," or "sceing that,"

though this meaning is not given by Befor at all

41. I therefore think that, although the translation is certainly a had one it is not quite so bad as Major Young believed I think that the Arabic text does not necessarily imply that, within the area restricted by the specific reservation, His Majesty's Government were free to act without reference to the French Government. And the fact that Antonius does not really develop that point at all seems to confirm my view

42 It should I think be remembered that we do not know for certain what Arabic texts are in the hands of the Arab delegation. It is possible that even their texts of the Shertf's letters do not agree with the original letters which we hall. I have received the impression from the termination of some passages in Antonius that he was result translating a different text from that which we possess, e.g. his translation of the second paragraph of (9) is difficult to reconcile with our fest excessively in a look than

43 Artenne's train item of discount (7) from the Sherif (Autonous, p. 417) is also very much at variance with our translation—he says." As for the Caliphate, God have mercy on its scal and comfort the Moslems for their loss.", but our translation increly says. "May find have mercy on the Khalifste and comfort Meshages at it." Antonius masce great play about the Sherif's stational the Khalifste was dead no that there was no point in Sir H. M. S. to make g a foss about it but evidently the Carro translator stoll was the Sherif's words may have been of they were quite possible ambiguous—but we do not possess an Arabic

44. If we are to enter into a detailed discussion with the Araba as to the exact meaning of the whole correspondence I think it will be well for us to start off by the fort of procedure which insvers call. "discovers of documents." we apply our English texts on the table and possibly the Arabic texts of the Sherif's letters. but we could make it a condition that the Araba should do the set that we doubt know what there Arabic texts are. Of course, the merif's letters themselves are not agreed but the delegation could hardly go back on our texts of those letters.

10 In Document (6) line 21 means the words "Int the Holy Critica" It had the two Arabic texts which we have the Arabic to "all billed at intalesyal and linearly "Internity thus means "the sucred Arabic true." The word and however to used a used in the sense of "regions on mentioned.

47 In Document (8) in the paragraph marked (2), there is the phrase "will garrantee the fledy Places against all external agarcsson. "The Arab Brican text for "Toly Places" in "all blied all magaddasch." in other words exactly the same as in Document (6) over paragraph 46 above) except that the word for "Arab" was in each out. The words in the Residency text, however are "all amplier all magaddasch." The word "amblen" in the plural of "mal am" which means a "place.

by If the Acabic text which went to the Sharif was the "Arab Burean text, there is a strong presumption that the expression used in Document (8) meant the same as that in Document (6), and therefore, must have referred to the holy places under the Sherif's control at that time i.e., Meets and Median If the text was the Residency text, the question is more open, though I mixelf that even then the Sherif would understand the words as being limited to Misen and Median. It is the plural which is used throughout and not the dual had it been the dual there would have been no question but that only Messa and Median were interded. But as I have noted above we can point out an instance from the Sherif's own letters, a which he omitted to use the dual when he should have fone so in strict granoment.

49 As regards the general reservation about French interests made. Document (2) the question is whether that reservation was so to speak actual or contrageot, i.e. whether it means that Hos Majosty's Government guaranteed at the area except the past to which the French had a claim on the 24th October

what would eventually be established to be the French some of interest when the sine was over and a settlement with France was reached

50. I think that the natural meaning of the Arabic text is the former one It would of course have been possible to put a verb in the future and to say for instance. "The regions where Great Bestain will be at liberty to act without touching the interests of Prince."

51 Nevertheless. Arabic tenses are much regner than ours it is possible to may in English. "I am coming to see you to-morrow" when our means

"I will come", and this sort of thing is still more pronounced in Arabic. I you say "God blessed the Amir' that usually means "May God bless the harm' a sort of opticities. The so-called present tense has a past meaning a seed with certain prepositions. And in this particular passage the present tense might well have a future, or continuous meaning.

52 I fear t

The trans afor was evidently a careless, and perhaps an unedicated person I do not say that the Arabic language is incapable of conveying a distinction of this sort, but I am sure that the actual text, which was really abased a word for word translation of the hoglish text, could be read either way

53. The Arabs cannot well complian of the vagateness of the Arab — of Sir H. McMahon's letters — cons. Social that they therestives (or 1 / Sherif) produced Arabic which is so vague as to be almost incomprehensible and armost impossible to traindate.

54 I mentioned above that there are differences between the two Arabic texts which we possess of the vital parts of Sir H. McMidon's letter of the 26th October, 1915 (Document (8)). I should explain that the Arabic text in

the beginning "Statement of the Peliev of the British Government towards the Arabs" At the end of the Arabir text occur the words "Representative of Hor Britanian Majorty in Egypt", it rooks as if the original plan had been in H. McMahon to sign just this Acabic text, but that it was interdeed

to embody this first statement of policy in a fuller statement of a what we know as document (8)

55. The differences between the two texts are not important. I notice that Antonius (footnote on page 420 of The Arab Analysis and draws attention to what he regards as a nestropolation of the words "tailship idays behisselvils explanation of this confiction has in the fact that the Paradiae Commissions is version (no doubt the same as (8)) corresponds with the Paradiae Commissions is version (no doubt the same as (8)) corresponds with the Paradiae Commissions is version (no doubt the same as (8)) corresponds with the Paradiae text of the Arab Buceau file, which gives the words "tail but with the Arabic text of the Arab Buceau file, which gives the words "tail but with indicate matching in the Residency text are nearer to, but still not the same so, that quoted by Antonius—they are "tail but identify makeausely." This indicates that Antonius was working on an Arabic text which differed from both the texts—the possess.

Foreign Office January 31 1939

Vittes to 7

McMahon Hustein Correspondence

A er for Mr Tratt

A C TROLL

The word "district" is constantly, and the word "vilayet" occasionary used in the Fuglish translations of the M M then Hosson correspondence.

Aloppo, Alexandretta, Bagdad, Basca, Berent, Banascus, Banna, Home and

Mersina. In (11) the words " Bearut and its coasts" are used

2. It is important to establish the real measure; in Arabic) of the phrase 'Districts of Damascus, Homs, Hama and Aleppo'' in (8) and particularly whether "District of Damascus' could reasonably be held to mean "the Vilayet of (i.e., the University administrative district of) Syem."

3. It is said that the word used in the Arabic fexts really was "viluyet, but that in Arabic "viluyet" which is a Turkish word does not necessarily mean an administrative area cas it does in Turkish) but any large area.

(a) No 5 in this collection of payers

- Some account of the arguments used with regard to this phrase will be found in
 - (a) "The Jarodical Basis of the Arab Pulestine" (Foreign Office da : 93to)
 - b) The 4rah 4wakesong Chapter IX (George Automus)
 - 5 It would be useful if you could establish
 - (1) What word actually is used in the Arabic of (8) for "Districts of Damascus, &c.
 - (2) What the real meaning of this word is when used in Arabic
 - (3) Whether any support for the view that it could or should have been taken mean the "Turkesh administrative area kin wa as the Vilayet of Syria" can be derived from the use of this word or other words in the Atabic of (8) and other letters for the words translated "district" and "vilayet" in those letters.
 - (4) Whether the same Anthre word is used for "Districts of Mersina and Alexandretta" as for "districts of Damascus," &c.
- As an example of 3 (3) if the Sherif ever uses a different word in Arabwhe speaking of real "valueets" from when speaking of dostructs which were the speaking of real "valueets is too, would have to be supported by different as not from those which would be employed if the Sherif used the same word to a con-

It would also be special to know precisely what meaning can be attached.

Herent and its coasts " in (11)

- 8. There is also a misrepidering to which Sir H. Young drew att. (a. a. 1920), in the Arabic text of (8) where it refers to French interests. Con d. . compare the usual (intended) English receion. Major Y. Mr. Ar tennus, version with the Arabic text and sets.
 - (1) Which is the best rendering in English.
 - 2) Whether, if Sir H Young and Mr Antonina are rite I Arda vertheless, sufficiently and ignous to be capable of bearing the otended means in
- It is, in fact, describle that the whole of the vital passage in (8), acquoted in "The Juridical Bosts of the Anatocham "should be this bed.
- 10. Any other augustions you can make after studying the correspondence will be very welcome.

L BAGGALLAY

January 23, 1939.

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C (A)(P) 2)

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JU.

CONFERENCES ON PALESTAN 1939

I KITRO KINGDOM ARAB MARTINES

Commissioner at Cases and the Special Hussein of Meeta

A copy of the largable translation of correspondence between Set B. McMahon and the Sheet Hussen, as set out in the attached whichle (") is all for the confidential information of delegates.

esigned) H. F. DOWNIE, Secretary

it of a bear on his into infection).

1

St. James's Paluce, February 14 1980

y M Mahat July 14, 1915 at Ehrert Hosem, A rost 90, 19 Ste 14

Serie 1 These tests

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ta) Latter of the abor 24, 1915, paragraph 4, was made to read

The two silverte of M come and Alexandre to and port in of Sana lang to the most of he reason.

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(b) Latter of No.

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speeple 2, first soutence, was made to cond

Appetite on the unit process

Norm 2-The Arabic tests of letters No. 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9

1 to the heat Design into on Pe it are 10)

Norm 3. For further congen made in the Europe test, see index No.

The Legal Basis of the Arab Claim to Palestine - same Additional Considerations

The legal basis of the Arab claim to Pa time was recently discussed in a

The Lord Chancellar subsection of further memora and dated the 30th Language 1039

3. Since these two memorands were written Mr George Antonius's book 1 bs Arab Awakening which is referred to in the foot notes to the earlier memorandum has been more closely studied. Mr Antonius makes two assertions which, if accurate, may be regarded as promises made to the Arabs with regard to the arabs with regard to the arabs with regard to the well-sent to now under consideration.

"slowed settlement in Palestine would only be aboved in an far as would be consistent with the political and reasonic feredum of the Arab population."

5 Me Antonius adds that the message was delivered orally but that the Sherif took it down and that the quotation is Mr Antonius's own reader a note made by the Sherif in Arabic at the State of the Sherif in Arabic at the State of the State

6. It is the state of the Sherif with regard to the Sykes Proof Agreement and the Balfour Decaration. His instructions with regard to the Balfour Declaration of the Balfour Declaration of the Balfour Declaration.

"That since the describing of the world is in favour of a return of Jews to Patestine and mannisch as this opinion must remain a constant factor, and further as this Majesty's Government view with favour the realisation of this aspiration, His Majesty's Government are determined in no far as is compatible with the freedom of the existing population both remaining and political no distance should be put in the way of the realisation of this ideal

7 Commander Hogarth did not subsequently report the precise terms in which he communicated this message to the Sherif **). But in view of what the St. c. ries — minimisented to Mr. Antonias there can be a lit of the strength of the Sir Regential Wingate from the Foreign Office. Commander Higarth did, however record the following observations —

"I passed to formula No 3 (Jewish settlement in Palestine) prefacing it by a statement of the growth of Zioman during the war and the great value of a T w of the statement of the growth of Zioman during the war and the great value of the T w of the statement of the growth of Ziomann during the war and the great and agreed, saying that he welcomed Jews to all Arab lands. I explained that His Majesty's Government resolve safeguarded the existing local population."

(4) His report, such as it was true enforquently polyated in 4 and 3/64 force No. 22

And later on-

4

The King would not accept an independent Jew State in Polestino nor was I just ucted to warm him that such a State was contemplated by Great Britain. He probably knows aftle or nothing of the actual or possible.

J. Palestino and his ready assent to a lewish actualism in worth much.

9 The second of Mr Antonius's assertious relates (p. 270) to a second of Declaration to the Second

tir"

9 He asserts that on the 18th J 1918 Mr Walcard, a member control of the National as were continued at Kath National as were and (Appendix B) to His Majesty's Government expressing the latentions of the Allies respecting terestories during a in the event of an Aliced victor.

10 Mr. Antonius prints the declaration in full me Appendix D to his book explaining that it is made from notes taken in Archic by one of those who was present. According to his version the massage included a statement to the effect that the facure government of the territories already occupied by the Allied states (which included Palestine) would be based upon the principle of the consent of the governes.

11. In all essentials Mr. Antoninc's assertion is perfectly correct. The real was received as the F-ream Office at Jone 1918. A reply was drafted som Office by Sir Mirk System of proved by Lord Hardstope of Pendured, and telegraphed to Sir Region d Wingate on the 11th In 1915. This telegraph is attached an Appendix C to the present menographic.

normalists by Commander Hogarth (not Mr. Walroad, although Mr. Walroad greent) on about the 25th June

It will be seen that the messages which Mr. Automous says was made in the Arab world at the runs, did, indeed, include the following

"In regard to the areas occupied by the Albed forces His Majesty's Government drive the attention of the memorialists to the texts of the proclamit one memorialists to the texts of the proclamit one memorialists to the texts of the proclamit one memorialists to the texts of the taking at Bag-bid () and fermialism (). These proclamations embodied the policy of His Majesty's Government of these regions. It is the wish and desire of Hamajosty's Government that the fining government of these regions should be based by the princapse of the consent of the tovernment and this policy has and will continue to have the support of His Majesty's Government.

14 It should be explained that there is a mystery about the proclamation made by General Allerby at the taking of Jerosalem (the date of which was do sit December). No proclamation of the kind which the writer of this take im must have had in mind has ever been traced in the archives of the Foreign about the Palestine esimpsign. The offs in bastery about the Palestine esimpsign. The offs in bastery in the capture of Bagdad. This proclams in the capture of Bagdad. There is also on astron which Lord Abouty made on the 11th December on his safem but this relation only to the Holy places of all religious in Pales. In most have been corresponding to the Bagdad proclamation which was meant (*)

Foreign Office, February 21 1939

stress Section of the Court in the of In Frend Defense

Appendix A to 9

The following are the terms of the message which Commander Hogarth was instructed to deliver to King Hussein when he visited dedds in day .

(1) The Katente Powers are determined that the Arab race shall be given full opportunity of cace again forming a nation in the world. This coachieved by the Arabs themselves uniting, and Great Britain and her Allies will pursue a policy with this ultimate unity to view

(2) So far as Palestine is concerned we are determined that no people shall

be subject to another, but-

(a) In view of the fact that there are in Pagestine abrince. Wasis and and in others to two or all three and inamuch as these places are of interest to vast masses of people outside Palestine and Arabia, there must be a special regime to deal with these places. approved of by the world

(b) As regards the Mosque of Omar it shall be considered as a Moslem concernalone, and shall not be subjected directly or indirectly to any

Moslem nuthority

(3) Since the Jewish opinion of the world is in favour of a return of Jews to Palestine and massauch as this opinion must remain a constant factor, and further as His Majesty's theerament view with f napiration, His Vajesty's Government are determined putable with the freedom of the agosting population as the same of no obstacle should be put in the way of the realisation of this id-

In this consector the friendship of world lever to the Arab cause equivalent to support in al. States where Jeses have a political influence. To unders of the mevement are determined to bring about the sit cost of Z. by friendship and co-operation with the Araba, and such an offer is not one to be lightly thrown ande-

Appendix B to 9

Translation of a Memorial addressed to His Majesty's High Commissioner in Cairo by ween prominent Syrian nationalists on May 7, 1915

We, the undersigned representatives of various Arab political assetius and of the supporters of the Arab movement, have been given full power to voice the expression of their tongues.

The purpose of this letter is to ask respectfully his Excellency the High-Commissioner to forward these our views to the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs for the information of His Majesty a Government

State return price in a second to report to the Thirty Was the end that the tent of th us that we are satisfied with the information, and will give our word not to communicate it to a soul, with the exception of King Hussein Ibn Ali the Great, and his some the Princes.

We are constantly being asked questions as a doubt exists as to the real meaning of Mr. Lloyd George's and Mr. Wilson's recent pronouncements. cannot reply Persons are withholding their whole hearted assistance, ber suspicious of the intentions of Great Britain and afraid of being left behind at the end of the war, and are not putting forward their best efforts to further the aims which we believe Great Britain has in view

This class of people is one over which we could exercise an important juffuence

and they would, we feel sure, be willing to take our word on trust

They believe it impossible, as the majority of us who are Moslegis feel to sever their connexion with Turkey as their spiritual leader if their future is to be a matter of uncertainty

Some

Fire the tent of the to unite our people and submit P + q , dt of the activity shows on the of Europe representing the We may here mantion that many of them appear to us to consist of mones which we have never heard of in St. .. nor in our defe-

Accordingly we have enemy lines to raise our v address will receive the approval of His Majesty King II oscill aim is tils sole the Princes, should we on account of a previous agreement between them and the Arab societies, send a delegate to show it to them

One of the reasons which obliged us to keep the address confidential or because Syria in still in the grip of the Turko and thousands and tens of thousands of our sons are on the Toranian far distant buttlefields without any protector to protect them from the vengeance of these assausins should we address this

openly to Hos Majesty's Government

As our different committees represent all classes of the aution especially the enlightened class with the religious haders of note and well known aristocrats. and as they are diffused throughout Arabia and have informate relations with the Bedouin cluefs, we believe the British Government will commit a grave error if they neglect (overlook) these ready-made and organised committees which have only been established to defend Arabia against the oppression of the Turk and to infeguard the rights of the people. Especially after Ruson has submitted the German Peace Teems and consented to restore the Turkoch territories in this war and even to restore part of the Canciners a fact which will attemption Turkey and increme the Turkish danger to Arabia.

It is worth mentioning that our situation in Egypt bas become a difficult

one as some Egyptians reproach as with savensm saying

"That the Germans, the enemies of Islam have made conditions in their Peace Terms with the Businini that the people of the Can soon, who are Moderns, can plan their future themselves and that there relations with . . . y the Turks should be free They have also arranged that Persin and Afghanistan both Mahomedan kingdoms, should be completely independent. While your Albes, who are the friends of Island we concluded amongst themselves an agreement to divide your ferritory into two rapes, the North of which is to be under French influence and the South to be under British."

Inquirses

1. Can we assure our people that it is the aim of the British Government that the Araba should enjoy complete undependence in Arabia?

We, as representatives of the Arab societies, promise as soon as we get a positive answer to one question, to offer the necessary services which our Allies

request us to perform, the advantages of which are for us all

It is recognised that the Arabs all over Arabia have been longing for a long while to shake oft the Turkods yoke and get complete undependence and the p at this bus been the goal of our purpose appears from the soon at have been working until very lately in Constantinople I by , I ad elsewhere. The Arabs have been encourage part to pathy shown by the British Government with t a ming of the was and the assudance effected to 11 3 to ant in starting the Arab Movement

We consider the formation of a national army to the Arab territorias occupied by the British of prime importance as it would result to strengths and the A at Frontier and weakening the Turkish For this reason we ask to be allowed to form committees which would work for this end in those territories and as soon as they form a sufficient force to seed it to the Northern Arab Troops under the leadership of the Princes the sons of His Hashmite Majesty

mean by it to enclude Gez ret el Arab, Syria, Mesopetamia, Mosni and a large part of the province of Diarbekr.

[21053]

3. In the puncy of this Majesty's trovernment to assist the inhabitants of these countries to attain their complete independence and the composing of toent decentralised like the United States of America, or other I troverbuents, which suits their social condition, or does it not consider 1.405 eq. (a) 2

4. The Syrians, though only too glad to form part of the Arab Federal thesermont have, however, for a long time previous to the war been works to apply the principle of decentralisation to Syria, dividing it into provinces. which would have the right to administer their own internal affairs but it would to possible if Arabia became independent, to apply the same principle to its , the sading principalities such as Nejd, Yemen and Asir

The Arabi have always relief on Great Britain and believed in her truditional inherited policy that demanded the security and respected the invaluables of the Arab countries as a political accessity. For that remon our people stretch forth the band of friendship and amorety to Great Britain and its mighty per pie and hope that they will be a defender of this Arab race, of well known past history, a race, which if kept standing at the doors of the East, will be a trusty centinel and amount friend to the supporters of their

6. The official decountrions that have been atmouseed by the statesmen of Great Britain specifying the society of the Turkish provinces, which are arbahated by people of Turkish origin only, and not challing ng theor nown suggests the left the Arab nation is great despair for the society of their political life. they thak it unjust that Turkey, the ally of the Germans should be not in logic sody assured of their country's securit the Arabi are o th that respect, who are an ally of G and have see theed t worths of their manhood for the

T v in ii sependence of their country than the Turks who have raised 1 . and thrown it into a sea of ignorance and appressor and

and how can leaders of evoluntion to day pardou them or admit the sacrificof Arabia for the maintenance and security of Turkey? 6 (6) Here there is from to refer to the differences in the Arab country and

to the devergence of epinion existing among some of the finite in Geritet. A We maintain that agreement on the part of Arab Frairs is not impracticable as so the fundamental preaceples to be imposed on their by the Government of V and Arabia, provided His Majosty's Government gives us assistance and a lows us a free he of with confidence and sincernty in Germet el Arab and enlists be assistance of The Majesty King Hassera thu Alt the Great in making the hearts and parposes of the Force,

Then we said the enlightened Araba generally, and particularly the Syrians. whether here in Egypt, or in the countries still under the Turkish yoke or in parts where the B toth army is operating, would be ready to give every assistance and to do anvil ing that the interests of our country sets before as showing loyalty to our affice II at anothertook to help un-

7. Though the source of the Arab revolution appeared to the Hejnz, its corner stone was Syria and it had the greater share in the intellectual movement. The Heinz was all along in close touch with it, and Itis Majesty the Great King and I a some the Permers I ave been to perfect agreement with the Avab society. there and to Egypt.

If it had not been for the confidence of the Syriam in Great Britain a locally to the Araba generally and to Syria in pacturalar they would not large offered from the beggg

and the realisation of the hopes which the Arab nation reposed in Great Britan It may suffice to turn your attention to the political terelations which Almost Hemal Pasha published in a book (La Vérité sur la Question syrienne) which

was printed in Constantinuple during the war in which be perceited the truth You will be able to realise the history of some of these committees from the true story which we are enclosing with this address.

(Signed by Seven)

Appendix C to 9

The " Declaration to the Seren

IIIS Majesty's Government have considered the memorial of the seven with the greatest care. His Majesty's Lovernment fully appreciate the reasons why the memorialists desire to retain their amountary and the fact that the memorial is anonymous has not in any way detired from the importance which His

Mary the state of the state of

I to a to a were or sadopendent before the outbreak

Ar a negated from Turkoch control by the netion of the Arabs Themselves during the present war-

3. Areas formerly under Ottoman dominion, occupied by the Allied forces during the present war.

4 Areas still under Turkish control

In regard to the first two cuts and 11 March 11 copyright the complete and accorrega independence of the all the and the support them in their struggle for freedom

In regard to the areas occupied by Alicel forces, His Majorty's Government draw the attention of the memorialists to the texts of the preclamations issued respectively by the General Officers Commanding in Chief on the tuking of Bugdad and Jerusalem These proclamations embody the policy of His Majesty's Covernment towards the subabitants of those regions. If a the wish and desire or Iros Mayone a Government that the future government of these regress 1 - 11 be based upon the principle of the osment of the governed and this policy has and will continue to have the support of the Majorty's Government

e arous mentioned in the fourth entegery it is the wish and desire of His Majosty's Government that the opposited peoples of these areas should obtain their freedom and independence, and towards the achievement of this object His Majosty a Government continue to labour

His Majesty's Government are fully aware of, and take into economical or the deliculties and dangers which beset those who work for the regeneration of the populations of the areas specified

In spote however of these obstacles, Ifis Majosty's Government trust and believe that they can and will be evercome and wish to give all support to those who desire to overcome them. They are prepared to consider any school co-operation which is compatible with excelling inditiary operations and consistent with the political principles of His Majorty's Government and the Allies

June 1918

Appendix D to 9

British Proclamation on capturing Bugdart

To the People of Bagdad Vilayet,

IN the name of my Krng, and in the name of the peoples over whom he rules I address you as follows --

Our military operations have as their of ject the defeat of the enemy, and the drawing of him from these territories. In order to complete this task, I in charged with absolute and supreme control of all regions in which British troops operate, but our armies do not come into your cities and made as conquerors or enemies, but as liberators.

[21063]

Sykon Provide Agreement of May 1914 processor regarding the special

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10

administration for Parestine The report of the Parestone hove Countesion presented to Paradiment in Cond 54 to

July 1937 contains the fellowing passage (page 21)

"Finally, in May 1910, an agreement 1 10 11 1 1 1 1 us the Sylos Proof Agreement, which had Aratian peninsula in the following manner -

(2) (8) With a view to accurring the religious interests of the Entente Powers, Palestine, with the Maly Paces, as to be separated from Torkish territory and adopted to a special regime to be de ectorned by agreement between Russ a, Franco at il Great Britata

(4)

The object of the present memorandism is to allow in what circumstances. the providing regarding the special regime for Patestine came to be included in the agreement, with special reference to the extent to which Sir M. Sykos was personally responsible for its unliston. Before proceeding with the examination of those circumstances, it is describble, however to quote the exact terms of the agreement in this respect, they are its follows --

"3 That in the occasionaren there shall be esta suched an international of a administration, the form of which is to be decided upon after committation. with Russia, and, subsequently, in consultation with the other Allies, and the representatives of the Stereof of Mocca-

map attached to the agreement)

It will be seen that the summary of this provision quoted from the Royal Communicion a report makes no mention of the steparated subsequent consultations.

It is not proposed in that incurorandum to enter into details of the correspondence with the Sherrel in regard to the limits of the territories to be smarghed to the Araba, this having been done in Mr. Childs, memorandum of the conf. In: 8

independent Arab areas appear to have reached the Foreign Office in a tologram from Sir H. McMahon, dated the 19th November, 1915, i.e., a few days before 1 tors were mutituled with M. Pient in London. In this telegram St. M. and was that be had been shown the correspondence relating to the Araor were and mentioned as one of the difficulties to be overcome that of making arrangements with the Acabs which would be moffemore to French susceptibility based on linancial and historical sentiment. To meet this difficulty, he suggested that the Antente Powers should agree with the Arabs to recognise, respect and protect the Acal Provisional Government or Governments in the Vilayets of Berrut, Aleppo, Damascus, Jerwalem and the Hejar and the Sarjak of Derzon

- tireat Britain. Rosett and Italy should engage not to obtain comessions in the Vilayets of Atoppo, Berrut and Dimascus and the Sanjak of Urfa without the approval of the French Coverament and also to recognise the spirit of previous agreements between the French and Ottoman Governments wit i regard to educational establishments in the same area in the suggested Arab pendent territories. Two days later Sir M. Sykes sent a further message.

With regard to France and Arabs, our task in to get Arabs to concede as much as possible to French and to get our Harfa outlet and Palestine included in our sphere of enterprise in the form of French concession to us 1554.1 Thus we smooth the way for France with Syrings, and in the matter where Mise W 44 France has a (traditional) (trading) interest, deal directly with her

"Note Arabs will always welcome any extension of our sphere of enterprise."

Silice the days of Hamgu your city and your samls have been subject to the tyranny of strangers, your paloces have fatten into runn, your gardens have sank in description, and your forefathers and yourserves have grouned in bondage tour sons have been carried off to wars not of your scoking, your wealth has been stripped from you by unjust men and squandered in distant places.

since the days of Midnat the Turks have talked of reforms, yet do not the

thins are wastes of to-day testify the vanity of those promises?

it is the wish not only of my King and his peoples, but it is also the wish of the great nations with whom he is in aniance, that you should prosper even as in the past, when your lands were fertile, when your ancestors gave to the world interature, science and art, and when Bagdad city was one of the wonders or ine world

Between your people and the dominions of my King there has been a close bount of interest. For 200 years have the merchants of Bagdad and Great Britain traced logether in mutical profit and friendship. On the other hand, the Germana and Turks, who have despoiled you and yours, have for twenty years made flagdad a centre of power from which to assail the power of the British and the Allies of the British in Persia and Arabia. Therefore, the Bettish Government cannot remain and fferent as to what takes place in your ry new or in the future, for in duty to the interests of the British people and their Adies the British Government cannot risk that bein a Bagdad

or to commercial prosperity and where safety be a matter of the crossed concern to the a are not to understand that it is the wish of the British inpose upon you alrea matitutions. It is the hope of the British toment that the aspiration of your philosophers and writers shall be realised and that once again the people of Bagdad shall flourish, enjoying their wealth destrict as which are in consonance with their airred laws and their racial pleads. In the jaz the Arabs have expensed the Torks and Germans who oppressed them, and proclaimed the Sherif Husson as their King and His Lordship rules in undependence and freedom and in the ally of the nutions who are lighting against the power of Turkey and Germany, so, indeed, are the noble to be, the Lords of Kowett, Nepl and Asir

Many noble Araba have perished in the came of Arab freedom at the hanthose along raters, the Turks, who oppressed them. It is the determination of the Government of Great Britain and the Great Powers asked to Great Britain that these noble Arabs shall not have suffered in vain. It is the hope and desire of the British people and the unitions in alliance with them that the Arab race that the once more to greatness and renown among the peoples of the earth, and that it shall sand abelf together to this end in musty and concord

O people of Bagdad, remember that for twenty are generations you have suffered under strange tyrants who have over endeavoured to set one Arab house. against another in order that they might profit by your dissensions. This policy is abborrent to Great Britain and her Allies, for there can be neither peace nor prospectly where there is similty and misgovernment. Therefore I am commanded to savita you through your nobles and elders and representatives, to participate in the management of your own civil affairs in collaboration with the political representatives of Grost Britain, who accompany the Beilish army so that you may be united with your kinsmen in south east, south and wost in reading the impressions of your race

(The "brown area referred to in this clause is that so marked on the

it is cother Affice and with the reprocentatives of the bherees

24th October, 1930, regarding the exclusion of Paiestine from those territories

4. The first views of Sir M. Sykes on the question of Palastine and the

Lefa " doring the war, and should guarantee the areas ment used as the dependent Arab territory after the war in order to secure the

from Cairo, from which the following is an extract.

On the 23rd November the first discussions were held with M. Paret in a car Mil a gr

\$1710 54.82 for France possession (nominally a prote-torate) of the whole coast from where

W G 1015 the Taurus of the Market to the second se The second secon The second secon

Remoratelism resulting the impressions he had received on various points as a result of his topy of the Eastern theatre. In this memorandum he recommended, The second secon

" I " Government on one consistent and logical plan. To achieve this object, he said it would be necessary to obtain the sauction of France and Italy to an agreement is to the future treatment of the Arab peoples in the Ottoman Empire, to obtain from France guarantees compatible with Arab informal asperations, and to with with France, Italy and Russia the status of Jerusalem, and in a list of recommendations constituting our altimate goal he included the following

> "Declaration of a British interior and external protectorate over all area in Southern Syria and Mesopotamia to be agreed upon with France and Ribeda

> "Declaration of a French internal and external protecturate in an area porth of the British area

7. His Majosty's Government were now awaiting the return of M. Prost. from Paris. In the mountiment was decided that for M. Syken could give valuable ited W. M. infragration to the War Committee of the Cabaset, which he did at a meeting 1015, of that body held on the 16th December. On this occasion he urged, inter also, that we should with with the breach as mon as possible and reach a definite understanding regarding Syria, questioned as to the nature of the arrangement The property of the same

country south of Haifn as was not in the Jerusaiem encince, and expressed the view that it was most important that we should have a belt of British controlled country between the Shoreof of Mocca and the French, adding that it could be t't be paper stigned that the French were not giving up very much, assuming that the enclare ti so, were large enough to contain the head of the Dead Sea and enough of the Jorda for the pilgrius to go to. Apart from this aspect, the question of the Palestine eachive does not appear from the record of Sir M. Sylves, evidence to have been discussed, and it may be assumed that it had acready been accepted to a reby the Point Minister and his colleagues on the committee.

8. The discussions with M. Picot in London were resumed at the Foreign Office on the 21st December, when Sir M. Sykes was present as a member of

M Prot agreed to submit to his tinversament. Those conclusions described the Arab State (which was to be divided between Great Britain and France into spheres of commercial and administrative interest) subject to certain conditions, which included the following .-

"Jerusalem to form an esclave, its boundaries vet to be defined.

Subsequently it was decided that in order to obviate the prolongation of the discussions, Sir M. Sykes and M. Prent should examine the whole question and collaborate in drawing up a mem- a n which would co-relate the various factors of the general problem of \ reach and British requirements in the Near East. After an exona nation of the mestion by Sir M. Sykes and M. Picot, a memorandum was submitted by them on it a January 1916, it commenced with a summary of the various clame and as regards the Palestine Holy Places,

tastly, so I a settly cut has to be weased in with an arran comerto the consecutions of test of librastonarty, do lasta and ed to the statos of demoalem and the neighbouring

Discussing this aspect in . O are in the nicrosse so in earlier brading "Intertact nat It our Interests," Sir M. Sykes oil M. Picot

As regards demonsten and the Holy Places, the abowing must be borne in mind-

- a) The Lattic and Orthodox religious require equal consideration in l'a'estine.
- (b) The members of the Jewish community throughout the world bave a conscientions and sentimertal interest in the fitters of the
- "(r) The Mosque of Omar represents, next to Moces, the most hely and ble shrine in folian and it must be a one qua non that the Mosque of Omar thelf should be under the sole control of Moslems and that the chief of the Arabian confederation al sold have an equal votes in the administration of Palesting,

The memorandum concluded with a summary of the book of the settlement . . . proposed this included the following .---

- " 3. That in the brown area there should be established as a second at a administration, the form of which is to be decided upon after consultation. with Russia and subsequently in consultation with Russia, Italy and the representatives of Islam.
- 9 The Sykes Picot memorandian was circulated to the departmenta repreed on Sir A. Nicolson's committee and, their comments having been received a meeting of the commuttee was beid at which the draft agreement was drawn up on the basis of the Sykos Picot recommendations. As regards Palestine, the wording of the eventual agreement quoted in paragraph 2 above, was adopted, it will be noticed that the principal amendment was the substitution of the phrase representatives of the Sherif of Moces" for the phrase "representatives of Islam." It is therefore unnecessary for present purposes to trace the history of the subsequent discussions leading to the exchange of notes between Sir E. Grey and the French Ambassador in May 1916 which formally placed on record the arrangement generally known as the Syxos Proof Agreement.

10 From the proceeding marrative it will be seen that Sie M. Sykos originally contemplated the establishment of an Arab Government in Palestine. which would be a British "sphere of enterprise," and that later he suggested discussions with Finise. Daily and Russia regarding the status of decusalen. But at the first discussions in London with M. Puot (i.e., bufore Sir M. Sykes pation therein) it but been accepted that the question of the Palestrue There was one for reparate consideration affecting countries other than France and Great Betain. It does not appear that Sir M. Sikes was given any written instructions prior to his discussions with M. Picot, but he was obviously

informed of the previous discussions in the Vicolson committee. The general nature of the recommendation ashmitted by Sir M. Sykes and M. Picot in regard to Palestrue was not in the nature of a new departure, all that was new was the marking of the actual enclave on the map.

HUGH K GREY

Foreign Office, February 21, 19 c

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Adoin.

34082. W 14

The " McMakan Pledge" of October 24, 1915 Instructions by His Majerty's Gareenment with regard to this Pledge

with regard to the pledge eventually Merca of the 24th October, 1915, can be traced in the following thee earneats -

(I) Sir Henry McMahon's personal and unnumbered telegram of the 15th October, in which he suggests the general lines of what he might say to the Sherif on the subject of the boundaries of the area of A independence (153005) (Appendix 1) (")

(2) Sir Edward Grey's telegram No. 796 of the 20th October concurring generally in Sir Henry McMahon's suggestions (155203) (Appen-

(3) Sir Henry McMahon's despatch No. 131, Secret. of the 26th October 1915, enclosing a copy of lan letter of the 24th October to the Sherif and commenting upon its terms (103:32) (Appendix 3)

2. From an evaluation of these document it appears that -

(a) Norther Palestine nor Jerusalem was mentioned at any point

(b) There is nothing in the documents which is actually freenemient with SIT H. McMahon's statement that in giving the piedge be a price ties a rest area of Arab independence

(c) There is, on the other hand, nothing which positively supports the 4 10 1

(d) The most definite indication which Sir H. McMahon gives of his intentions of in paragraph 4 of his despatch of the 26th October 10 which he says that he has been "definite in excluding Mersian-Alexandretta and those districts on the northern coast of Syric which cannot be said to be Arab and where I understand that French interests larve been recognissed."

Foreign Office, February 22, 1939.

Appendix 1

Berry

Sie H. McMahan to Foreign Office - (Recovered October 19.)

(Unnumbered)

Cairo, October 18, 1915

Your personal telegram of the 14th October, latter portion

Please use my despatch No. 121 4 outdential, of the 12th October forwarding statements of Shorif el Faroki, and also my telegram No. 623, conveying the purpose of letter from Sherif of Mecca. From further conversation with Furnkt it appears evident that Arab party are at parting of the ways, and unless we can give them immediate assurance of nature to satisfy them they will throw them solves into the hands of Garmany, who, he says, has farnished them fulfilment of all their demands. In the one case they seem ready to work actively with us, which with greatly influence the course of Mesopotamia and Syrian campaigns, while in the other Arabs will throw in their lot against us and we may have all laiam in the haut united against the Allies.

Arah party say they cannot for a fine a see to must get be a Furkey receives further mountaince from Germany Matter, therefore, is urgent Decision presents great difficulties, because unless cure is taken it is quite

[17] At the first meeting of the " M Make a Housen Constitute (see No. 22) the Arch representatives naked to see Sir Henry McMa and a matrix toma, and the question of shearing times (but not giving them) Apper ... - I and 2 was considered. In the end, how not to do so, and they did not repost their request

is ole that young Arab party may eventually prove as troub-esome as young I nless however formation in possession of His Majesty & Government threatened Turon German designs against Bagdad st and keep Arabs on our aide the state of

I understand Faroki, in course of further conversations expresses opinion that Arab party would accept an assarance on the following bines --

Lighand accepts principle of independent Arabia under British guidar ... and control within limits propounded by Sherif of Mecca, in so far as England Is free to act without detriment to the interests of he present Adies (this refers to French, in regard to whom see remarks on modification of north-west lumits of Acabia). England when satuation admits with advise and help Araba regarding establishment of such form of government to territ ries concerned as may seem most suitable. In respect to above territory, Apale will recognise Britain and no other influence, will recognize British interests as paramount, and will work under British guidance and control. Arabs for this purpose will accept such British resultances advisers and obtainly as may be necessary to cisture sound administration, but Aridous perspeals thelf will remain under its own chiefs England will recognise inviolability of Hely Places and guarantee them against unlikely jaie aggression

In regard to north western boundaries proposed by Sherif of Mecca. Faroki thinks Arabs would accept modification leaving in Arabin purely Arab distriof Aleppo, Damascus Hama and Homs, whose occupation by the French thes would oppose by force of arms.

He also accepts the fact that British interests peressitate special measures of

British control in Baomh vilavet

If we consider letter of Shorif of Mocca in the light of Fareki's views, I do not thank either Sherif or Arab party are likely to regard may less with assurance as

Farokt in anytons himself to visit Sherif and I peopose to facilitate his doing 4 121 140 151 1

1 1 / atems I would be while of apstenctions how to reply to Sherif and what assurances to give Arab party through Famlo-

Appendix 2

Foreign Office to Sie H. Mc Mahon (Cutto)

October 20, 1015, 5, 50 P.M. s 796 ber telegratu

Your Personal telegram of the 18th

You can give cordial assurances on the mass, and with the reserve about our Allies, proposed by you. Stipulation that Arabs will recognise British interests we paramount and work under British guidance, &c should not be included unless It is necessary to secure Arab consent as this neight give rise to impression in France that we were not only endeavouring to seence Arab interests, but to establish our own in Syria at expense of French.

There is no difficulty in speaking with sit reserve about Arab pentusula and Holy Places. The general reserve you propose is, however necessary, more represently for north western boundaries.

As regards Mesopotamus, proposed sphere of British central, name ... vilayet will need extension in view of special interests in Hagdad Pros . Area actually in our occupation. Our treaties with Arab chiefs will of course

But the important thing is to give our assurances that will prevent Arabs. from being alicanted and I must leave you discretion in the matter, as it is argent there is not line to discuss an exact fortania

1) samplest plan would be to give an assurance of Arab independence over a that he will proceed at once to discuss boundaries if they will send by a that purpose, but if semething more previse than this is required YOU can give it.

You should keep Wingate informed

. Il McMahon to Sir B Grey

o. 131. Secret.

No. 131. Secret.)

Cairo, October 26, 1915

With reference to my secret telegram No 644 of to day's date, I have bonour to enclose herewith the English text of the reply which I have despute in Arabic to the Sherif of Mecca

2. The matter appeared to me to admit of no delay, and I have therefore lost no time in answering the Sherif's letter, and have availed myself of the n horsty to act without further reference, accorded to me in your telegram No. 790 of the 20th metant

3. The composition of a reply which would be acceptable to the Arab pa

toovernment is the future has been a difficult task

A I have been definite in stating that Great Britain will recognise the principle of Arab independence in purely Arab territory this being the point on which agreement depends, but have been equally delicits in each Mersina, Alexandretta and those districts on the porthern count of Syrin, which cannot be said to be Arab, and where I independ that French interests have been recognised. I am not aware of the extent of French claims in Syrin, not of how far His Majority's Government have agreed to recognise them. Hence, while recognising the fowns of Damascus, Hama, Ifoms and Aleppo as being within the circle of Arab countries, I have endeavoured to provide for possible French protonistons to those places by a general modification to the effect that His Majesty's Government can only give assurances in regard to those territories." In which she can not without determent to the interests of her ally France.

5 It will be observed that I have definitely specified brance as the only Ally concerned. The use of the term "Allies" would, I understand, inevitably large around the ampricon of the Arabs, who would have conjured up visions of all our Albest putting forward clasms in various part of the Arab territories.

or by Italy on the Arabian coasts of the Rod Sea, and that it is therefore unnecessary, and indeed, analyzable to provide for any such interests

7 I venture to emplosure the fact that the eventual arrangement would be very greatly facilitated if France would consent to forgo any territorial claims she may have to purely Arab territories, such as Danuscus, Hama, Home and A is a motion of such districts in Arabia will be assisted on by the anglet possibly agree in regard to them to accept to be test of a registering elsewhere it is obvious that this will give rise to trouble, and that much more satisfactory and lasting results will be possible in the future if the Arab questions can be dealt with as a whole by Great Britain

8 In face of the the vital importance to the Allied cause of the present mones involved. France could hardly be unreasonable on this point, and of question of compensation elsewhere, if necessary, is well worthy of serious count feration.

9. It is, I consider not going too far to say that the only hope of preventing this question becoming eventually one of trouble and anxiety to all concerned is to leave it in the direction of one Power alone.

10. I would also once more lay stress on the religious importance attached to Damiseus by Aruba, not only as one of the three points of departure of the Sacred Carpet, but as, in their eyes, one of the principal Holy Places.

If In conclusion, I am of opinion that while the terms I have proposed are the minimum that could be offered with any promise of success, there is reasonable hope of their being accepted by the Sherif individually and the leaders of the Arab nacty

12 The letter was despatched yesterday in the hands of the Sherif's messenger, Mahmoud Arif Arayfar, who is in the complete confidence of the Sherif and appears to be a man of considerable intelligence and of some influence.

18. The opportunity was taken of verbally explaining the terms of the letter to facilitate its comprehension by the Sherif Further verbal assurances

of sympathy and support were also given, and, in particular, care was taken to alloy any apprehension which the Sherif might entertain regarding the possibly similar motives towards benself of our assistance to the Idrisi and Asir in whom he is said not to place complete confidence.

A copy of this despatch is being sent by this mail to India

I Lave, &c

A RENRY M MAHON

E 1305 8 81]

12

ther the use of United Kingdom Representatives only Not eticulated to the Arab and Jewish Hologations)

COMPERENCES ON PALESTINE, 1030

(P.C. (U.K.) 11)

Letract from a Statement by M. Cheker Ganem, Chief Representation of the tentral Syrian Committee, before the Supreme Council at Paels on February 18, 1919

"May we say one word as regards Palestine- although the subject is said to be a thorny one?"

Palestine is incontestably the southern portion of our country. The Zionisto claim it. We have suffered too much from suffering rescibling theirs not to throw open wide to them the doors of Palestine. All these among them oppressed in certain retrograde countries are welcome. Let them settle in Palestine but in an autonomous Palestine, connected with Syria by the sole bond of federation. Will not a Palestine enjoying wide internal autonomy be for the a

"If they form a unpority there they will be the rulers. If they are in the unitionity, they will be represented in the Government in proportion to their numbers.

"Is it necessary in order to establish them, to dismember Svria . . . and to constitute a State in the undit of a country which, as a consequence, would be best to them?"

*David Hunter Miller: "My Durry at the Conference of Paris" Vol. XIV page 414.1

St. James e Palace, S. W. 3, February, 22, 1930.

E 1548 6 31

13

The Syken-Picot Agreement of May 16, 1916. Explanations given to the Sheelf of Mecco.

Mr Antonius states in his book, The Arab Awakening (page 251), that we have the constraint of the Sykes Prof. Agreement of May 1916, whereby portrons of the territories which the Sherif had claimed for the area of Arab independence, and which laid been promised, as he thought, in the "Mc Mahon pledge" of the 24th October, 1915, had been divided up into British and French spheres of influence.

2 As a matter of fact this sa not quite correct. It is true that the fact the specimens hap for the second and the second are such as the second are second as severtheless authorised to inform him in strict confidence and the second are agreement between Great Britain, France and Russia regarding the fact that it is the second are second as agreement between Great Britain, France and Russia regarding the fact that it is true that the second are second as a green and the second are second as a property of the second are

3 According to a telegram from Sir Reginald Wingate at Cairo of the . id May the principle of Anglo-French agreement regarding an Arab confederation, which principle be accepted after much argument, and on the 2rd May be explained fully to the Sherif of Mecca himself the agreement regarding an Arabconfoderation or State, the Sherif seemed relieved by this explanation, as the stipulation that the agreement of the Arabs themselves would be necessary to whatever was done disposed of his worst apprehensions, he also agreed

is argument, that a Franco-Arab settlement was essential to the Arab

development in Syria

4 Sir Mark Sykes returned again to Jodda a little later, accompanied this time by M. Picot, and what then took place is described as follows in Mr. Childs' memorandum of the 24th October, 1930.

5 "A year after the Sykes P. Arrangement was concluded His Majesty's Government and the French Government and Sir Mark Sykes and M. Prot on a mission to King Hussein. M. Prot was charged to deliver a friendly mesonge from his Government to the King. Sir Mark Sykesi's part was to establish, if possible cordial relations between the King and the representative

of France 6. "In an interview M. Picot and Sir Mark Sykes bad with King Hussein the 20th May 1917, a declaration by the King in amover to the message from the French Government (which had been delivered the previous day) was read

aloud as full as-

" That His Majesty the King of Heps dearned with satisfaction that French Government approved of Arab national aspirations and that, led combilence in Great Britain, he would be content if the French Invertment pursued the same policy towards Arab aspirutions on the Modem Syrian Littoral on the British did in Bugdad.

7 "To Sir Mark Sykes the King sent the following incomage.

"We are read to co-operate with France in Syria to the followestent and with against an Mesopotamia

"In an interview with Captain T. E. Lawrence on the 29th July, 1917. the King expanied his own views of the conversations with M. Proof and Sir Mark Sykes in the provious May

9. "These views do not hear directly on the question of Palestine, but they refer to Syria and doubtless represent the ideas the King would have held in

. . . Palestine had he been uncertoin as to its future -

the long, Captain Lawrence reported, ' is extremely pleased to have trapped M. Prest into the admission that France will be satisfied in Syria with the position Great Britain decrees in Iraq. That, he says, means a temporary occupation of the country for strategical and political reasons (with probably an autoal great to the Shertf in compensation and recognition) and concessions in the way of public works. "I wan ready, without being noted to guard their interests in the existing railways and assist. their schools but the He az and Syem are like the palm and fingers of one land, and I could not have consented to the amputation of any finger or per of a fluger without leaving myself a cripple.

In conclusion, the King remarked on the shortness and informality of the conversations, the absence of written documents, and the fact that the only change in the situation caused by the meeting was the French renuncincen of the ideas of annexation, permanent occupation or suzerninty of any furt of Svein "but this we did not embody in a formal treaty as the war. is not yet finished. I merely read out my acceptance of the formula as the British is Iraq, proposed to me by M. Picot, since Sir Mark Sykes assured. me that it would put a satisfactory conclusion to the discussion."

10. It will be seen that there is no certainty that Palestine was specifically Jedda it seems clear that whatever Sie Mark Sykes may have said there was still considerable misunderstanding between His Majesty's Government and the Sherif as to the areas which were to be reserved for Arab independence.

11 The most illuminating illustration of the position which obtained even after a further visit paid to dodds by Commander Hogarth of the Arab Bureau in January 1918 to exp ain the true intent of the Badour Decaration is probably that contained in a letter from Lieutenani Colone) J R Bassett, the British at Jedda, to Sir R ginald Wingate at Cairo. The following is an extract from this letter, which is duted the 17th February 1918.

12.0

"The telegram,") from the Office for the King setting out the policy of His Majesty's Government with regard to the Arab cause, should have an excellent effect with His High/ress, and copies will no doubt be sent from Mecca to the Finire in the field. It is a question though how far its still rather general terms will go to reassure I our Abballah. King Hussein himself will be well satisfied by the realliments or by His Majesty's Government of their former 'pledge but as your bycolleney knows he has read into the terms of that 'pledge' very wide territorial boundaries and professes the most implicit trust in the intent on and ability of Great British to redeem the 'pledge' as he roads it. Wilson but written so often of the danger underlying this question that I need only say it is always appermost in one's mind here in one a daily intercourse with the King. Since his talk with Hegarth on the Palestine question of not before of laye little doubt that His Highness has realised that he must be prepared to meet certain slight modifications of what he describes as the 'agreement,' and that he will meet them in a reasonable and proper spirit I fully believe, provide t they are not too drastic and full opportunity is given for their discussion with him in detail. He said as much to Hegarth in any presence. On the other hand saything that would mean for him a rade awakening. I dread

12 There is noth to show that even after the receipt of such letters as these, any attempt was much to make ministrakably clear to the Saerif (or the King as he was by then) the full extent of the servations made by Ilis-Majorty's Government

Poreign Office February 22 1939.

E 1420 6 31

14

Subsequent Declarations by British Officials as to the meaning and fulfilment of the " Mc Makon Pledge" of Getober M. 1916

1 See Henry Westakon

(Extract from a letter to The Times of the 28rd July 1937.)

After referring to the recent publication of the Report of the Royal Commission on Pasestine Sir Henry McMalion says -

" I feel it my duty to state, and I do so de notely and emplatically that it was not massiled by me in giving the pledge to King Hassein to include Palestine in the area in which Arab independence was promised

"I also had every reason to believe at the time that the fact that Palestine was not included in my pledge was well known to King Hussem

(This statement is identical in substance with a statement(") made by Sir Henry McMalion to an official of the Caloniut Office, who had asked him for information on this point, in 1922)

2. Sie Gilbert Clayton (a member of Sir Henry Mc Mahon's staff) (A minute addressed to Sir Herbert (now Lord) Samuel when High Commissioner for Palestine)

April 12, 1923 ' High Commissioner. I was in daily touch with Sir Henry M. Mahon throughout the negotiations with King Hussein, and made the preliminary drafts of all the letters. I can boar out the statement that it was never the intention that Palestone should be

> (") See Appendix & of The Acab Amahrumy (" See Appendix

'n.

21000

included in the general pledge given to the Sherif, the introductory words of bir Henry's letter were thought at the time-perhaps erroneously-clearly to weer that point. It was, I think, obvious that the peculiar interests involved in Pasestine precluded any definite pledges in regard to its future at so early a

'2 If my memory serves me I think that the Sykes-Proof Agreement

envisaged International control of Palestone but I may be wrong

Not only are the people of Palestine quite mable to maintain a government with any pretence to efficiency, but its may and resources are not sufficient to enable it to stand alone, without external support such as Zionist interests are becaul to calest. Alone it must inevitably fall under the control of some more powerful neighboni

> (Intalled) G F C -----

3 Colonel T K Laurence

(d) (Extract from a deaft preface to the Secon Pillars of Wisdom, dated the 18th November, 1922)

"He (Mr. Wijeston Churchill) executed the whole McMahon undertaking tended a treaty by some who have not seen it) for Palestine, for Transportanta and for Arabia. In Mesopotamia be went far beyond its p

to make long explanations, but most put on record I do not wish my conviction that I ugland is out of the Arab affair with clean hand some Arab advocates (the most veriferous joined in the Arab Arab and Ar · neted my judgment on this point ... They found me out of date and was happy to with draw from a political milion which I are very because with

(b) (Extract from a letter to Professor Yale, dated the 22nd October, 1929).

" It is my deliberate opinion that the Winston Churchill cettlement of 1921 22 (in which I shared) honourably fulfils the whole of the promises we are to the Arabs, in so far as the so-called British spheres are enterpred . Wenston's settlement in pleased me that I well-drew wholly from politics with coun hands, I think and enlisted in the Air Force

Foreign Office February 23 1939

Appendix to 14

E 2821 2821 65.

Sir H. McMahon to Colonial Office

5 Wilton Place, 8 II 1. My dear Shuckburgh, March 12 1922

With reference to our conversation on Friday (the 10th). I write you these few lines to place on record the fact that in my letter of the 24th October 1915 to the Sherif of Mecea at was my intention to exclude Palestine from independent Arabia, and I hoped that I had so worded the letter as to make this sufficiently plear for all practical purposes

My reasons for restricting myself to specific mention of Damascus. Hama-House and Alepport Hat a liste at a cry and these were places to which the Arabs attached vital importance and (2) that there was no place I could think of at the time of sufficient importance for purposes of definition further south of the above

It was as fully my intention to exclude Palestine as it was to exclude the more northern constal irnets of Syria.

I did not make use of the Jordan to define the limits of the southern area. because I thought it might possibly be considered desirable at some later stage. of negotiations to endeavour to find some more sustable frontier line east of the Jordan and between that river and the Hejaz Railway. At that moment tuoreover, very detailed definitions did not seem called for

I may mention that I have no recollection of ever laying anything from the Sherif of Meeca, by letter or message to make me suppose that he did not also anderstand Palestine to be excluded from independent Arabia

I trust that I have made my attention clear-

Yours succeeds

A JOENRA MCMAHON

E 1419 6 317

17

The Arab Claim to Palest ur Reservation of Palestine by His Majesty's Government

The fact that His Majesty's Government had realised at an early stage of the war- and several months prior to the "McMahon pledge" of the 24th October 1915 that, in the event of an A. red victory over Turkey the disposal of Palestine would present a problem in which both France and Rason would have an interest is borne out by the proceed age of a report of a constituer appointed by the Government to consider the nature of British dead-

Asia in the event of a successful conclusion of the war-

2 report of this committee which was under the choracarchip of

St. M. - de Bursen, was prescoted the 30 5 June, 1915.

 Me Childs in his memorand in of the 24th October 1930, go ted from various parts of this report, and smoot up the attende of the conjuncted towards Paledone in the following words:

It mittee had recognised and recorded

a) That France bad already and definitely claimed Syria and Palestine, and thought it likely her claim to Palestine might be successfully

withstood.

(b) That Russia owing to the deep interest of the Orthodox Clurch in the Holy Places, would most on making her voice level regarding the Intues of Passettae (c) That Great Britain, like France would be unable to assert an evelusive

claim to Pidestine."

4 Later the conclusions of this committee concerning Palestine (see appendix) were communicated to the Arab monters of the 'McMahon Hussi Committee at the second meeting on the 24th February, 1939.

Foreign Office February 23, 1939.

Appendix

Kritiaci from a Report(") on the Proceedings of a Committee appointed by the Prime Minister in 1915, and presided over by Sir Maurice do Bansen

Palestone

16. Still less do the committee desire to offer suggestions about the future assing of Palestine, but since that territory has been included within the geographical lumis assigned to the British sphere in the two schemes, of partition, and of zones of interest, they desire to repeat that they see no reason why the sacred places of Palestine should not be dealt with as a separate question. They h we felt free to delderate on the assumption that the French claim will be rejected, since they are convinced that the forces opposed are too great for France ever to make that claim good, but for the same reason they consider that it will

Report Proceed age and Appendices

21 663

τ 2

be alle for the Majesty's trovernment to claim the retention of Palestine in their sphere. Palestine must be recognised as a country whose destiny must be the sabject of special negotiations, in which both her igniriates and neutrals are alike iterested.

E 1827 6 31]

101

General See Edmand Allenby's Assurances to the Araba reguesting the future status of conquered Ottoman Territory October 1915

At the first meeting of the "McMahon-Bissisin Committee (") General Nort al Said referred to certain assurances which he said Sir Estimated Allenby and given to the Amir Fansal in October 1915, as the result of which the Sheriban forces lind evaconted Beirut and allowed the town to be placed in fer French administration. He added that a copy of a letter containing their liter been communicated by the Amir Fansal — ()

2 A warch was accordingly made to t the only reference to my such accordingly which could be for from Sir Edmon I Allenby of the 17th October 1918, of which a copy 17th De to this memorali bug

Moreover, the records of the Peace Conference show that on the 80 February 1919 the Amir Fanal appeared before the Supreme Control and referred to this question without monitoning any litter

4 On the 23rd September, 1919, however, the Amer Faned weeke. It Lloyd George (Confidential 11562, No. 109)

when the British General in Command at Borrit obliged the Arah freeps to evacuate the material, he wrote to Shukri Pasha, the Arah smeral, that thus change was simply of a inditary and temporary the statement of his Excellency the Communication of the statement to me in which he used me of the nature of the arrangement.

5. The letter to bluker Pasha and the teagram to the Amir Fassal entrop be traced in the foreign Office, but may be in the archives of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force

6. A summary of the telegram to the appendix, which was communicated to the Arab representatives on the "McMahon Hossest Commuter for Annex H of the report of the committee (")

Foreign Office, Lebruary 23, 1939

(Additional Note: Subsequent investigations made among the files of the Fuyptian Expeditionary Force at the Historical Section of the Committee of Imperial Defence failed to add any useful information to that customed in the foregoing memorandum (see F 4254 6 31).)

Appendix

General Officer Communiting in Chief Boypt, to B or Office -- (Received October 19, 1918)

(I 6006/P.)

Have communicated the policy decided upon as approved by High Commissioner for communication to King of Hejaz to my French military administrator at Berrit, and to Fersal with whom vesterday I had an interview Fersal is very distributed of French intentions fearing that French military governors will take advantage of their official positions to earry on propagants.

(**) Bon No. 23,

(**) Ben No. 28

and thereby (!) entail prejudice to an eventual settlement on a basis of real self-determination, I gave him official assurance that whatever measures might be taken during period of military administration, they were purely provisional—decord not be allowed to projudice final settlement by the (!) peace conference, at which no doubt Araes would have a representative. I added that instructions

thary governors would precode their mixing in political affairs, and that I shown remove them if I found any of them (4) contravening these orders. I reminded Fusai that the Alnes were in tomour bound to endeavour to reach settle facat in accordance with wishes of the peoples concerned, and urged him to place

doubtless he is being pressed by his followers and by his father probably. The set I feeling of uneasiness on the part of Araba can only be dispelled by public ion of policy by the French and British Governments, and any injudicious

by French of their own interests at the present moment will confirm suspicious of the Arabs and forfest their confidence in the French and also subselves

E 1441 6 311

17

Literal Translations of the Arabic Letter duted October 26, 1915.

Verily the two edayets of Morsin and Alexandretta and parts of territories in the control of the Alexandretta and that they are purely Arab and therefore it is incumbent that they should be excepted from the funds demanded

With this modification and without transgressing on treaties contracted between us and certain Arab chiefs, we moved those binus

Now with respect to these regions which those limits include where Great ficitain is free to act without touching the interests of her ally France, then verily I am authorised on behalf of the Government of Great Britain to present the following pleages and to answer your letter as follows:

Verity with due consideration of the modifications mentioned above, Great Britain is prepared to recognise the independence of the Arabs and to support has accordance in all the regions which are made the limits which I, i Highiess the Sharif of Makkah demands

Remneles

 The term inlaget (Acabic wilnight, is often wrongly used. None of the so-called inlagets in (1) is a inlaget except Aleppo.

2. The word ages' -plurat of the is undefined and untrobutent. It can

transh (and Aleppa) can only refer to the trovince of Lebonca the sanjak of fripolisaid the Sanjak of Latakia. There are no "parts" to the west of Aleppo I have as another word here for "region" or "district," i.e., agalim

I have is another word here for "region" or "district," i.e., agailing plural of sqlim. It is a geographical term (not political). Vilayet and sampak are political terms

5. The word tadamonaho is most likely a mistake. It means ' to draw together, to collect the partie of a thing, to add to ', the such desiran should have been used it means to " include in ".

6. Tungrafa = to dispose of

7 An aquidame al manathiq al stigat means "that I put forward the todowing compacts (or bonds or promises)", there is no pronoun used regarding

3. Aquim is used again. The haded refer to those demanded by the sharif

Remarks on Fareign Office Drafts.

1. The words "limits," "frontiers" and "boundaries i are usually translated in the Arabic letters as hadad and takkum

1210537

Y S

2. "Proposed limits and boundaries" has been rendered "the limits sethanded. Internaty "the asked for fimits.

3. ' And, in regard territories." In Arabic there is a full store ifter "the limits." A new sentence is started "wa amma non kharas a. palem "- " and as for those regions.

4 Phragraph (1). - Note the different order of words in an translation and the repetition of intiglal-independence. The Arabic version contains emphasis which does not exist in the English

5. "Territories" has been rendered agatem

6. Limits and bom dactes-hadad

"Propose" is rendered taluba- this word is better rendered optoruka

Autonius (" The Arab Awakening "), p 419

I. Dottereta-orlogata

2. Proposed delimitation in Arabic we have "bunts demanded

That delimitation in Aracic is 2 those limits

4. Regions—agalim

Proposed front ers-not in Arabi-6. (1) does not read exactly me in Arabic

E 1571 6 311

18

From Me J. Heyworth Dunne to Mr. H. L. Baggatlag

70 Antrim Managent, & II S. February 25, 1939

thar Mr diagnathry. The following are the more obvious cases of inistranslation which at a differential advisable to correct in your proofs. I have discussed these points they with Mr. Antonius and we are in complete agrecine to the what they should be. As for the other letters which Mr. Antonias has a seed he understands that another translation would not make any fundamental differences. It would also be impossible to translate letters I and 8 as the Originas are not available --

Page 4, line 1. motent of ' fronts, frontiers and boundaries ' read "Laurta and boundaries.

Page 7, lines 8-15, omet sitogether and substitute, "For our aim, O respected Minister, in to ensure that the conditions which are essential to our future shall be secured on a for the second of the sec decorated parame and titles. As for any contrast on the som and confort the American

Page 10 line 10 read " with hesication co-

Page 10, in es 11-12, road "but it appeared to me that the time had not yet come when that question could be discussed in a conclusive manner

Page 10, line 19 distrute noticed of empets Page 10, time 20 districts instead of inlayers.

Page 40, line 21. Hous before Hana-

Page 10, true 22 "Traits demanded " instead of " proposed limits and boundaries."

Page 10 lines 24 25 "limits" omit "boundaries

Page 10, time 26 full stop after "limits and new paragraph beginning will " As for the

Page 10 time 26 read "As for those regions lying within " and met " In regard to those partions of territories.

Page 11 line 5 read "uphoid" for "support

Page 11 lines 6 7 " in all the regions within the limits demanded by the Sherif of Mecca."

Page 11 lines 21 22 "special administrative arcungements" instead of "special measures of administrative control,"

Page 11, line 27 - omit "traditional"

Page 12, line 15 · read Sheikh Mohammed Ibn Arif Ibn Uraifan

I as 14 = 9 why undersine "British troops" ! 1 11 relayets should be su as tated by "districts t at 11 one 26 read "Great Brotain have fully maderstood at t

7 I me 1 after "invoved" add "in them beth

1 = 18 line 7 "Your two letters" appears to be an error. The Arabie is not clear as the word has been badly copied by an illitere part I am of the opinion, with Mr George Automus, that this send 'your letter' in which case the footnote can be omitted.

Page 19, line 20, "protection" for "presumption."

1 2 onet "all her own peoples" and read 1 20 and of "no peace of mind" read to perfect conditions."

Page 20 line 3 instead of "isolations" read "disne begins it

Page 20 line 6 read "compresty and indeed, the identity of line vateresta."

I am mending you two other copies of this letter in come you would like them. I shall be at the school from 11 AM until lunch time should you need me Топры отвеству

JAMES BEAWORTH DUNNI Senior Lecturer in Arabic.

E 1571 6 31]

10

Mr. J. Heyworth Dunna to Mr. H. L. Baggallag.

School of Oriental and African Studies, Landon House,

Vandan Street London

also Mr. Pa , allay, February 25, 1939 rthought the word "Vilayet" with a "v" at the beginning and

I selve War with a "w" at the beginning and "ah" at so a l is Arabic and has a much wider meaning. It can mean "dutriet" or or "the sent of a Governor

As the documents are in Arabic, it can be argued that it line the Arabic meaning. Taking into consideration the "airconnding circumstances," I think the law on the training larges a manager of the state of so commonly used at this time

> Yours smeerely A DEYWORTH DUNNE.

E 1691 6 311

20

Mr. J. Heyworth Dimine to Mr. H. L. Raggallay.

Dear Mr Baggaffay, March 2, 1939. With further reference to your letter of the 25th February and in accordance with your telephone request of this morning. I have had another interview with Mr George Antonius, and we have gone through the proposed corrections of the translations of the McMahon Sharif Husain letters, and I have to point out the further following remarks --

Page 4, line 12 Mr A has no objection to the three words "limits frontiers and boundaries" remaining as they are, although "limits and houndaries " is more correct.

[21053]

¥ 4

7, bucs 5-15 Mr A. msist . This paragraph being used as it is

Page 10, line 10: The words "with besitation and coldness" can remain as they are in the original document.

Page 10, lines 11-12. Most be read according to my translation.

Page 10, lines 19 and 20 The word "districts" must be used instead of " vilagets

Page 10 time 21 Hous before Hama

Page 10 line 22 Mr. A does not object to the translation "limits demanded and throws that it is the best and more exact translation.

Page 10 lines 24-25. The same remark applies here as to page 4, line 12. Page 10 line 26 My suggestion to be adopted, but after "within" add those frontiera

Page 11, line 5 Mr. A is indifferent as to whether the word " uphold "

r support' is being used

Page 11 lines 6-7: Mr A meiste on " in all," and does not object to the translation " limits demanded," The words " frontiers proposed " could Who be assed

1 10 21 22 The correction most be used

Uage 11 hise 27. The word "trashtional" must be omitted

Page 12 but 15 Mr. A suggests that it does not matter whether the dor not but he thouses it would be better if it were correct.

16 lines 9 10. He will mousts that "British troops" abould not antyn I hu o s

Page 16, line 13 "Vilayete" must be deleted and " but a

Page 16, line 26. The expection "Great Britain have fully and a seland anust be used.

Page 17, line 1. After the word. 'myobred, ' " in them both " must be

Page 18, ime 7 My original remarks must hold good.

Page 10 June 20 "Protection 'imstead of "presemption "

Page 19 line 22 "Friends" motead of "all her own peoples."

Page 20, line 1 " No peaceful conditions" instead of " no peace of

Page 20, line 2 Mr. A. insosta on "citizena" being used instead of "people." This is the cornect translation of "bayroutigin" Mr. A is

very insistent on thosp.

I age 20. line 3 "Tholations" is wrong, and the word "dismember

to off be used instead

Page 20, fine 6. The wording as in my previous letter must be used.

We have the further following remarks to make --

1 - 2, line 8 Mr A publ foward the following suggestion, with s I see namely to the eighth line the word "jezirat" is used and. in the Palestonian Reval Commission Report, it was error is a second this referred to the Ameetin falunt and the first in order to avoid cretic sor it should be it puts clear that " jezirat. refers to the Issued of Ibb and

are es fi and 7. For the purposes of correction here, we have called the entagraph beginning " as the limits do " paragraph A. We have called the puregraph beginning "therefo W. bave called the paragraph

paragraph B, and the paragraph beginning "the feelings of its inhabitants. We strongly recommend that paragraphs B and D be omitted that noon reaplis A and C should be rewritten as follows -

(A) As the leaves and boar heres demanded are not those of one individual whose claim might well await the conclusion of the war, but are those of our people who have decided that those frontiers are as a minimum vitally necessary to their new life and whose resolution is final on this point Therefore, they have decided to discuss this point in the first resort with the Power in which they now have their confidence and trust and whom they regard as their ultimate appeal, namely, the Illustrious British , a pre-

1) Their traisan for this and and confidence is de reciprocity of the populations concerned no that they may know how to base their future life and avoid finding Great Hedain or any of her affice in opposit on to or could et with their wisnes, which God forbid?

We further recommend also that, throughout the correspondence translations, the names Sharif should be written 'Sharif and that the " Husain " should be read " Hossie (and that the country ' Yemen' should be written "Yaman ") which is la correct way of spelling it.

I should be very good if you would send a copy of this letter to

Mr George Antonius for his approval

Yours storerely THY WORTH DUNNE.

E 1747 6 351

(21)

Currenoundence between See Henry McMahan, GC V.G., GC V.O., K.C.I.E. CST His Majesty's High Commissioner at Cacco, and the Sherif Hussein of Mecca, July 1915 March 1916

With a Map 1.

Miscellaneous No. 3 (1930) Card, 5957.

C0NTEST8 (9)

A Secret It means to Six House M. M. Co. . Se Henry M. Malion & Blood Howers, Aug at 30, 16 Bhord Hussen to Sir Herry McMisson, September 9, 1916. 1 . Sir Honry McManon to Sherif H worth, Detobar 24 19 a St. Malion, Secreta ser 5, it 5 P. R. C. Moons to Shert If sown Docon ser 14, 1911.

Sport Husson to Sir Henry McMobot, January 1 1976. 1 Sir Heaty M Michon to 200 of Humani, January 25, 19

a ce. Baciff B agent to 80 Berry McMahon, February 18, 1315. From Sir Heart M Mation to Shorif Hassen, Monde 10, 49 C

of the war Torkiele Ado minimized Districts comprised s sturated Palestine (22)

N It is a small Paper is preceded by the following explanatory dete .-

"The correspondence of which an English text follows was exchanged in Arabic

This Feelish text is based upon the original deafts to higher of the letter-> 1 y McMahon and the contemporary translations into English of

it ers received by Sir Henry McMalion

The language of some of the original drafts of contemporary translat + lans, however, been modified in certain places where the language has been criticised on the ground that it does not reproduce accurately the Arabic of the actual correspondence and the criticism has been found on examination to be justafied.

(Cmd. 5479, at page 19.

²³⁾ The touts of the setters are not represent in this concertion. (at) This is the second

The text printed in the following pages is the revised text which results from these modifications. Except where otherwise stated, the footnotes indicate the text as it stood before the modifications were introduced.

'His Majesty's Government have been advised in this matter by Mr J Heyworth Dunne, Senior Lecturer in Arabic at the School of Oriental Studies, University of Landon

The changes referred to in this explanatory note are those agreed upon by the "McMalon Husain Committee" (see No. 23).

As stated in the explanatory note, the footnotes to the Command Paper show

except where otherwise stated. The exceptions are all in letter No. 3, the reason being that for this letter (as for certain others, in which, however, no changes were necessary) His Majesty's Government have no Arabic text in their archare, although Arabic texts are available in works published in the Middle East. In the case of this letter therefore, it was necessary to retain the former text in the body of the letter and mention in the footnotes the changes proposed by a Goorge Anton us, on behalf of the Arab members of the committee

It should be noted that the footnotes to the Continued Paper do not show the remainder of the clunges which were introduced into the original English texts, as given under No. 3, before those texts were communicated to the Arab resentatives (see note 1 to No. 8). In other words, if the lext as given in

the body of the Command Paper is modified so as to follow the former readings in the footnetes to the Command Paper, the result will be the text given ander No 3 so far as Sir Henry McMahon's letter of the 24th October 1915 concerned and the text to which a reference is made index No 8 for the Sherif's after of the 5th Nevember, 1915

22

Statements made on behalf of His Majerty's Government due no the year 1918 in regard to the Future Status of certain parts of the Ottoman Empire

Muceelaneous No. 4 (1939) Cmd 5964

CONTENDED

M. O. D. V. R. mon. set.

Geps.

Sportli laid will long Il sancon

A message which the Majorta a High Commissioners in Caro was matriceled in Jano 1918 to convey to seven Arab leaders who had presented a meta-rise to the Majorta

2. Certain managers given by Sir Saramid Albahy to the least Land

(14) Not printed in this collection, but see Now 9 and 16

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E 2166 6, 31]

23

Report of a Committee set up to consider certain Correspondence between Six Henry McMakon. His Majorty's High Commissioner in Kyypt, and the Sherif of Merca in 1915 and 1946.

March 10 (939)

(Cmd 5074)

CONTINUES ON

cuitty as about the property

A Monographics an Brende Pastgos to the Araba (hours of in by the Arab representatives at

Since B. * The M Mahon II mean to respondence - (tounded in he the Meted Koopital representatives at the second meeting at Debruits - 1

Assert C. 22 Mintersent by St. M. shool M. Dorcardt ataged Chanceston a acatemora as the Second Meet-(landed in by the Arch representatives at the shi-

Annes D. "Observations aroung out of the Lord Chanceller's state-must on Polesney 44, 1789. Chanded in by the Anale o presentatives at the third meeting on Polesney 28.

Samu E. "Bisterment by the Lord Chancelor (handed in by the United Keight representative at the fourth meeting on March 10)

Annua F. The Hogarka Mousage of January 1918.

t near G. The December to the Seven of June 19 8.

Aunes, H., Sir Edward, Alemby's assumence to the Army Paper of Ch. dec 1908.

Access T. The Augustinach Desaration of November 7, 1919.

Note by the Secretary of State for the Colonies

1) . dopted at the Fourteenth Meeting of the Acab and Unite Kingdom Delegations to the Conferences on Palestino, which was beld on Friday the 17th March, 1939.

Report

At the Sixth Meeting of the Arab and United Kingdom Delegations to the Conferences on Palestine, which was held at St. James a Palace on the 15th February, 1939, it was agreed that a committee should be set up to consider certain correspondence, commonly called the "McMahon Hassem Correspondence," which took place in 1915 and 1916 between Sir Henry McMahon, is that time His Majesty's High Commissioner in Cairo, and the Sherif of Mecca afterwards King Hussem of the Hejaz, and to furnish a report to the conference upon this correspondence.

(4) Not printed in this collection, except for puragraphs I to d of the Report

Representatives of the Acab Delegations attending the Conference

this Extellency General Nurrial Said. Prone Minister of Iraq (reposed) after the first two meetings by

His Exectency Sayyid Lanky at Suwardy, leader of the Iraqi Delegation after the departure from Lone on of General Nurr al Sa'(d)

His Excellency Abdul Rahman Bey Assam, Egyptian Minister in Bagdad and Jedda

Anni Rey Abdul-Hadi, Palestine dologata,

Muon Boy al Alami, Palestine delegato, Mr. George Antonna, Palestine delegate and Secretary General, Arab.

the state of the s

against the same

Representatives of His Manita tracernment in the I nited hangdom.

The Right Honourable The Lord Maagham, P.C., Lord High Chancel lor of Englas :

Sir Grattan Bosto, K.t. M.G., C.B., Legal Adviser, Columnal Office.

Mr. II. L. Bagguillay, First Secretary Foreign Office,

with the following as adviser

Mr J Hoyworth Dunne, See . Lecturer in Ambie at the Schi-Oriental Studies, University

and as secretary

Mr. J. R. Colville, Third Secretary oreign Other

If The committee met at the House of Lords on is un occasions, on Thirdulas * 2 rd February, Friday, the 24th February Tuesday, the 28th Lebruary, and Thursday, the 18th March, and considered the "McMabon Hassein Corrependence," as well as certain subsequent events and deciments which either the Amb representatives or the United Kingdom representatives thought might also light upon the meaning and intention of the correspon-

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Records of the Meetings of the "McMahos Hussen Committee (, $\{B\}$

Record of the First Meeting held in the House of Lords at 2 9 M. on February 23.

The Lord Chancellar began by web oming the Arab members of the committee. and enying that he womed to define the object of the discussions. He did not expect that an agreement would necessarily be reached between the two points of view, but he hoped that both adoc would be enathed to obtain a clearer rilea. of the other's case. He wished to may that be himself was not present in his pacity as a solge but as the representative on the committee of him Magesty's

We George Automas and that General Nurs wedges lists to thank the Lord t barreller on behavior the delegation for being present and for the explanation which he had given. Mr. Aptioniss then proceeded to read a statement giving the Arnb view of the M. Mahon Hassem correspondence. A copy of this state ment in attached ("). When Mr. Antonius had finished, it was agreed that the errors of translation in the English text of the correspondence, which Mr. Antonius claimed to have found, should be examined by Mr. Heyworth Dunne, and that he and Mr. Automas should subsequently meet privately to discuss the matter

> ". See No. 23 for these present a (10) Bee Clad 5074 (No 21)

44 1 the Arab revolt he and has for 1 1 ed the slightest doubt with regard to the futur-Palestine. When the Bu four Declaration was aumonated Lemenal Native his friends had decided to withdraw from the revolt, antil they heard that lying Hassem had received further assurances from His Majesty's Government through Commander Hogarth as to the effect of the declaration. Compral Nurs described now he, in common with all the Araba had been suspicious of the con cata of the McMahon correspondence, and how Armie in Egypt, India, Mesopotamia and five Arab army corps in the Turkish army, and waited to be satisfied about e contents of the correspondence before joining in the Arab cevolt. He, General Nurs, bad gone to Meeta on the invitation of Stortf Il issen to see the lotters. which the Sherif had received from Str H. M. Manon, and had arranged a code by means of which he could send a signal to the waiting Ardis, if he was satisfied with the pledges contained in the letters. When the Sherif sh wed him the texts Nuri felt very depressed about the reservations in respect of the

there was any question of Palescine being included in the energy area. He agreed with the Sherif that as regards these frozene areas the only time to do were wall until the end of the war and then discuss the natter further with tir-Britain Therenpon General Muri sent the appropriate message in code to it Acabs of Egypt, India and Turkey and there for wed a general desertion of Arules from the Turkoch army

Lebauen and Mesopolamia, but it never occurred to bim, nor to Hussein, that

The news of the Balfour Beslaunting same also a hundreless the Araba were Meeter of the thirty of the telephone and Meeter of the telephone and Meeter of the of Palestine to the area excluded from Arab independence made them. the ide to abuse on the result. From Alana Arab officers sent form I to the Sheerf and an argent roply came to my that the Shortf had reserved new assurances from His May, it is Gov rement that Paloutine should not be a rintional home for the Jews.

General April went on to describe how at the and of the war the Arabiknowing from the M. Mahors strespondence that the Evench claimed the Lebimon. went a force from Damasca. to occupy Betrut before the Leglish or French condreach the city. This force only agreed to allow the French to enter at the personal request of Lord Allerby. These dove later Lord Allerby had an atterview with the Amer Ferral, and told but that as Comma ster in chief of the All ed F rices. he must arguents pricely temporary administrations in the occupied ferritory, but he agreed to do so so a basis which would in no way affect the final settlement. This designation by I and Albertis was crafficined by an Airgle French declaration

7th November, 3018, according to who hashe administration of the territorioaccraed should be drawn up with the consent of the people. The original of the letter from Lord Alberby to the Amyr Femal, in which the former decore-1.74 who had set up were it redy provincional and declared intries concerned aboutd by decided according to the ow at Reglad and Lord Allemby later repeated े दिलाति। मुचल

would like to any a few words a soit the intertions of the ae him of laid been sourceted with the matter in 1021 when the progent a up a treaty with Hussein of Amunia. He wished to explain that the report why the negot atoms for thos treaty had fathed was that the terms included a clause by which king Hausein was to recognose the special position of His Majesty's Government in Page 11 in King Hussein flatly refuser to consider such a propositi

The Land Chancellor sand that there were two matters to be considered in these discussions -

(1) The texts of the correspondence themselves. He would be ready to go into these texts and to show that in the view of His Majesty a Government Palest ne was not excluded from the area in respect of which Ser H McMahon made a reservation to the Sherif Bussein

remustances" connected with the general political 1 id subsequently. Whatever concussions they might reach about the text, he hoped that he would at any rate by able to neave to the satisfaction of the Arab delegates that the attitude of

His Majesty's Government and throughout been honourable and that they had never wavered in the view of the interpretation of the forrespondence which they head

Izons Bey said that if Sir H. McMahon had wanted to make a specific ton of the Vilayet of Syria, he would have done an. He was, in fact, only referring to quite a small region around each of the four cities. West of the Viluyet of Aleppa would be the sen. Therefore Sir H. M. Mahon could not have meant the whole Vilayet of Aleppo. He was convinced that Sir H. M. Mahon had been to plang of four small districts of which the southerly limit was Had he would to make reservations south of Damascus, he would minar to Hons and Homa, further N M not picely Arab -

the world was restricted to the territory due west of the line Day and searcely existed further south

Mass Bry Al Alass and that much depended on the place names. Aleppe was the centre of a vi ayet, which included the Sanjaka of Alexandretta and Merseun. Danus as was the expital of the Vilavel of Syein, which included the Sanjak of Hams, which, in its turn, included the region (Kaunakamlet) of Home. It might be possible to expand the interpretation of the term "Syriabut it was impossible to give any meaning but one to "Home" and "Hat .

n of these two places proved that only the four towns mentioned and a sanding distrocts were meant. Musa Ber went on to say that up his tur to Sir [1 M Mohan - 1. to a boundary of the area of white toply of the 24th October Ser H. McMahot and it montion the Mediterranean II be had us 1 w Mediterranean scaboard was to be included in the reserved area be would have said this in so many words in his reply

It was agreed that the next meeting should take place at 2 r w on Fredthe 24th February when the Lord Chancellor would make like statement on beof His Majosty's Government

(4)

Record of the Second Meeting held in the House of Lords at 2 mm on February 24

The Lord Chancellor made a statement on the lines of the attached memorandim(") in ruply to the remarks made and the memorandom handed over on whalf of the Arnb representatives at the first meeting

In the course of this statement his Lordship enlarged upon certain aspects are to which he attached particular importance, and most especially upon spectance of Passitine for the whole Christian world, which made . e that Great Britain possessed the power, or the butter teritain had no concervable right to dispose of by herself

even if she were to become its conqueror.

The Lord Chancellor also said that at their first meeting, a reference had been made to a committee (mentioned in the Report of the Royal Commission on Palestine) set up in 1915 to consider British interests in the Middle fast. His Lordship read an extract(") from the report (dated the 30th June, 1915) of this ommittee, of which Sir Manrice de Bousen had been the chairman. This extract was, he stated, the only part of the report directly relevant to the matter in hand He pointed out that, on the showing of this extract even assuming it had been true that Great British doll not at the time of the McMahon Hussen. correspondence consider Palestine to be within the French aphere of influence Great Britain would, even no, not have considered berself to be in a position to dispose of the sovereignty of Palestine

> Annual A (for this Annual over tool for 1 No. 20) Annex B. printed no Annex J to Cool 50"4 (see No. 5), see also No. 15.

The Lord Chancelor also emphasised two points which he wished to make rtear --

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(1) That, from a legal point of view, it was manuterial whether or not France had been persuaded to give up her claims to Palsubsequent to the time when the correspondence took place

(2) That 10s Majesty's Government never did in fact persande Fig. 4. we up these clams In the "Sylos Pient" Agreement, I we R at they was a decide between their later what was to become of Palestine, and, as a party to the mandate France still maintained her interest in the comitee.

The Lord Chancelor mentioned at one poral the speech made by Viscount Grey of Fallodon in the House of Lords on the 27th March, 1928 (to which attention had been drawn in Mr. Automiss's memorandum) in which Lord Grey His Majesty's Government and undertaken two meonsistent Le rd Grey was in opposition at the time and be made this statement . of a controversial debate on party lines, covering a great variety of subjects besides Palestine. But in any core, in the Lord Chancellor's view, Lord Grey speech was based on a complete mounderstanding of the "Bulfour Discount." this Lordship did not agree at all with the view that the Balfour Declaration inglied that there was to be a Zionist Coverament in Paiestine

The Lord Chancellor then dealt with the assurance given to King Hisser by Commander Hogarth, which had noto been mencioned at the test meet --The did not dispute that this assurance had been to the effect that dewish settment in Palestine should only be in accordance with the political and economic freedom of the Arab population. He admitted the force of this monritice, and and that on account of it he believed that the promise in the Bulfour Declaration to respect the civil and reagrous rights of the Arab population in Palestone should receive a wide and liberal interpretation

He was clear in his own mind the was expressing his own opinion and in no way building the Government) that as a result of this assurance also, the dows

were not entitled to a Zionor State in Practice

The Lord Chancellor drew attention to the importance which abould be attached to statementa by Sir Henry McMahon, Sir Muck Sykes, Sir Gilbert, Clayton(") and Colonel T E Lawrence showing that in their view, the Arabs had received full satisfaction of their claims and that Palestine was not excluded from the "reserved area" in the McMalian correspondence. He also drew attention to Lord Bulfour's great reputation for honouty and stated that in drawing up the " Balfour Declaration " he was convinced that Lord Balfour did not think he was doing anything contrary to the pledges given to the Arabs or anything that would involve a Jewish claim to an independent State in Palestine.

To sum up, the Lord Chaptelior stated that, in his opinion, three things were clear '--

(I) Whatever tany have been the Arab interpretation of the McMalion. correspondence, Sir H. McMabon did not intend Palestane to be included in the area promised to the Arabs. He agreed however that this was not a point of legal significance.

(2) As a matter of strict legal interpretation at had been established that the reservation of French interests was sufficient to exclude Polestine

from the area of the pledge

(3) Creat Britain has never regarded briself as free (whatever statements - ht have been made in to and the same of th the second of the second second R . It . pol . d gre po in charles ell to the sure that the worder flog. t

Arising out of (3) and again speaking for bimself, and without hard - the Convert and the Tent of all and the tent of the world by the stand

(35) Abnex C (see No. 14)

rights in the Balfour Divlaration, and 'political and economic freedom' in the Hogarth message, and entitled to rely on the Hogarth message as explaining the Balfour Declaration and giving, it a very wide meaning

is Lord Chancetter ended his speech by expressing the hope that be had soonless the connected that this Majesty's tovertainest and their predicessor-were guiltless of any breach of faith adding that he must in any case, repudiate strongly any charge of had faith on the part of his Majesty's Government of their predicessors, and by an appeal to the committee to remember that, whatever might have happened in the past it was now necessary to take account of the realities of the attention.

oral Aurial Said, and that no he would be estimating to Iraq before the rong of the committee, he would like forthwith to make a brief reply to the Land Charlellor had said.

General Yard Parka opened his statement by saving that when the proposal to appoint this committee had first been monted, he had asked Mr. Blackonald whicher this was intended to be an independent committee, or one representing on the British add the views of His Ma esty's Covernment. When told that it is understood to be the latter be had felt that it was not worth his while to accept a pion it. Later on he changed his mind merely because he had heard that it is eventually tepresentative on the committee was going to be the Lord Charcellor and because he felt that in that choice has a real prospect of the Arabi obtaining at least some of the justice they asked for alle was glad to see that that expectation had in a certain extent been fulfilled in the latter portions of the Lord Charcellor's statement.

General Nuri went on to say that he had prenared a brief statement, which he resceeded to read out. The statement was as follows ---

"The British Government has insisted—and I gather that your Lordship also ionintains—that it was not the intention of the British Government to include Palestine in the area promosed to King Hussein in the McMahon

"I ask your Lordship to point out where that intention is to be found in the McMakon corresponde."

Is there any trace of such an intention in the whole of the letters written maker the authority of the Bestich Government to King Hussein!

"I appeal to you as an Enclish judge accustomed to giving decisions as the interpretation of documents.

"Would say Fire! she court hold that the British Government had made ar this intention to exclude Palestine from the area promised to the Araba" the letters sent to King Hosein by Sir Henry McMahan!

Thirteen hundred and nixty years ago our Prophet said that God alone could know the heart of man. A celebrated English judge, there contarios ago, and that the devil alone knew the heart of man. A man's intentions must be judged from his actions and writings. The writings of the British Government to Kino Hussein give no indication of this intention of the Berigh Government to exclude Palestine from the area which she would acknowledge to be notted a future Arab State. In the case of Berigh Baudad and Bosen, the British Government made it clear in their letters to being Hussein that Greet Britain was not free to acknowledge them on part of the future Arab State. Had she intended to exclude Palestino also why did she not make it canally clear in this correspondence?"

It was acreed that the next meeting should take place at 2 r M on Monday the 27th February (")

Record of the Phird Meeting held in the House of Lords at 2 v m on February 2s.

Mr. Automias said that the Arab representatives had betened with great interest to the statement made by the Lord Chancellur at the Second Meeting on

(44) This niceting was subsequently postponed

the 24th February, and had subsequently read carefully the memorandum to extrem to them. They wisned to pay a sincern tribute to the painstaking care at win in the composition of the memorandum, and also to express their gratification of finding that, whatever differences there might be regarding the legal interpretation of the McMuhon-Hossem correspondence there were certain later plodges the importance of which the Lord Chancellor admitted notably the hossesse communicated to the Sherif of Mesca by Commander Hogarth in January.

I such the aratic not flowender 1918. At the same

representatives found it reprettable that the Lord Chanceller ship described to the view that Palestine was contained in the area excluded from the independence. He thought it possible that this view was based on a upprehension as to the exact meaning of a correspondence exchanged entirely. The Arab representatives had certain supplementary observations to up be on the Lord Chanceller's statement and memorandum. Sir Michael McDonnell would deal with the actual meaning of the words used in the McManceller or and be himself would comment later on the Lord Chanceller's remarks about the "surrounding circumstances."

Sir Michael McDonnell then read a statement of which a copy is attached (*) about certain legal points aroung out of the Lord (*) ancellor's abstencent and

We Antonius read a memorandum, of which a copy is also attached? respecting the "currenteding encountances" which might have affected the meaning of the pledge given by Sir Heary McMahon and the interpretation placed upon it by the Sherif of Mesca. In speading of the Lord Charabetef that Sir Henry McMahon restd never have given the Sherif on the detonal promove that Palestine should be included in the area of Arabid pendence, without first obtaining a guarantee for the Holy Places and for the security of the Sucz Canal he stressed the point that the whole McMahon Busein correspondence was imprired by the deare of both index that the Arabid and the British be linked closely together, not only by a political and nelitary if ance, but also by co-operation in the administration.

Ibdal Rahman Rey Assum and that he wished to speak of that part of the Level Chancellor's statement which dealt with Christian interests in Pa estine the Holy Places of Polestine were as sacred to the Modesne as they were to the Christians, much the founder of Christian ty was himself sacred to the Moslems When Lord Alleuby marched on Jerusalem, it was mode clear to the Moslems throughout the world that the advance of the English in Palestine was not a cross-le on behalf of the stimuty. The Holy Places were only to be transferred from one Moslem hand to methee and a specific assurance on this point was given to the Moslems in India. Abdul Rabiona Rey Azzun had recently been

by the Bosh p of Jerman's that Lard Allenby had admitted to fine that there were more Moslems in his acmy than Jews or Classians. It could not therefore, be claimed that Great Boilean had any sacred trust to uphold it Palestine on behalf of Classians through at the world. It was made quite clear to the Arabs by General Alterdy and others that the religious status quo i Palestine was to be ma utained, and, a view of the fact that Classians had for centuries exploited Palestine in the name of their teligion, any other statement would have absented Mislem op a on throughout the Bretish Enquire.

In support of this thesis, Abdul Rahman Bey Azzum quoted an offproclamation respect by the Vicercy of India on the 2nd November 1914 a copy of which had been supplied to him by the Indian Moslem Delegation now i London, in which the expression used to denote Mecca and Median was "the Holy Places of Arabia". From that it was clear, he said that the term "Roly Places" in the M. Mahan correspondence metalish not only those in Arabia, but

Mr. Asquith as Prime M noster in 1914 in which the latter said that nothing was farther from the thoughts of His Majory's Government than to launch a crusade against the Modern Hi ly Places. Thus, when the Arabs helped Lord lleuby to take Jerusalem, they did so in the belief that they were conquering talestine from the Turks, and no more

[21053]

The Lord Chancellor had said that Palestine was not inhabited by people of purely Arab stock and that there had been for centuries a constant inhitral foreign immigrants. It was, however, necessary to consider the people. Palestine as they were at the time of the M. Mahon-Hussein correspondence, id not according to the racial characteristics of their remote ancestors. Palestine was inhabited by a 95 per cent. Arab population when war broke out.

I am Bey Abdul Bude referred to the Lord Chancellor's remarks about the sesseres of 1880 and other meidents. He objected to the prevalent how-pean treat people and stated that the North State of the Nort

The Lord Chancellar proposed that the committee should now adjourn, and said that, if His M questy's Government considered it describe to make a further statement in answer to the points which had been raised at this meeting, they would give full notice to the

Mr Autonous asked what arrangements were to be made for drawing the report of their conclusions, which he understood was to be presented by the secretor to the conference

The first formula to the first formula for the first formula for the first formula for

d)

Record of the Fourth Meeting held in the House of Lords at 2-15 mm on March 16

The Lord Chancellor began by saying that he would have been content to leave matters as they stood after the third meeting of the committee but he under stood that the Arab representatives would prefer him to make a reply to some of the points raised in the statements made by Mr. Antonius and Sir M. McDennell at that meeting

The Lord Chancelor their read a statement of which a copy is attached (")
Having concluded his statement, the Lord Chancellor said that he only wished
reached upon an interpretation of the correspondence, he hoped he will expressing
the views of the committee when he said that their discussions had been
exceedingly useful in making clear the views of both sides and throwing light—
many subjects which had bitherto been obscure. He would like to express his
personal appreciation of the patience with which the Arab representatives had
to be a subject to the patience with which the Arab representatives had approached even the most controversial topics. It had been a very
great pleasure to him to be associated with the Arab representatives in the
examination of a question which, however complicated and difficult, was nevertheless of incloubted importance and, to a lawyer, of the highest interest

Mr Antonius said that he wished on behalf of the Arab representatives, to appear the representatives and the way they had presented their case. In the days which had clapsed since the last meeting of the

attee, the Arab representatives had had meetings with Sir Grattan Bushe.

Mr. Baggallay, to discuss the aratting of a report on the work of the nitree, and they wished to place on record their gratitude for the pains tak and the open-mindedness shown, by Sir Grattan Bushe and Mr. Bog inscusing the amendments to the duaft report.

to forward the report to the secretary of the conference and in deing no lo my

to forward the report to the secretary of the conference and is doing so he say that so for as the committee was concerned there we did be no objection to the publication of the report.

In conclusion, 4 below Resemble 1 A. am expressed the thin local formself and his colleagues to the Lord Chancellor and the offer I ented Kingdom representatives for the patience with which they had between to the statement of the Arabicase.

置 2230 6 81]

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Dr. Chaine Merchann to The Times (Cutting dated March 28, 1939)

The McMahon Hursein Correspondence

United Kingdom representatives on the committee set up to McMahon Hussen correspondence, state in the report published yesterday (Cind. 5974), "that on a proper construction of the correspondence, talestine was, in fact, excluded" from the scope of the M Mahon pledge

"the language in which this exclusion was expressed was not so specific and unmistakable as it was thought to be at the time." In other words, the British delegation, having given full weight to all the considerations advanced in support of the Arab case, deshind to accept the construction of the McMahan undertaking so long and so amidnously controlled for on the Arab side.

Certain documents other than the M. Mak is correspondence were come dered by the committee, and certain conclusions were drawn from them closely affecting devicts interests. Note the less, the Araba alone were heard. The devict belegation were not consulted, and led no apportunity of affering their comments on these documents, or of producing others, of which the experience and relevance are acknowledged in the report.

In commenting on the statements selected by them the highly relevant fact was never mentioned or considered by the committee that no demand was made at the Peace Conference by the Arab delegation, headed by the Emir Fersal son of King Hussein, for the furblinent of the promise now alloyed to have been contained in the McMahon Hussein correspondence, but that on the contrary the Arab delegation, in their statement before the Council of Five 12.

ded Palestine from their detailed for the independence of the V

Two members of the committee V Said of Iraq and

I of Palestine V misers of the V

delegation at the Peace Conference. Were present when this state of the made

CH WEIZMANN

The Jewish Agency for Palestine, 77 Great Russell Street W.C. 1 March 22, 1939

As representing my father, who, by request of Britain and France led the Arab rebellion against the Turks, I have come to ask that the Arabic er ing peoples of Asia, from the line Alexandretta Diarbekir southward · Indian Ocean be recognised as independent sovereign peoples under the guarantee of the League of Nations. The Heraz, which is already a sovereign State, and Aden, which is a British dependency are exclusive the Arab demand.

"The confirmation of the States already expeting in the area the their boundaries with one another with the Hejaz and with · · B-ush at Aden and the formation of such new States as are required and their boundaries, are matters for arrangement between an, after the wishes of their respective inhabitants have been ascertained.

"Detailed suggestions on these smaller points will be put forward by

my Government when the time comes.

I have my request on the principles enunciated by President Wilson. (attached) and ann confident that the the holtes and souls of the Ata anatemal interests. Printal !

Annes

Second Point of President Wilson's Address at Mount Tecnon of July 4, 1918

The addlessent of every question, whether of territory of sover ignty of economic arrangement, or of political relationship, upon the basis of the free acceptance of that settlement by the people immediately observed and not upon the bouts of the material interest or advantages of any other nation. or people which may degree a different settlement for the soke of its own exterior influence or mastery '

2. The Hejazi Delegation, represented by the Finir Fersal, Colones. Lawrence, Rustein Haidar Amir Abdul Hadi and Surt Said was received the Supreme Council on the 9th February 1919. At this meeting the Figure Factor Wijer state And part of 2 16 5 proceeded to justify the chain for the independence of all the Araba speaking peoples south of the Alexandretta Diarbeker line. The 'Secretary's notes. the proceedings contain the following statement of the I mir Fersal's views on Palestine -

"Palestine, in consequence of the universal character, he let side for the consideration of all parties interested. With this except asked for the independence of the Arab areas enumerated in a errorat da t

It may be noted that it his address to the Supreme Council, as in his written memoratedom, the Emar Fersal made no reference to the proposes made to King Hessel 2 it and a Van a sorry and a star and promises at the end of the war. (It would, of course have been had policy on his part to have referred to secret agreements before President Wilson personally in view of the latter's publicly announced attitude to regard to such agreements)

3. Little was said to the Emir Ferent at this meeting apart from questions addressed to him with the object of electing additional information on the Arab claims, and the question was not discussed by the Supreme Connection the withdrawal of the Hejazi Delegation

4. The Emir Found had recognised that the Palestine question stood in it special position and had agreed to its better shelved for the time being but there was nevertheless a detunte convenent in favour of the incase in of that countrian independent Arch State of Syria. This claim was put before the Supremass room Council by the Syrian Control by headed by Caesas Unneign or One 13th Johnson Counce. Palestine was as follows -

Genural (92)

"Palestine is incontestably the southern portion of our country. The Zionista claim it. We move endured for omity subcrings like theirs and to throw open wide to them the doors of Pacestine. All those among them who are oppressed to certain refrograde countries are welcome. Let them settle in Palestine, but in an autonomous Palestine connected with Syria by the sole bond of federation. With not a Pelestine enjoying wide internal autonomy be for them a witherent guarantee.

"If they form the majority there, they will be the rulers. If they are in the minority, they will be represented in the Government in proportion to their anabers

" Is it necessary, in order to establish them, to dismember Syria, to take from it its means of access and its bottom: safeguard against any invasion-(which always took that route), and to constitute a State in the most - a country which, for that very reason, would be builtle to them!

Agreements have also been mertioned who h were concorded even before our deliverance, some cutting us in pieces and taking away our ports. Harfa and Acre, others giving our capital to the Hejaz. Whatever we may have said, we have ruly the greatest and most respectful sympathy for that new kingdom and its new King as well as for the princes, his some We admire their courage and we love their for what they have been led to do for us. But as they speak our language, they doubtless know the provect-"If I love thee O my bracelet I love my arm still more."

The reference to agreements concluded before the Arnha' deliverance was supple mented later by one to "The agreements of 1910, which made our lanch bleed After the Sycian claims had been heard, the Supreme Conneil decided to adjourn the question to a later date.

5. No attempt is made in this incommunity to follow in detail the subsequent discussions regarding the future of Palestine. It may be recorded however, that the movement for the inclusion of the country in Syria incremed as the details of the Zionist programme became generally known. In the middle of May 1919 Colonel Cornwallis, who enjoyed to an exceptional degree the confidence of the Faur Fermi reported that the latter was beginning to realise the duction the difficulties which he would emounter in reconcium the Palestine Arabicand 11982 No 51 the Zioniste, was " no refreating the question as a minor one and proposed. to try to induce the Z - s to mode are chefr departable late a the month the I r Fessal, during d a contract of the contract of maintaining that he was only presenting the views of the people of the con- . . 1562 No fee showed himself as very distrustful of the Zinnist policy. On the 30th August Colonel French (Acting Chief Political Officer Egyptian Expeditionary Force) reported that he believed the hanr Fessal to have made hourst attempts to hold common a the balance between the moderate and extreme sections of the Arabs, and in he 11502, No padesirous of fulfilling his promises both to His Majesty's Government and to the

8. On the 13th September 1919, a British aide memotre was drawn up on the subject of the mustary occupation of Syrin. Palestine and Mesopotamia of the which copies were communicated to M. Clemenceau, the Emir benefit and to the 19502 I representatives at the Peace Conference. Thus aide-mémoire gave notice to the French Government and to the Emir Peisal of the intention of His Majesty's Government to will draw British troops from Svio , I Character to the trade to the state of responsibility for garrisoming the various districts in the evacuated area, regaworld a fifter to a second to the out beautiful Governments, not only as between themselves, but as between them and the Arabs thus entailed handing over to the French in Syria west of the Sykes-Picol line 21053

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"The territories occupied by British troops will then be Palestine defined in accordance with its ancient boundaries of Dan to Beershelst and Mesopolanam, including Mesul the occupation thus being in harmony with the arrangements concluded in December 1918 between M. Clemencian and Mr. Lloyd George."

The full text of the aide memore is acheved. Amos. I).

No 1 W

7 The announcement of this decision to the Fair Fersal led to his protesting in strong terms to the Majesty's Governous than and subsequently to his senting his case to the Pener Conference the decassions which the mirrheisal held with His Majesty's trovernment in Landon raised the whole question of the various promises soude to the Arabs, but his main preceding to was that the future of Syria would be psyculously by French accupations in that rountry. Palestino does not appear to have been mentioned in the correspondence tetween the Limit French and Mr. Lango George in Landon or between the former and M. Camenacara in Paris, a note by the Limit Kersal submitted by the 1. Delegation to the Peace Conference on the 6th November, 1919 also a neutron of the Parostine question so if is induceessary to enter tota detail the discussions.

8. The development of a new stage in the question followed the accident to the Faur Fernal at the end of April 1920 of the decisions of the agreeding the allocation of the mandates for territories detached from I by In a communication addressed to the Finit Fernal Lord Allerby hard that Strip and Mesopotamia had been recognised as independent states, the mandates being entrusted to France and Great Britain respectively, and that Great Britain had also been monimized the mandatory Power for Palestine, the communication stated, inter-also —

"As regards Palestine you have always been aware that His Majesty god to creating a national bone for the Jews in a nin which admit estration sequesced. His Majesty's the fried by terms of matchate to sofe, hard in fullest not be interests of indigenous inhabitants of the country.

text of the Emir beneal a reply to Lord Allenby will be found in Annex II It will be seen that he cannot that Sir II McMahon had recognised Palestine to be within the Arab Empire, and, as regards his own acquirescence in the creater of a national lame for the Jews in Palestine, morntained that all that he had adoutted was that the rights of Jews should be safeguarded to the same extent as those of the natigenous Arabs. The efficial protest of the Hejazi delegation to the Suprime Council, dated the 30th April, 1920, against the allocation of

King Hoseita, in deciming was against Turkey and in rallying the Araba to the radge of the Araba, anded at nothing less than their liberation from a foreign yoko goal the creation of a free and in lepondent Government which would allow them to take their place in the concert of critised nations. As regards Palestine participant the Heput delegation cannot that it was part of Syria and that allow their their their place of the inhabitants.

" Subsequent developments fall outside the scope of the present memo-

HUGH K GREY

Fareign tiffice, March 31, 1939.

Annex No. 1

 Steps will be taken in unshately to prepare for the evacuation by the British army of Syrus and Unions, including the Tauma tunnel.

2. Notice is given, both to the French Covernment and to the Emir Feisal, of our rutentions to commence the exacultion of Syria and Cilicia on the lat November 1939

1127

3. In deciding to whom to hand over responsibility for garrisoning the various districts in the evacuated area, regard will be laid to the engagements and declarations of the British and French toverminents, not only as between themselves, but as between them and the Arabi

4. In pursuance of this policy the garrison in Syria west of the Sykes-Picot line and the garrisons in Cilicia will be repeated by a French force, and the pursuant Darress at the city of the worlds.

5. After the withdrawal of their forces, neither the British Government nor the British commander in chief shall have any responsibility within the zones from which the army has retired.

6. The territories occupied by British troops will then be Palestine, defined in accordance with its unitent boundaries of Dan to Beershebn and Mesopotamia including Mosal, the occupation thus being in largemy with the arrangements concluded in December 1918 between M. Camenceau and Mr. Lloyd George.

7 The British Government are prepared at any time to discuss the boundaries between Palestine and Syrin, and between Mesopotanus and Syrin in the event of disagreement in regard to the above boundaries, the British Covernment are prepared to submit the question to the arbitration of a referee appointed by President Wilson

8. In accordance with the principles of the Syses Proof Agronicat, the French Government shall not object to the Arab state granting to the British Government the right to construct administer and be the sche proprietor of a reliway line connecting Hatfa with Missopotanom on a trace to be decided on after mirror anywhere as far north as the Intitude of Detrict Lor. The British Government shall have the right to construct oil pipe lines as well as the radway line. The British Government shall, in addition, have a perpensal right at all times to improve the facilities of these radway and oil pipe lines, and to transport troops along the radway, and these rights shall be exerciseable even in time of war without infringement of the neutrality of the French Government or of the Arab State. In the event of disagreement as to the trace of the radway line and oil pipe lines, the British Government are prepared to submit this question to the arbitration of a referee appended by President Wilson.

The British Government notify the French Government and the Emir Estal of their intention immediately to carry out a survey with the object of finding, if practicable, a trace for the rankway line and pipe lines outlied within the British mandate, in order to enable them to avoid the necessity of exercising the hat of construction referred to above

If Until the boundaries of Palestine and Monopotamia are determined the British commander in chief shall have the right to eccupy onipods, in accordance with the boundary claimed by the British Covernment

11 The French Government having accepted communicality for the protes and the Armenian people the Branch Government well consent to the minute of the of French troops via Alexandretta and Merstun for this process.

Paris, September 18, 1919

Апцек 11

Emir Ferral to Field Marshal Viscount Allenby

Your Lordship,

It is with great appreciation that I put on record recognition of conference at San Remo that Syrin and Mesopotamia are both independent States. This decision of conference has been arrived at, as all the Acade believe, in accord with desire of independent Syrian mation and in spirit of justice and humanity

Also I put on record with great pristness the preparedness of our great A.ly. Great Britain, to recognise me as head of independent Syriau State.

As regards mandate which your Lordship has mentioned. I feel I have no upon their future safety and independence, have bitterly protested against it and refuse to accept it.

[21053]

g 4

Let that does not mean that we are self-contented and are not ready to get necessary help we are in need of by making contracts with our Alnes in which our authoral sovoreignts is absolutely safeguarded. In former letter both I and my Government have stated that we do not refuse such be p

As regards question of Palestine, I have not noticed to your Louisday are or et ough electricis to auggest recognition that this country is an inseparable act of Syria, the igh Palestine geographically, ethnographically traditionally remonastilly, and from point of view of language and hat and descretain is a way by separated from Syria. Moreover, there is to be found amongst correspondence between this Majesty Hassein and his Excellency Sir H. McMahon a fetter in table of Great Britain dated the 25th October 1915 which recognised Caustine to be within Arab Empire, whose limits as therein defined are accepted by British Government.

Moreover, these letters, as notes of meeting at 10 Dowering Street show, are coosed and to be of squal value as engagement with President of French Republic. Even System Print Agreement on considering question of Palestine, has clearly stated in third article that in yellow zone an international advantaments would be established and from of such an administration about the decoded on after an agreement of representatives of Sherif at Meeta.

There is nothing to be found in this discussion to seeming /isosota or lews. Being in seed of calming people will are in a most agreed at its of need and spirit. I hope I can get from Greet Britain a me satisfactory to institute which I in also use in keeping in hearts of Araba confidence which they have in great Ally and to prove them that any ingreenant between British and Z omists is in no way to be completed of more value than agreement with King Hussein or President of Free h Republic.

As regards question of his acquirescence to creation of a national home for fews in Palentine I believe there is more more including all that I have less suit in country as much as rights of congruence trap measurants are safeguarded and to allow same rights and provileges.

Araba of Palestine both Christian and Mahammed.

Trailed themselves of every opportunity against any agreement or pledge docting would make their metherland the national home of Israel ies. I am reside to come to Europe quickly to state core of my country of only I receive a positive declaration to my againsted people stating that conference does in ne way allow Palestine to be separated from Syrin. By such means alone I believe come to a solition which would safeguard interests of all each meanstance I am urgently in need of an answer.

I again wish to assure your Lordship of my high enhaderation and esteem

27

Palestine Statement of Policy (Unid 8010) - May 1939.

In the Statement on Padestine council on the 9th November 1628.(*) How Majesty's Convergment an ions sed their intention to mytte representatives of the Arabis of Patestine of certair neighbouring countries and of the dewish Agency to confer with them is Lindon regarding fature policy. It was then sometre tope that as a result of full, free and frank discussion some understanding night be reached. Conferences recently took place with Arabis and Jewish delegations and my for a period of several weeks, and served the purpose of a complete aclange of views between British Manusters and the Arabis and dewish presentatives. In the light of the discussions, as well as of the attention of the first proposals were formed test by His Majesty's Government and were laid before the Arabis and dewish delegations as the basis of its agreed settlement. Settler the Arabis or the Jewish delegations felt able to these proposals, and the conferences therefore du.

(14) Cred Sews. (14) Cred 3470:

n they have decoded to adhere generally to the v subnottted to, and discussed with, the Arah and

. .

7. In the re-ent discussions the Arab delegations have repeated the McMahon, on behalf of the British Government, in October 1915, its artook recognise and support Arab undependence. The validity of this claim, based on the terms of the correspondence which passed between Sir Henry McMahon and the Sherif of Meeca was thoroughly and carefully investigated by British and Arab representatives during the recent conferences in London. Their report, which has been published,(") states that both the Arab and the British represents eavoured to understand the point of view of the other party, but that tipon an interpretation of the corre pondesce. There is no need to summarise here the arguments presented by ear side. Hos Majosta a Government regret the misunderstandings which have arise a as regards some of the phrases used. For their part they can only adhere, for the resoons given by their representatives in the report, to the view that the whole of Palestine west of Jordan was excluded from Six Henry M Makon's [- and they therefore cannot agree that the McMidion correspondence for basis for the sla in that Palestine should be converted into an Arab S.

18 In framing these proposition His Majorty's Government have sincerely inferioured to act in strict accordance with their obagations under the mandate to both the Ar do and the draw. The vagueness of the phrases employed at - stances to describe to ese outquatrons has led to the stances to the isk of interpretation difficult. The Majesty's Government entired hope to satisfy the partissous of one party or the other in much controversy as the mandate has acqueed. Their purpose is to be just an between the two peoples in Pilestane whose destroics in that country have been affected by the great events of recent verse, and who, make they live side by side funct learn to practice in itual folcomic goodwill and co-operation. In looking to the future, the Majority's Government are not blind to the fact that some events of the post make the task of creaturthese relations difficult, but they are encouraged by the knowledge that at m times and in many places in Polestine during recent years the Acab and Jewisl inhabitants have fived in friendship together, I be in the contribute to the welfare of their common land, and each must carnes is desire peace the remains an armore the concentration of our warm to the written being of the written perspect the til country. The responsibility which falls on them no less than upon the Majosty Coveragent to co-operate together to ensure peace is all the more solomy because their country is revered by many millions of Mostens, Jews and Clristians throughout the world who pray for peace in Palestine and for the happiness of her people

Summary of References to the "McMakon Hussein" Correspondence made during the Parlamentary Debates upon Palestine May 22-23, 1939

200

A - House of Commons May 22, 1939.

Column.	Speaker.	Reference
1950~[952	Mr. Maleolm MacDonald	"There are some people who mute something less than a mational Stat
1980-1982	Mr. Crosstey	"My right hon friend will not expect but us an adve- cate of the policy of the Cabinet,"
2015-2016	Mr. Amory	"In any event that demand must mark the limit of their
5026-2027 .	Mr. MacLaron	"I will not worry the House
2027 2039	Mr Maclaren	will quote the netual words of
2030	Mr. Beaumont	pictige sense of grievance over this matter "
2047-2048 .	Mr Nucl Baker ,	"I was atterly invitated by what he said the Arabs are to be in the majority for ever."

B - House of Commans, May 23, 1939.

21		Inskip	and	hou. friend	
	Mr. Amery			for Sparkbrook ameli time on a	

C. House of Lords May 28, 1939.

97 09	Lord Samuel	"The Wisto Paper, it was true
194	Lord Reading .	hodion on abother straige
141-142	Lord Zechand	tendency abroad amnount too in support of it." "Before I say a word with regard contraced the country of

f Mr. Crimins 2

Tolerand was not included in the prospect to the Araba and find it was an inderstood by the Araba leaders was not to be decided. If it he litera and the colleague navier quite east that bey must they meant to exclude Palestine, and that they had never been given any cause to suspect that this exclusion was not understood by the Arab leaders.

1 2 5 1

Letter from Mr Buster to Sir Reader Bullard discussing the Explanations given to King Hussein about the Sykes Proof Agreement

My dear Bullard.

I have received your letter No. 651-625-3 of the 23rd Murch, 1930, enclosing a copy of a series and to King Hussein on the 8H file 1948 of the 2 message in the Foreign Office archives and in substantially the same. It is substantially the same as the translation polybehed by Learge Automits to p 431 of The Arab Awakening.

2 It is not at all clear what Sheikh Ymaif Ynain expect this message, and, if he does not raise the question again. I will best to let the matter drop. There is nothing to be gained by going again into these matters of past history, especially now that the question of our war time pledges has been discussed by the "McMahon Hussein." Committee (see inter also pp. 28, 48 and 47 of Command Paper 5074).

3 At the same time the conduct of His Majesty's Government in keeping the text of the "Sykes-Picot Agreement" of May 1916 from King Hussein is likely, in space of the "McMahon Hussein" Committee, to remain a matter on which directs opinions will inevitably be held

In this connexion it is important to note that His Majordy's Government did not conceal the fact of the existence of the agreement from King Hisson and the story of Sir Mark Sykes's vinits to dodds in May 1917 to tell him about it "in general terms" is summoraned in the attached memorandum,(") which was prepared while the conferences were in being. This memorand really comprehend the point in the agreement which has now become the most important (although at the time it was prelably quite secondary), i.e., they are not the international; on the other hand, he evidently did stand that the agreement contained an express stipulation that the "agreement of representatives of the Shortf of Mocca" was required to whatever was do in Pulsatine (or at least in the Brown area)

Some of thus, however, affords a really satisfactory explanation of why after the Holderiks had in the autumn of 1917 published the "Sykes Picot Agreement," and king Hussein, who had received an account of the agreement from Jenoi Pasha, had asked what it all meant. His Majorty's Government should have fobled him off in February 1918 with the message which Shetch I usuf Yasin has produced to you, and still less why in dure 1918 when a falle account of the "Sykes Picot Agreement" had reached King Hussein and he had addressed further expostulations to His Majorty's Government, they should have sent him the message quoted by George Antonius (who has misunderstood the chronology of the two messages) at page 257 of his book (I enclose for comparison a copy of Sir Reginald Wingato's telegram(") No. 948 of the 16th dune, 1918 usking for approval which was given of this message). One reason for the faiture of this Majorty's Government to give him a full account of the agreement to that they felt they would have to have French consent, but it does not seem that any affort was made to secure that consent

d The best explanation of the attitude of His Majesty a Government which could at need be given is, I think, somewhat as follows:—

(1) King Hussen had already in May 1917 been told in general terms by Sir Mark Sykes of the arrangement made by Great Britain, France and Russin about Ottoman territory.

(2) It had been impressed upon King Hussein by Sir Mark Sykes at that time that these arrangements, in so far as they affected Palestine at least, would require his agreement

(3) Subsequently, the Baifear Declaration about Palestine had been issued in November 1917, and the explanations of His Majesty's Go.

thent as to what the declaration meant had been conveyed to King Hussem in the Hogarth message of January 1915.

(4) The Balfour Declaration and the Hogarth message had superseded the provisions of the " Sysce-Picot Agreement " relating to Pilestine so that when His Majesty's Government sent King Hussein their message of the 8th February, 1918, their intendicus in regard to Palestine were already known to him

(5) In these circumstances the fact that the messa of the st. February 1918, courted any reference to the royisions of the "Syxes Proof Agreement' relating to Pulestine was perfectly natural and legitimate.

(6) Similarly, the message sent in January 1918, about if Symptomic 1918, about if Agreement " was an accurate and ade mate description of ment, taking into account the changes which had con tion since the agreement was concluded

7 Some additional points are those contained in the attached extract from I hilds a memorandum of 1930,(*) but although they are true as far as they go. I do not pretend that they really answer the questions posed in paragraph 4.

8. It must, furthermore, be comembered that it is possible to argue time apart from the controversial question of Palestine (and even here the view of Him Majesty a Government is that there is no real ground for contributy; there a British sphere of influence. In the British sphere, His Majosty's Government were clearly at liberty to refrain from taking full advantage of the position which the agreement allowed them if to do so would be inconsister t with under takings which they had given to third parties. The acquirescence of His Majesty » Covernment to the provisions relating to the French sphere is therefore . . . matters. This sphere was divided into a prospective independent Arac st which was, however, to have Fronch advisers, and an area la which see I conv-Government, in agreement with the Arab State, might (but need not) set up a direct administration. The area of potential French direct administration lay along the Syrian littoral and corresponded almost exactly with the area where bad in the "McMahon Hossein correspondence" been imprestionably and undentably- and apart from the reservation for French interests, excluded by geographical description (subject to the Sherif's right to reopen the question after the wars from the area in which the Maconte to error to to the Araba It is true that the area assigned to

the French Company of State (mending Damaseus, Homs, Homa and a c , pe , t the . to the letter of the second of and the contract to the contract to full at a first control of to the first of the temporal state of the st promises held good (i.e., the area in which she was free to act with a contract of A STATE OF STREET

B. It is therefore possible to make mit a respectable case in support the view that His Majesty's Government committed no breach of foralts King Hussem in withholding from him the exact terms of the "Sykes Pieut Agreement." But to anyone looking back at the question with the knowledge of to day, it must inevitably seem a great pity that it was not communicated to King Hussein in full. If that had been done an infinite amount of unnecessary mystery and suspicion would have been avoided.

10. Should Sheikh Yusuf Yasın return to the charge of his own accord I st etest that you should take the life it, it is I then a stant a warmer ! questions of ancient history and that the British pholyes to the Arabs were dealt with by the McMahon-Hussem Committee once and for all In case of need,

(44) Page 88, " Sir Mark Sykes

be downed expedient

749

however, you might make nee in informal conversation of any of the points in the foregoing paragraphs which you think might make an impression on 1 1 1 t f a

Fireign Office

Yours smorrely (for (W Baxter) TACY BY AN IN

30

Proceedings of the Permanent Hundales Commission, June 1939.

References to the Hogarth Message the Weizmann Feisal Agreement, the proper interpretation of article 22 of the Covenies of the Lengue of Nations, &c. will be found on the following pages of the Mondes of the 36th Session of the Permanent Mandaton Commonous, at which the Palestine White P po-(C'md 6019 May 1030) was comodered

97 98 102 107 110, 113, 114 116 120 17 s 185 200 and 274

The focowit important reference to the Hogaeth Message were made by the Secretary of State for the Countries.

He Malcolm MacHonald (June 15)

"If the extent of the effort who hathe Jews woo d make in re-establishing a National Home was one of the men factors which would determine ultimate developments in Palestine, the attitude of the existing Arab population was the other. When the mandate was framed, there were only some 80,000 dews settled. in the country, but there were already more than 600,000 Araba, whose forefathers had been in occupation of the land for many centuries. From the the Balfour Declaration recognised certain duties to the non-dewishthat "nothing shall be done which mov prejudice the civil and religious rights in the operative chases of the mand to where for example, in Article 2 H is laid down that " the civil and religious rights of all the inhabit into " are to be safeguarded and in article 6 that "The rights and position" of the non-dewishwetform of the normalities are not to be prejudeed.

There has sometimes been controversy as to what these phroses were intended to mean. Some exponents have sought to minimise the significance of the words ad to suggest for instance, that " civil rights" meant little more than civic rights. That is an unitenable position. The provisions in the minutate must be regarded as giving effect, not only to the Balfour Decheution, but also to the core of article 22 of the Covenant. The Arabs were a people whose well being and development was to form a sucred trust of rivilisation. They were a people who had been settled in a country for many contartes, but in whose land there was

to be created a home for another people. There can be no doubt that the rights of the Arabs which were to be safeguarded included all those political and so in . ghts which a free people in such o imstances were ent the to retain. Should any doubt still remain upon the pro the state of the message communicated 4 4 15 7 3 45 3 5 15 7 5 7 5 16 4 less have a second of the second after the publication of the Balfour Declaration itself. That pronouncement as to the transfer of the transfer to the transfer of the tran world. British advisers in the Near East were even fearful lest it should cripple the great Arab revolt itself. And so the British Government sent a representative one Commander Hogarth to explain to King Hussein the airy ficance of the Balfour Declaration. It was a frank exponation. It did not seek to minimise the extent of British sympathy with Jewish aspirations in Palestine, nor Britain's determination to do whatever she properly could to help in the achievement of those apprations. It was an honest and balanced description of what was intended regarding both the Jews and the Arabs. Commander Hogarth stated that Jewish opposite in the world favoured a return of Jews to Palestine, that the British Government viewed with favour the realisation of this aspiration and that the Government was determined that no obstacle should be put in the way of the confeation of this ideal. But he stated categorically that this was only to be done? In so far us is compatible with the freedom of the contage population, both economic and political," and he added that the British Covernment was decrimined that so far as Palestine was concerned

no people shall be subject to another

I would point out that it was not a new Government which gave this explanation of the Balfour Declaration. It was the same tent, with Mc Lloyd George in 10 Downing Street, and Mr Raifour at the Foreign Office. There can have been no misunderstanding; there can have been no confusion of thought. The Hogarth message does anything to the substance of the Balfour to be additional to anything which was afterwards put into the mandate. It is merely evidence that the "civil and religious rights" and "rights and position" in the Balfour Declaration and the mandate were intended by those primarily responsible to needed the normal political rights of a people

That assurance to the Araba must surely mean that Palestine could not one

day become a Towish State against the will of the Arabi in the country.

So if the Jews did not respond sufficiently to the opportunity afforded to them, or if the Araba objected to their country becoming a Jewish State, the susception of a Jewish National Home in Palestine was to be it is a second ching less than a Jewish National State.

And though the Jews may that an ordinary minority. The second of an incoming the machine of a minority. Whatever the number of its citizens, the Jewish National Hone has a special status in Palestine. As any ago as January 1918. Commander Hogarth, in his message to King Hosein elivered on behalf of the British Government land down the principle that "so ser as Palestine is conserved no people shall be subject to another." That into second to be acceptable to the Arab lender them. It is a principle when a need by maintained in any constitutional arrangements in Palestine.

We Malcotm MacDonald (June 16)

In reply to the second point raised by Mile Dannevig, it was true that the Bogneth message had not been published until comparatively recently. He had not claimed that the Hogarik message in any way added to or detracted from the Bud our Declaration or the terms of the mandate, both of which were published fine message was morely additional evidence of the fact that the phrases mad in the declaration and in the mandate meant the rights of the Araba in I in the full political sense of the word. He thought it was because the British allows who priced with others in framing the mandate, bever questioned that the word, "rights," meant political rights, that they did not produce this evidence to that effect.

The chairman asked whether the Secretary of State for the Colomer took the view that the promise made by Commander Hogarth and that enshrined in the mandate which was an international instrument, carried equal weight

Mr MacDonald said he did not take that view at all. He would describe the Hogarth message as important evidence of what the British authors of the Ralfour Declaration and the British Government, who had had a great share in the framing of the mandate had had in mind when they used certain words in the declaration and in the mandate. It corroborated the case which he had made

but he would not claim that the Hogarth message had anything like the same international status as the mindate. If any confirst arcse as between the Hogarth message and the mandate, the mandate of course, must be accorded greater importance. But his point was that there was no conflict.

The chairman asked whether the Hogarth message was prior in date to

S r | S tetre)

M. M. D. replied that the McMahon correspondence took are in 15. Declaration was issued in November 1917, and the hogarth

F 2166 B 31

Appendix 1

(Confidential)

Copy of a Departmental Minute upon the Report of the "McMakon Hussein" Committee (Cind 5974) ()

THE origin of the committee and of the report which the correctee has

prepared is explained in the opening paragraph of the report itself.

2. The report in its present form is the same in all essentials as the draft which was approved by the Calimet Committee on Palestine on the 4th March but a number of changes of form have been necessary in order to secure its

acceptance by the Arab representatives out the committee of the Arab cone to the British cone to paragraph 13

4 Although the report does not say so in so many words, it is finely to those who read between the bires that the British representatives abandones the argument that the words "district of Danoisem" mean "the administrative area known as the Vilayet of Syria, "upon which His Majesty's Government telect in the white paper of 1922 and which had been the main plank of the British case until now. The Lord Charceller has called the British ease on those point "straw," and Mr. Malrolm Mar Donald has called it "tricks" does not be a called it "tricks".

adjectives are thoroughly deserved

5. On the other hand, mainly on the Lord Chancellor's advice. His Mujesty's agreement have through their representatives and great stress in this report upon the "French reservation" argument ("). The Lord Chancellor has called this argument "cast fron," although he has qualified this by saving that it holds good "on a strictly legal interpretation." In my own mind, I am fairly antisfied that although this may be the proper legal construction of the language used in regard to French interests (and I rather thank that I. \(\text{V} = \text{Vol.} \) and some others do not entirely share the Lord Chancellor's interpretation of the share it has Majesty's Government would carry out their promises to the Arabe in any territory in which French claims were found not to have prevailed when a final territorial settlement had been reached.

6. The report also lays stress, from the British point of view upon the "surrounding circumstances," which is an argument introduced on the adv

of the Lord Chancellor

(*) See No 37

(*) See Nos 4 in
Stytement is tind 55

- at collection, and the relocant passagus in ter-

of an finitely puts on the map, so to speak the Hogarth stone other decurations made by His Majesty's Government during which had been forgotten until Mr. Automus resurrected them in his book The trah Accademing

In the course of the acgotintions with the Arab representatives about it report the British representatives gave way to the of detail which they raised. The only point on which they stood as that they would not go so far as the Arab representatives weshed in nomitting that the whole correspondence was so hope.

I are detail to come exilt legitimately say that Palestine we have a lor included in the Arab it.

Lord Chaircelor even test to the Arab remaint adopting that the Arab corteal going or as the concerned I st.

The property of I st.

eral effect of the report is concerned. I do not think it sum near up better than in another please of Mr. Malcolm MacDonald's have let the full touch one attimpt without removing the balk."

L. BAGGALLAY

Warch 18 1930

Appendo, 2

SINCE the collection of memoranda was practed, attention has been draw to two sector documents which eagle to be coronitally by a respective of these are

(a) Discussed relating to the McMahon Letters (the Jewish Agency for Palestine March 1939, Foreign Office L brary No. ...)

(b) Great Britain and Palestine 1945-39 (the Royal Instance) Affairs Information Department No. 292, 1
Printed Labrary No. 8vo. 12406)

The Jowesh Agency documents do not add anything very new, but they hade some correspondence not included in the present collection such as the Front Frankfurter correspondence of 1919. They also give some useful quotations from statements made at different times in the House of Commons. They also give, rather more fully, than this collection, statements made later by persons a present of the background of the collection of

Coroner t. F. Vickery to The Fines of 21st February, 1939 (most of which is suwever broade the point).

ferent Bertain and Palestine 1915-39 is no exceedingly useful compilation eving a circlinery view of the Palestine story and the texts of most of the

Kastern Department, Foreign Office December 31 1989

CHAPTER Y .- GENERAL.

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No. 124

Memorandum respecting Arth Federation

THE independent States which are commonly called the "Arab States" are Lgypt, Iraq. Saudi Arabia and the Yemen, the first and second of these four being allies of the United Kingdom. To these must be added Syria, the Lebanon and Transfordan, which are administered by their own Governments under the guidance of a mandatory Power (I cance in the first two cases and the i' i the I Be prove & have Bearinger K to the first of the state of the state of I to be a second by the second by the second The state of the s of which the sovereignty is at present indeterminate. The inhabitants of Terpolitana, which is part of the Italian Empire, and other territories of North Africa are sometimes referred to as Arabs, but the fate of these countries lies outside the scope of the present numerandum. So does the Sudan, which is under the condomination of Great Britain and Egypt for, although Arabic is spoken there, it cannot be called an Arab country.

2. It is doubtful whether even the most enthusiastic pan-Arabs regard the union of all the Arab countries in Asia, together with Egypt, in a single empire or federation as anything but a distant dream, although now that wireless and the motor car have solved many problems of distance and communication, and the discovery of oil has gone a long way towards solving the problem of finance, there is no intrinsic reason why the whole of the Arabian Peninsula as far north political unit. Egypt would always be likely to remain apart, although in the past it has on more than one occasion formed a part of great empires which embraced Syria, Mesopolamia and parts at any rate of the Arabian Peninsula

8. Pan Araba usually begin with more modest schemes, and these schemes usually contemplate—

(a) The federation of Syria and Iraq (this was the form of federation most discussed in earlier years, a common idea being that there should be a dual monarchy under the King of Iraq).

(b) The federation of Syris (and possibly the Lebinon). Palestine and Transpordan; or

(c) The federation of Palestine, Transporden and Iraq (this has been advocated by General Nursial Said, the present Prime Minister of Iraq)

4. The idea of closer minon of one kind or another among the Arab States on the lines of one of these three schemes, or even on more ambitious lines, has at first eight much to recommend it, and must seem especially natural to those older men who remember the days when they all belonged to one country, even though that country was under alien rule. For instance, Palestine and Trans jordan are geographically, economically and strategically somewhat unnatural entities, which only exist as the result of external support. The same is true the saddle Late The terms of the property of the value of the and some kind of union between them ought to increase the prosperity of each of the four. Some kind of union between Iraq and Syria (especially if Syria were enlarged by the addition of the Lebanon), Palestine and Transjordan would also be a a on confectal ay sal fur a wee I q Trats ordar and Palestine, without Syria, would not be very natural. In short, there is nothing inherently permanent about most of the present boundaries of the Arab countries Apart from Egypt, and to a lesser extent Iraq, few of them correspond to natural geographical or economic divisions. A tendency to rearrange their political divisions and groupings in future years is only, therefore, to be expected.

[21053]

Small States find it increasingly difficult, moreover, in the world of to-day, to maintain their independence. Directly or indirectly they must rely upon the aid and support of some more powerful neighbour. A single large

selise of the word

6. Finally, there is throughout the Arab countries, including even Egypt a common language (despite local forms and dialects), for the great majority, except in the Lebanon, a common religion (which upon the whole transcends sectional differences) and a common culture (all allowance made for vast differences in development, education and sophistication). It would be tempting to add that there was a common racial origin, but there is probably nothing of the differences, and, whether this sentiment is accentifically justifiable or not

they are in consequence the main standard-bearers of pan Arab ideals

As a result of these factors, of more extensive education and of ensign communications, there is unquestionably a growing sense of solidarity among the last part of the Theorem and Phlestine by the struggles of each country to gain its independence It may also have been exploited by political leaders for reasons of their own, and it has unquestionably been stimulated enormously in all Arab countries by the troubles in Palestine. But many national movements have been similarly exploited and stimulated and are none the less real on that account. In the case of the Arabs this sense of solidarity may ultimately overcome, at any rate temporarily, the personal periodistes of their culers and politicians, as well as harrower local patriotisms, just as German nationalism eventually fed to the German Empire and the Third Reach, despite the opposition of the German princes and Austrian politicians.

8. But meanwhile all such ideas are beset by formidable obstacles, which

may be elassified as the divergent interests of-

(a) The rulers of the various States,

(b) France.

c) Turkey, and

The joulousies among the rulers are intense. The strongest and most influential man among them is Ibn Sand, aithough his territory is one of the most buckward and, until its oil and gold resources can be developed, certainly also the poorest. He is determined that, if there is to be any outstanding leader among the Arabs, it shall be himself and no one else. He is particularly jenious of the Hashimite family, which formerly ruled in the Hejaz and is now represented in Iraq and Transjordan, and the prospect of either the young King I cual II or the Emir Abduliah extending his rule over Syria or Palestine appears to Ibn Saud as a direct threat to his interests. The Royal families in Iraq and Transpordan no doubt repay his double with interest. Moreover, the Emir. Abdullab and his relations in Iraq are rivals in various matters, especially that of the nebulous throne of Syria. Another aspurant to leadership in the Arab and indeed the Moslem world is King Farouk of Egypt, whose ambitions in the direction of the Caliphate have already made him suspect to Iba Saud at least The Imam Yahya of the Yemen is an old man to whom suspicion is second nature and the mere suggestion of dependence or subordination an outrage. Even the little sheikhs of the Aden Protectorate and the Person Gulf, although they may not like British control for its own sake, prefer it to absorption by stronger perghbours.

The perionsics of the Arab rulers are reflected, though less strongly, in their Governments. The Ministers and officials composing the Administration of such a country as Iraq are like Ministers and officials elsewhere, in that they try to make the best political and economic bargains they can for the community which they represent, without letting sentimental ideas about Arab brotherhood interfere over much with their sums or reflecting too closely upon the precise composition of that community. For instance, the Sunni element, to which allusion has already been made, is actually ontnumbered in Iraq by the Shinh Arabs and the Kurds, although it is politically predominant. Moreover, Arab brotherhood is soon forgotten whenever the Iraqi Government, for example, employ a Syrian or a Palestinian or an Egyptian for a post which an Iraqi thinks

is himself could fill. Again, there is a genuine national sentiment at least in the wider sense can hardly exist. An Arab from Damascus, or the Hejaz, or the Hadramaut may and probably does have a fellow-feeting for those of the same local origin as himself, and a feeling of loyalty—if he is a tribesman—for his tribal chief. But it is unaikely that his emotions are profoundly stirred by the Republic of Syria, or the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia or the Sultanate of Shihr and Makaha.

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the fact that a single large State or federation might, as already suggested, be better able to stand on its own feet than a number of small ones), the difficulties make in administration of the larges as the state of its look on Syrians as effete and Syrians still look on Iraqis, for instance, will still look on Syrians as effete and Syrians still look on Iraqis as boore, make it most unlikely that even a single Arab State or union of Arab States could, at any rate for a long time to come, dispense with friendly help and support from ontside. In fact, the best advice which sympathisers with pan-Arabism can give to its supporters is that each Arab State should first learn how to become strong and prosperous, so that it can bring strength and prosperity to the eventual federation, instead of weakness and

poverty. 12 The French attitude towards Arab federation and a factioni towards many occusions.(') The French Government are definitely and implacably opposed with an opposition of the first Street and for the Lebanon. They maintain that it is in the interest of both Great Britain and France to stabilise as soon as possible the existing attention in the Arah world Why the French Government attach so much importance to their position in the Middle East is not always easy to understand. The retention of Syria and the Lebanon under mandate cannot be of any particular advantage economically, except in so far as it provides employment for a number of French officials Although use is often made of the argument that it is cheaper to maintain troops in the mandated territories than in France, the defence of territories so remote from other French territories must on the whole he an auxiety and a commitment rather than a source of strength. The reason is, no doubt, partly to be found in the historic cultural connexion of France with the Levant and in memories of the French rôle of protector of the Christiana in the East . in fact, a matter of pride and prestige, rather than of solid benefit

tredominant is much larger than the area under French control, and since, moreover. His Majesty's Government have always been regarded as more sympathetic than the French Government to Arab aspirations, it is assumed in France that French influence in a united Arab State or federation would be much less werful than British influence. Any sympathy shown by His Majesty's wholly disinterested, and, in so far as it is considered to be a subtle attempt on the part of His Majesty's Government to rob France of her share in the spoils

of the last war, it causes considerable resentment

14. In any case, the France of to-day is determined to maintain an effective held upon Syria and the Lebanon, whatever their precise status may be, and if there is one part of the world more than another where French Governments and officials have in the past been suspicious and resentful of British rivalry and where even to-day His Majesty's Government must pay more than ordinary regard to French susceptibilities at its here.

Tarkish Government have repeatedly declared that they harbour no territorial ambitions. But there are many people who refuse to believe this, especially since the absorption of the Hatay (the Sanjak of Alexandretta), and these people married if it societ or have Tarken will the transfer that in caterial Characteristics and Mosul, if not of areas further south. Although it is unlikely that Turkey will take these steps so long as her political interests tie her to Great Britain and France, the existence of latent ambitions of this kind is probable enough. If

these latent ambitions do exist, an Arab federation might, indeed, appear to Turkish eyes as a prospective obstacle to Turkish interests, although it would be difficult for the Turkish Government to say this openly

Majesty's (coverament are sometimes exhorted to have a "comprehensive policy for the Middle East(") and to formulate and pursue this policy on a "long view Times". In the practice. There may be an "ideal " Middle East, a grouping of States or political systems which would suit British interests better than any other. But it would be difficult to find any two persons to agree on what form this ideal should take and even if the ideal were self-evident it would probably be most difficult, if not impossible, to bring it into being. For the purposes of day to-day dipiomacy it is necessary to be less ambitions, to take the Middle East as it is and to endeavour to adopt the existing wheme of things to the more obvious

17 The fundamental British interests in the Middle East are, as it happens, well denned. They are communications and oil. Great British has two main littles of communication from the Mediterranean to India, Australia and the Far Last. The first, which is primarily a sea routs, runs through the Suez Canal and the Red Sea to the Indian Ocean, the second which is primarily an air route.

and the same of th 1 . Personn Gulf and thence down its western shore to the Indian Ocean. The pal sources of oil are Persia (Iran) and Iraq, with Babrein and Saud: Arabin making capid progress. The Persian oil is shipped by way of the Persian Gulf. The Iraqi oil is shipped from Tripoli and Haifa, on the Mediterranean coast. In yours to come increases in the range of aircraft, the discovery of oil in large or larger quantities in the United Kingdom or Canada or other developtrents may after the strategic basis of the British Empire and make it possible for British policy to be less concerned with developments in the Middle East. But until that day comes, Great Britain must in some form or other-not necessarily the precise form of to-dir-conduct her relations with the Middle Eastern countries, through varying degrees of protection, influence, alliance and friend ship, so as to ensure that her sesential interests shall continue. In particular she must manutain effective control, whether direct or indirect, of certain vital points like Haifs, the Suez Canal, Adeu, the Persian Gulf and the Basra-Haifs. nor coute, and she would not core to see a v l - , e r l v. . . fr l v tl

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France opposes them, and particularly because a single State embracing as france opposes them, and particularly because a single State embracing as france of small and weaker States. The invitations extended to the Arab States to be represented at the conferences on Palestine may have shaken this belief to some extent but there is some truth in it, and it is unlikely that His Majesty's Government would of their own accord ever wish actively to promote and encourage pan-Arab ideas, even if the attitude of the French Government left that free to do so it does for the particular to the view of such a kind that they could support a policy which seemed to favour one among them without causing offence to the others.

21 At the same time, as has been said in earlier paragraphs, there is nothing inherently permanent about most of the existing boundaries of the various Arab countries, while pan Arabism is a phenomenon in the politics of the Middle to a second of the idea which it embodies, as opposed to any particular manifestation of that ide or to treat it with open lack of sympathy would be not only ineffective, but extremely unwise. His Majesty's Government lave therefore taken the line, when the question has been discussed in the past that, while they would be unwilling to take any initiative and think that this initiative should, and must, come from the Arabs themselves, they would if the point were to arise, endeavour to avoid displaying active opposition or open lack of sympathy and would instead undeavour to guide the movement along lines which should ensure that the ensuing federation or union was friendly to Great Britain. These views have been expressed to the French Government on more than one occasion and they probably represent the least, and also the most, that His Majesty's Government can decide or do for the moment

This memorandum is not intended to be an exhaustive examination of the different forms which Atab union wight take and somewhat vague terms have the complete amalgamations under a single a luministration. Imaginally and Alliance which is not, in point of fact, an alliance in the true sense of the word, but a consultation part. So far this treaty represents almost the ordy step taken by the Arabs towards the realisation of pan Arab ideas. So far as is known no attempt has yet been made to give effect even to the innited obligations assumed under this treaty. It is not, therefore, a very long step but it may prove the beginning of a long march.

23. In conclusion, some reference must be made to the interest which the Ziotist leaders take in the question of Arah foderation. It has often been suggested to His Majesty's Covernment by these leaders and their sympathisers, as well as by other persons of no marked Zionist sympathies who, nevertheless, wish to find a solution of the Palestine problem, that an effort should be made to promote the union of Palestine and Transjordan with Iraq or equia, or both because the Araba of this larger State would have less objection to the immigration of Jews than the Araba of Palestine alone, and the inducement held out to His Majesty's Covernment to make this effort is that they would be laying up for themselves treasure in Heaven by excurp the lasting friendship and gratitude of the Araba

It is concervable that His Majorty's Government might be able to win the friendship and gratitude of the Araba in this way. But it is unlikely that any assistance given by His Majorty's Government and the French Government to the union of the Arab States would lead the Araba generally to agree to any ready substantial increase of Jewish immigration either into Palestine or into the Arab area as a whole

25. It is also possible that continued German or other propagated in favour of pan Arabian may lead to pressure being put on His Majesty's Government to declare themselves in the same sense.

26. It is hoped, however, that enough has been and on this memorandom to show that a spentaneous attempt by His Majesty a Government to promote Arab federation, from whatever motives, would be a very risky experiment, from the point of their relations with the existing Arab countries, as well as their relations with France and possibly Turkey, and that a positive declaration on and dentities bound to come, possibly changes in the direction of closer union. The present Middle Eastern edifice is slightly canonically and His Majesty's diovernment may econer or later have to help in repairing it. But it will be better for them to wait until the play of natural forces has shown how their assistance and support can most usefully be applied. To add to the present edifics a further storey, with nothing but theory for use as mortar, might morely bring it tumbling to the ground

Rastern Department, Poreign Office September 28, 1939

The French Covernment have always been opposed to any idea of a federation of Arab States, and have on many occasions made their views known to His Majesty's Government. In a memorandum referring to the Peel Commaission report of July 1937 the French Ambassador drew attention to certain points in it which seemed to indicate that federation was a possible solution. He posted out that such suggestions tended to encourage pan Arab aspirations and had a disturbing effect on the situation in Syria. He arged that it would be to the interest both of Great Britain and France to stabilise as soon as possible the existing situation in the Arab world. The French Government themselves were doing their best to stabilise Sycia-

In October 1938, before the hour of the Woodhead report, the French Ambassador again spoke about allusions in the press to the idea that some form of Arab confederation might receive the blessing of His Majesty's Government This had greatly disconcerted the French Government, who were always desirous of being of help to His Magesty's Government in those areas. In this instance, they hoped most enruestly that nothing of this nature would materialise. Their own position six-d-ets Syria was always delicult, and any idea of a confederation rould not but add to their difficulties. Even were the inclusion of Syria not contemplated and to this the French Lovernment attached the utmost importance invertheless, such a confederation would act as a magnet and augment dospuot and agitation in Syria

Officials of the Quar d Orsay spoke in the same sense at the same time. The explained that the French Government with Syria and the other States as individual entities within their existing frontiers, they would not favour any idea of a large conglomerate Arab State under a nort of joint France British manuatory regime such as had been mosted in the British press

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No. 125

Exchange of Telegrams between His Majesty The King of the Yemen and Her Majesty King George VI

Translation from Arabic of Telegram from the Imam Yakya of al Temen to His Majesty King George VI Emperor of England

IN view of the fact that I am one of the Kings and the most aged of them, in how we great out the line out tear the of the Elders (sheeklis) and boads of the faiths, I hasten to put forward my exposition to you with my fullest respects, my sincerest appreciations and conanderations for you

The greatuese, the civilisation and the prosperity of your kingdors wawere not achieved except after mighty efforts, great application and the over the state of the s nation, and which did not achieve complication except upon honour and humanity, and sublime knowledge and by the sacrifice of human souls and | Tectoris possessions

It is encumbent upon you, since you are the successors of those who built those glories, to preserve and guard that which you have received from your mighty predecessors, and to keep at a distance from everything which might cause what they have built to shake

The assiduous application for the amelioration of your people will open up the gates of wealth and lead to the enjoyment of possessions and the expenditure topolic will walke in the tile to the fireth nice of the human race and its protection from the errors of speech, it will lead to true worship and to the foundation of the brotherhood of the human race between all the nations of the world, it will lead to happiness between men instead of hate and bitterness.

It is way the world will achieve the highest degree of tranquillity and turing the present time by way of conflict and destruction, which brings sorrow the ex because, were it is and determ and to which there is no end and which can only ment the 41 1 4 thereforested and description whelming calability is also unto a volcano which pours over everything, whether green or dry

1 1 1 1 Reason and nature deapprove of view of the above. I husten with my hopes to you from the ver - - - is heart to beg of you to use your clear mind and your never fathing I are the to look into this matter which has brought us to the five of confluct a or a that the outcome of thus will lead you to the treat of . connect in order to safeguard the well being of your sengteen and one one of a nation and also the life and happiness of the whole world and the human r a . at present, is in the most dangerous and terrible straits

It you will be good enough to consider my efforts in suggesting this method, it will be the only way of saving the happiness and pieus of mankfuld for the future. If you look into this with the eye of mattee, luministy and compassion, it will be seen that there is no difference between an Englishman a German, an Halinn, a Frenchman or a Russian, and all efforts made to save every soul and to avoid all danger from them and to spread happiness and high tilens among them these efforts can be called blessed by God and are beloved by all men of the human race. There is no disgrace upon anyone who holds the key which will lock the gate of each on the contrary, his is the glory and presse of every towns.

I me store the Almighty God to lead you to the road which will conduct you to the well being of man, and may your pranewarthy efforts to keep mankind from hard and evil be successful

I ask you to consider my plus to use your endeavours for the well-being of the world and I assure you of my greatest respects.

(2)

Telegram (on clair) from His Majesty The King to His Majesty The King of the Yemen (Sanua), October 20, 1939.

I wester thank your Majesty for your telegrum of the 2nd October and for the mount of the second of I fully share your desire for the roturn of peaceful conditions in the world and for the promotion of the prosperity and happiness of all sections of the human

The constant preoccupation of my Government has been to maintain peace I seen the nations of the world on conditions of borour and mutual self respect note the therman invasion of Poland at the end of August my Government did everything in their power to secure a peacof J solution of the differences between the German and Polish Governments, and I have no doubt that negotiations could here been opened if passions had not been excited and tension deliberately escreased by the action of the German Government

Not content with their own earnest endeavours to preserve peace, my Governas at also associated themselves with the noble efforts of the heads of friendly States and Governments, including the President of the United States of America the King of the Belgians, the Queen of the Netherlands, and the head of the Italian Government as well as those of the Pope, to persuade the German Government to settle their differences with Poland by pacific means Unfortunately all these efforts were in varn owing to the determination of the German Government to take away by force the independence of Poland. German policy was carried out through the wholesale destruction of Polish towns and villages, often far removed from the scene of hestilities, and through the ruthless slaughter of civilians, including women and children.

In such circumstances my peoples were compelled to take up arms in support of their plighted word to the Polish Government, and in defence of the principle of liberty not only for Poland, but for all independent nations, which might, in

(21063)

their turn, become the victims of aggression and naked force. The transfer is nations, both great and small, is at stake, and our purpose in thus taking up a are has been to redeem the world from the perpetually recurring fear of aggression and to enable the peoples of the world to preserve their independence and their iberties. I could wish that it were possible to achieve this object without any turther broodshed, but the only conditions for peace who h have yet been suggested by the German Government fail to offer any reparation for the wrongs inflicted apon the Polish and other peoples, who have been deprived of liberty, or to by goarantee that further acts of Gorman aggression will not be committed a sour as a favourable opportunity presents itself

The peoples of my Empire can therefore, only continue the struggle until victory enables them to redoem their pledges and to conclude an honourable peace I desire no material advantages for myself or for my peoples, and nothing from the farment per at, I sed offend their self-respect. It is our hope and our cr a miternational system in which peace will be possible for all and in which all the peoples of the world can devote themselves to the at of their culture, the pursuit of their ideals and the improvement of

r Josephen S. f. temporary truce. It can only be based on the conviction that aggression will cease. and that pledges will be kept. The could nee of the world must be restored before solutions can be found to all the problems which confront us and which reactions are the time to the well-being of the peoples. If the German Govern ment can give convincing proof of the succenty of their deure for peace by leantle acts and by the provision of effective guarantees of their intention to fulfil their undertakings, my peoples will then be ready to devote themselves, in close collaboration with all other peace loving nations, to the pursuit of the ideals w enquently described in your Majosty's telegram. Meanwhile, I trust present war in Europe will not affect the prosperity of your Majesty's kin of m or disturb the well-being of your subjects.

I take this apportunity of renewing to your Matesty the expression of my extrem together with my best wishest for your Majesty's long life and prosperity Ground RT

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No. 126

See H. Seymour to Viscount Halifar - (Received October 31)

(No. 1881) (Telegraphic)

Tehron, October 31, 1939.

IT is announced here that meeting of Sandabad Powers will not be held. I understand from the Turkodi Ambassador that the Iranian Government do not desire a meeting and that there is no question at present which cannot be dealt with through diplomatic channels.

(Repeated to New Delni No 68 Angora, No 12 and His Maiesty's Repreat the Killed Ve 12 me or longitude No. 4, Surving, and Him Majesty's Representative, Angora, No. 850)

'E 7313 2768 65]

No 127

Sir B Newton to Viscount Habfas - (Received Agrenber 1)

(No. 411) (Telegraphie)

Bandad November 1, 1939

THE Prime Minister fears that at forthcoming meeting of Sandahad Powers proposal may be made to convert existing pact into one of mu at From remarks made to him by M. Aras in 1935, he has the impression that there already exists a secret agreement between Turk visual from for mutual dipromutic if not military support

I suggested that it was very unlikely that any of the Sandabud Powers would care to take any avoidable step which might distagonise Russia, but the Prine Attension would, nevertheless, be good to know the views of His Majesty's Government in case the acove proposal sauced be made.

(Repeated to Angora, No. 8, Kabul, unnumbered, Tehran, No. 17, Saving,

Unite, No. 31, Saving (pass to M E. I C))

E 7313 2768 65,

No. 128

Eucount Unifas to Sie B. Newton (Bagdad).

1 110. Fareign Office, November 11, 1939 (Tetegraphie.) 1 Of R telegram No. 411 [of 1st November Strongthening of Sandapad

You should inform Prime Minister that I understand that the Persian , ... ment do not desire a special meeting of Sandatuid Powers, and are most

theating of consting pact on lines he indicates add that, while I mysoil view with sympathy any efforts on the part of countries concerned to pursue a policy of co-operation, I consider that, if any suggestion for strengthening pact were made, it would be essential for als con erned to consider most execulty what reactions it might cause elsewhere, what imbilition they would each assume, and what assudance they could hope to receive. Since the Majesty's Government are bound to come to the assutance of Irun in the event of the latter becoming engaged in war they would obviously be closely concerned, but I had it difficult to give in advance any indication of what their attitude might be. So much would depend on details of suggestion and a word condition

3. You may also add at your discretion, as a general reflection, that, if trouple were to come, in whitever form, each of the Sandabad Powers might have to act quickly and decorrery according to its own interests, that if their respective enteresis proved to follow the same path, these Powers would be likely - I' of that the expand pact already afforded an adequate lases of co-operation, that if, on , their interests proved divergent, no more paper strengthening of the on tikely to be found sufficient to overcome the divergence, that it is,

rule, only a source of future difficulty to undertake obligations which or a sat quite sure of being both willing and able to carry out when the time comes. and that, all in all, the desidentiages of provoking speculation and disquiot by any alteration in the just would probably outweigh the somewhat nominal advantages of closer obligatory co-operation

4. The following are to be regarded as my own preluminary observations. only, and not in any way as considered views of The Magesty a Government.

5. In view of the allimice, Iraq probably stands to gain little by a conversion of Sandabad Part 10to one of instinal assistance. She it is the ske thereby commitments to fight outside her two terrstory, which are not improved upon her by alliance, and which she is known to dread. It is seen concernable that in event of a forward policy by Soviet Union in Person during the continuance of the present war, His Ma exty's Government might find it sal somehow or other, to make as a dable sufficient forces to defend the

the dateau erto Iraq and Khazistan, either with or without the approval of the Persian Government according to the complexion and stritude of that Government at the time. In that event, British forces would baye in part at least to set through and from Iraq and if His Majorty's Government and Soviet Government were to become involved in bosti ities against

a other (which would not, however mevitably be the case). Iraq would be expised to Soriel resentment (even though the all naice being already in operation as the result of this country being engaged in was with Germany. The addition of a second enemy could not bring it further into operation) His Majesty's Govern ment would in any case have to try to convince the Iraqi Government that requiescence in such action on their part was action in the interest of Iraq in the sense of paragraph 3 above

b. These possibilities should be horne in mind if any question of co-operation between the Saadabad Powers is discussed with Iraqi Government. His

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Majesty a Government have nothing to lose, especially in view of their commitments to Turkey from a precisposition on the part of Iraqi Government to usstit other Sandabad Powers. But it is more than donotful whether desirable object of operation between these Powers would be brought beaver by say show of mestage on the part of the Majesty's Covernment, who, in any case, need to keep their hands as free as possible, or by too much mastence by these Powers then selves, at any rate in public, on the existence of common interests.

(Addressed in Baguid, No. 443. Repeated to Angora No. 612, Tehran No. 120, Kabul No. 158, Government of India, No. 2808, and Carro, No. 91

Saving)

E 7583 2768 65

No. 129

Sir B Newton to Viscount Hulsfax, -(Received November 20)

25 35 "

1 1 1 50

Bagdad, Navember 11 1939

1 that in response to request from Turkish 1 ister for Foreiga Affairs, Iraqi Minister for Foreiga Affairs has approached Iranian Covernment, through their legation here, with a view to persuading them to agree to meeting of Sandabad Powers. Mouster for Foreign Affairs had strossed point that pact was entirely pacific and not directed against any other State. He had added that, if Irahian Government felt that the present was stable time to hold meeting, it was dourable that they should indicate date which in their view would be more apportune.

2 Prime Munister and that he bad no idea why Turk sh Minister for Foreign Affairs had asked Iraqi Government to take this step, but as he and his

· · agagnes descried early meeting, they had accepted his request

5 Prime Minister added that if the Transan Lovernment remained od Afghanistan night hold meeting without them 11

nonstance pact between Saudataid Powers if it were proposed by Turkey and kept within framework of Anglo Iraqi Treaty

(Repeated to Augura, No 7, Teleran, No 36, and Kahul)

E 7983 2768 65

No. 130

Procount Halifax to Sir B Newton (Bagdad).

(No. 461.) (Telegraphic) Foreign Office, Aucember 29, 1939 YOUR telegram No. 134, Saving 4 of 11th November - Sandabad Pact, Having asked for my views, Greecen Nurr might have waited to receive them

before approaching Penana Lovernment

2. I trust that if the Person reply is begative, he will not press his idea of a meeting with the Turkost and Atgaan Covernments alone. The idea of any arrangement for active mutual support between Turkey, Iraq and Afghanistan, It participation of Person, would seem hardly practicable, and, if ... negal Nurr pats forward anything of the kind, he may only succeed in smashing Snadabad Pact altogether

 As you will have seen from my telegram No. 443 [of 11th November]. the mutual obligations, even in their present restricted form assumed by part is to this pact provide, in my opinion, a useful basis upon which it might, in certain excumstances, he possible to build a structure of some value. I very much hope, therefore, that General Nurs will, when he has had time to consider the matter more fully, agree that there is nothing to be gained by showing impatience.

Yermaent attach unportance to strengthening morate of Arguno mar trastan veoceraments in their resistance to threat of Soviet penetration and would therefore welcome any practicable proposals for increased co-operate a constraint and constraint and constraints are constraints and constraints graphs 2 and 3, however, any attempt to force the pace, despite Iranian objections. would not seem likely to achieve object which we have in view. Moreover, it might be exceedingly difficult to fit a fortified Sandabad I . . i will I Angle-Iraqi Alhance without involving His Majesty's Government indirectly in obligations to assist Persia in circumstances over which they might have no

,sh.

(Addressed to Bagdad, No 401 Repeated to Augura, No 647, was

No. 159 Kabul, No. 169, and Government of India. No. 3140.)

'E 7813 7697 651

No. 131

See R. Bullard to Vescount Halifux (Received December 4)

(No 160 Secret)

Jedda November 13, 1939 My Lord.

I HAVE the honour to transmit a translation of a stidement about Russia and the Arab world which the Soud has sent to me through Mr. Wall, who is still at River Copies of Mr Wall's letter and memorandum on this subject were

sent to Mr. Baggatlay on the 3rd November (')

asking for arms or hoping for a subsidy! Or has be really been driven by what to thinks to be the Russian menues to contemplate an Arab muon which he has latherto regarded as clumerical owing to the different arms of the various parts (quoted by Mr Wall "His Majesty's Government grant Turkey a toan of 280 million but do not give the Arabs 60 practices". Thus recalls a remark that Bu Saud made when he first read the scheme for the partition of Palestine, which revaled for the payment of a large lump sum in order to put Transpordan on the teet. "By all means give Abdullah 2 million." said the King, "but don't let me go bankrupt " It may however be envy rather than a real need that makes the King compare the attraction of Turkey with line own or with that of the Avabaga ry, who leaves for Hayadh in a few days, may be able to terrate to the stag strews

Mage to the second and subscitized by Risch Mage to the second second and subscitized by Risch Mage to the second on that His Majesty's Government will give their reply in due cones Meanwhile, Captain de Guary, to whom I am giving a copy of this despatch, is being instructed to put the following considerations before the Saud as from meand not as representing the vacues of His Majesty's Government in so important a matter

(a) While we connot exclude the possibility that Soviet Russia may profit by the preoccupations of the other Powers to expand southwards it seems improbable that she will do so, for she cannot be certain of the friendship either of Germany or of Japan, and may therefore be chart . . two fresh eachies on the south. Turkey and Peesta

(6) The attitude of His Majorty towards Turkey is understandable but His Majesta's Government have better hopes on that point. It seems certain that Turkey would be resolutely opposed to the advance of Russia southwards either through Turkey or through Irai

(c) The Iranian Government have niways striven to avoid being brought under even the economic domination of Russia, and they would certainly resist any attempt by Russia to invade their country.

(*) Printed as Enclosures 2 and 3 to this despatch.

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(a) His Majesty's Government are prepared to behave that the tendency will be for the Arms countries, under the influence of a common language and a common religion, to draw closer together as time goes on. At the same time they have never considered that it would be wise for them to try to promote this aim, on which the Arabs themselves are by no means united at present and the French may have views of their own; and to embark upon so difficult a task when engaged in a major war would be extremely difficult.

(e) His Majesty has already been doing his heat, as His Majesty's Government gratefully acknowledge, to remove the one grievance (the Palestine question) which prevents the Arabs from co-operating

whole heartedly with the Allies. (f) While subsidiary lines of defence are necessary. His Majesty's Government are devoting their main energies to the principal task of defeating Germany. To this end they are concentrating on the war in the west, at sea, on the air and on land, and on strengthening Turkey and taking other measures in order to preserve peace in the Balkans and the Mediterranean. At the same time, however, they are doing all they can, in accordance with their obligations, to see that Palestine, Transjordan, Iraq and Egypt are in a proper state of defence against any possible enemy. France, too, is taking every precaution in Syria.

(9) Sir R. Bullard is very glad that the King's statement was received before his departure for Tehran. After so many years' service in Arab countries he would naturally give full weight to the point of view of the Arab world in any matter affecting the Near and Middle East, but, after reading His Majesty's statement, he will have it in mind when he reaches Tehran and is examining the problems raised by the war from a frach standpoint.

4. This desputch land just been drafted when the Foreign Office memorandum respecting Arab federation, dated the 28th September, was received. I trust that I am right in thinking that my remarks do not go beyond the terms of that memorandum.

> I linyu, doc. R. W. BULLARD

Enclosure I in No. 131

I ransacion of an annated Document.

(In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate')

DECLARATION.

(Secret.)

IT has been our custom to forward to the british Government some of our views, which we think it is worth while to communicate for the information of that Government, in any circumstances which we consider important; and although there may be no practical utility in all these declarations, yet the only reason we have for forwarding them is because we know that the Eritish Governeacht penspeses, in the matters which we are descussing information more complete than the information which we possess; and it is careful to observe its own interests as far as possible; so on that basis we now set forth that which we know in the present state of affairs.

Now we hear from broadcasts, from the mouths of most of the Arabs, and from correspondence which certain advisers send to us, that everyone thinks that we should refer to the British Government that which we know in order to ask its opinion in the light of the general interest; and if it considers our declarations to be apposite, then we are ready to assist it in any way we can; but if it considers that the general interest is to the contrary of that, then, of course, the general interest transcends everything else.

There are no terrors for the British Government in the developments of the pass few days, which have been full of change; the greatest and most vitas of those developments have been two things. (I) The descriton of therim by Rome; and (2) the entry of husaid with thermany als for the heat, we had expected it, occause we were of the opinion that that would not enter in a war in which she stood to gain nothing; out as for the second, that was strange and we faid not expected it, nor had anyone cise. So we see that tungs are rapidly changing day by day, and that our own interests prompt us to consult with the British Government on three matters. The first is its connexion with our interests. The second is its connexion with the interests of the Arabs. And the third, and the most important, is its connexion with British interests in Arab countries and the combination of the Arabs with it, on account of their traditional friendship, derived from the past and the present, and on account of the connecting links which are necessary for Britain and the advantage to be gained from that. And in addition to that the good name which may result from that is the best effect on that interest, and will be a blow for the enemy. For all these reasons we set forth our views as follows :-

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First: We do not doubt that the British Covernment is fully convinced that an the Arabs do not consider that the German or the Soviet Governments have any intention to make war on the Arabs; there would be no interest for them in that.

Second: The whole of the Arabs, whether those who agree with the British tiovernment or those mosteros who are estranged from it, including those whose views are contrary to those of the British Covernment, in fact we believe every one of them, would be very sorry to see any enemy deteat the British Government. because they are convinced that their interests impel them and oblige them to combine with them and to have friendship for them, and that should any enemy prevail over the British they would suffer as much as britain. Now if this is piain to the British Covernment, then in our view the Arnos, who are in great numbers, do not possess at the present moment sutherent strength to enable them to oppose any disasters, if any sudden change in the present state of affairs should take place which might threaten the Arab world with danger. They do not possess sufficient force to combat such events, in the first place because the equipment which would enable them to do their duty is small, and, in the second pines, because of the want of union among them, whether between Governments or between races; and in the third place there exists no famous man who could do what was necessary when the time came, and make the Arabs combine; for the present time is not such as would call forth a common programme and a united policy. Fourthly, we see that danger threatons the Araba and their friends. And treaties of alliance, made without a binding link between persons who will do what is their duty and will oblige the people to strongthen those treaties- without that such treaties are worth little. For instance, the Treaty of Sa dalad-when the time came all of them followed their own interests and abandoned the principle. In view of all this, if the British Government attaches great importance to the Arab lands, and if it considers that a common voice and united strength for the Arabs would be to the advantage of the British, from the point of view of defence, and, on the other hand, would be threatening and injurious to the enemy, then our opinion is, that if it (the British Government) agrees, then to prolong the present state of affairs will be of no use after the entry of the Russians and the Germans, and the developments of the war; and we tenr that the Russians might make a sadden move in order to damage Britain and to strengthen Germany, and confuse the Allies and the colonies of Britain. And we fear that it (Russin) might therefore adopt a policy towards the Arab countries, on one of two sides : either on the side of the Turks, or of the Iranians; and that would either be in camity with the Turks and the Iranians, or by agreement with them; and if they do that, their fundamental object will be to damage Britain and her Allies. If the British Government shares our view, but if the matter is out of the question, then the present state of affairs cannot go on as it is; and if it considers that this critical situation overshadows the Arabs and their friendship, then we think that the British Government should act as in the Arabic proverb: " Resolution is the father of need, the father of success while inaction is the father of regrot, the father of sorrow." The essential thing is that the British Government should examine this matter and should seek the views of its friends, and should, indeed, act with resolution and vigour, and should prepare

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the assistance which is necessary for the events which may happen to the Arabs; and if a calamity should befall as mentioned above, then thritain and her friends would be prepared. And there is no might and no power, save in God! He it is who humbles the enemy, and we look to Him to prevent the occurrence of that which we fear, and verily a man sorrows not for his efforts to prepare to withstand events, when God frees him from danger. In this matter there is great benefit a check to the enemy and an assurance to the friend. If the British Government agrees with that view, then let it consult its friends and ascertain their views in the matter and do what is necessary; but if this is a matter which the British Government considers to be impossible, then no impossible thing has been created in this way. And we hope that God will make it an impossible thing, and will be a sufficient guard against the wickedness of our enemies; and that He will make victory our ally and the aily of our friends.

Enclosure 2 in No. 131.

Copy of Letter addressed to Sir R. Bullard by Mr. J. W. Wall.

Doar Sir Reader, Rigadh, horember 3, 1939.
IBN SAUD talked a good deal about Russia during your visit, and in

general I think, gave the impression that he considered itussis a false friend to Germany and so danger, directly, to the Aline. This view was also expressed, as far as I can remember, in the Ministry of Information's telegram sent to us shortly after the Russians entered Poland. Ibn Sand has now changed his mind and has decided that the Russians are a menuse to the Arab world. As far as I can gather, this change of mind is due to Russia's determined and rapid advances in the Baltic area and to Turkey's apparent failure (in Ibn Sand's view) to declare herself prepared to stand in the way of any Russian aggression.

2. In any case, after some days of brooding, he has hatched the enclosed statement, containing views which he considers of great importance and which he wishes me to transmit to you for consideration by His Majorty's Government as quickly as possible. As he offered to send my letter by special car, and as the labour of cyphering and decyphering so long a statement might well make the communication of it by telegraph less speedy than by car. I have sent the statement in original, together with my memorandum of his conversation—which, I hope, amplifies and explains certain points of the statement.

3. I have made no comment on the matter, confining myself, in a later discussion with Yusuf Yusin alone, to clearing up some of the Arabic expressions used and making sure I had got the king's meaning. But Saud wishes me to say that he is prepared to give all explanations and amplifications that His Majesty's Government may ask for. He hopes, too, as Yusuf Yasin repeated to me, that His Majesty's Government will not think he is granding his own axe and discount his estimate of the zeriousness of the danger he apprehends on that account.

4. My personal impression is that he really believes in the danger be describes. He is quite sincere; the force and clarity of his expressions left me in no doubt about that. He toned down his badawy accent and took pains to make me understand every sentence. He used strong language about the Russians ("dogs," "accursed ones," "this vile Government").

5. Though my memorandum does not by much stress on the "material assistance" which Ibn Sand would like His Majesty's Government to give the Arabs, this is undoubtedly of great importance to their minds. Yuanf Yasin said to me last night: "You grant Turkey a loan of £60 million (or whatever it is) in return for fair words, while we, the Arabs, who could and would do far more for you than Turkey promises, you don't give us 60 gurnsh!"

Enciosure S to No. 131

Memorandum by Mr. J. W. Wall.

IN a private interview at V a.m. on the 3rd November (His Majesty, Yusei Y asin and J. W. Wast only present) the King developed a point of view he had outlined to use in the public interview the day before, and handed use a statement(") which he had dictated the night before.

Z. As general present, he said that his opinions were naturally based on the information available to him. His Majesty's Government laid, of course, wider sources of information, and they would judge his opinions by the light of what they knew about the present situation and its probable developments.

3. The Arabs' concern with European affairs arises from the fact that the necessities of modern mechanical civilisation have made the Arabs dependent on

A. Of the three European Powers with interests in the Arab world Britain as recognised by all the Arabs as being the most important. French influence is geographically more restricted and is confined to the region where France actually exercises political power; France is not thought by the Arabs to wish to extend her influence in the Near East. Moreover, French interests correspond pretty well with those of Britain. Italy—whatever Ahmed Bin Yehin's;) firstations with hor may amount to—has no foothold in the Near Eastern Arab countries; she is heartily hated by the vast majority of the Arabs, including Yehia, and would be even if nothing stood against her other than her action in Libya. But the destines of the Arab world are inevitably linked with Britain's, and all the Arabs prafer to be associated with Britain rather than with any other European Power.

5. This being so, the Arabs could not, at the beginning of the war, regard Britain's situation with indifference. But the situation is no longer what it was on the 3rd September. Then the struggle apeared to be a straight light between the Allies and Germany: the inter having no interests in the Arab world, and the former being, in the King's view, assured of intimate victory, the war was not immediately alarming to the Arab countries. The only Near Eastern State likely to take material part—however slight—in the war was Turkey, whom the Arabs thought to be on the point of concluding an alliance with the Allies. Now, however, two things have happened that change the situation and create a potential danger to the Arab countries:

6. Russia has taken a hand in the war, showing herself to be, if not an entirely decile tool of the Nazi's, then, at least, no friend of the Allies; and Turkey has taken up an attitude that amounts to neutrality, and has especially induted that she will take no action directed against Russia.

7. The danger to the Arabs from this new situation lies in this Germany will seek to damage British interests wherever she can; that she is already seeking to attack Britain in the Arab world is shown by her broadcasts to the Arabs (the King mentioned particularly that German radio had issued invitations to Arabs to go to Germany, and had recommended various "safe" routes through neutral countries). But the Arabs are a sceptical folk, and the Germans must be aware on what stony ground their gospel talls. Hence it follows they will attempt a more direct, material attack on Britain's position in the Near East. Their only route to the Arab countries is through Russia.

S. At first sight Russia's contact with the Araba seems far from direct But in reality only two States separate them: Turkey and Iran. The Araba have no faith either in the strength of these two "barriers" or in their abiding friendship for the Araba. Where is the Pact of Saadabad! Turkey has already declared that she will not fight Russia. It is not impossible that differences between Iraq and Iran may occur.

9. The present war situation thus involves a threat to the scourity of the Arab States themselves as well as a threat to British interests in them. In defending themselves against this threat the Arabs would be defending British interests. (Here the King asked Sheikh Yusuf to read the "statement" to me.)

interests. (Here the King asked Sheikh Yusuf to read the "statement" to me.)

10. But, as shown in the "statement," the Arab line of defence is at present weak for three reasons: (1) The natural poverty of the Arab countries and their lack of military equipment: (2) the internal weakness of the régimes:

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Egypt and Iraq, the two strongest Arab States, were to some extent disabled by party strife especially Iraq, where the Shi's sect is an important cause of instability; (3) the tack of union between the various States.

II. If, then, the King argued, the danger he apprehends does not come entirely imaginary to His Majesty's Government, it is clearly in their interests to strengthen the Arab States as much as they can. This can be done in two ways: (1) By giving material assistance; (2) by helping the various Arab States to compose their differences and thus promoting the unity of the Arab world-

12. The King laid great emphasis on the important part His Majesty's Government could play in bringing about Arab unity. He appeared to conceive of Great Britain as the mediator and adviser of a federation of Arab States. There is no one man or one State in the Arab world strong enough and disinterested enough to command the respect of all the rest. But Great Britain has the respect of all the Arabs. True she is not strictly speaking. "disinterested," but her interests are not those of dynastic and family prestige and fortune, but economic and strategic interests, the service of which need not clash with the furtherance of purely Arab interests—indeed, the service of Britain's interests is likely to lead to an increase in the material welfare of the Arabs. He believed that, having such a position. Britain would be able to bring about a large measure of unity among the Arabs by "gunranteeing the protection of the interests of each State in relation to the others." (When, discussing this later with Yusuf Yasan, I said I couldn't see the precise, practical application of the phease, Yusuf Yasin said that the King was indicating a general principle and it was premature to try and discuss what practical forms a policy based on such a principle would take.)

13. The King was confident that the Arabs would gladly concede the role of "referee" to Britain, and, if Britain would accept it, he for his part would ondeavour his utmost to carry out the principle and induce the other Araba to carry it out, because he was convinced, and believed that the impority of the Arabs were convinced, that only through Britain's aid could be achieved those ambitions which are shared by all the Arabs: Unity, security and independence.

14. In conclusion, the King repeated his conviction of the community of British and Arab interests in the Near East. He had put forward these views because he was convinced that to follow them was the best way of attaining ends which could neither be viewed nor paramed in isolation. He wished it to be understood that, in expressing the views contained in his statement, he was following his custom of using complete frankness of expression to the British Government; his language concealed no personal ambition. He said plainly; "Consult your friends," meaning not only the other Arabs, but the French.

E 7952 554 931

No. 132.

Sir B. Newton to Viscount Halifan (Received December 12.)

(No. 449. Confidential.)

(Telegraphie.) Baydad, December 12, 1939. FROM information given to me by my Turkish colleague, it looks as though

Nuri Pasha is fishing for an invitation to Angora.

According to the same source, real initiative for a special meeting of Sandahad Powers came from Iraqi Covernment, but Nuri Pasha threw out suggestion that, in addition to that pact, a separate military alliance or other very close agreement might be concluded between Turkey and Iraq, such as be understood was already in existence between Turkey and Iran (compare my telegram

After obtaining confirmation from his Covernment, Turkish Minister has informed Nuri Pasha that no such Turco Iranian agreement exists. Turkish Government see no need for a separate agreement of such a nature with Iraq in view of excellent relations between their two countries, of Turkish alliance with Great Britain, and of British alliance with Iraq.

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In these circumstances, if Nuri Pasha does go to Angora, I should not be surprised if he reverts to the idea of an alliance between Turkey, Egypt and Iraq (Carro telegram No. 743 and your telegram No. S46 to Cairo), partly for reasons of vanity, but partly as a means of meeting Russian menace and danger that Iran may yield to Russian pressure.

(Repeated to Angora, No. 8; Cairo, No. 69; and Tehran, No. 22, Saving.)

E 7989 2768 65

No. 193

Sir B. Nesotan to Viscount Holifax - (Received December 18.)

By Bag.

(No. 143. Saving.) (Telegraphic.) En eluie.

Bandad, December 7, 1939.

YOUR telegram No. 461. In fairness to Prime Minister, I should explain that he asked for your views on possible proposal to convert existing Saadabad Pact into one of mutual assistance (my telegram No. 411), and, so far as I know, he has made no commanication to Iranian Government on that subject. In alsence of Prime Minister with Regent in Basra, I communicated to Minister for Foreign Afinirs observations contained in first three paragraphs of your telegram No. 443, and I have since repeated them to Prime Minister. Both agree, generally, with your views, and no further action concurning this proposal seems to be contemplated.

Idea of Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs has from the beginning been that meeting of Sandabad Powers, as a sequal to conclusion of British-French-Turkish Pact, would have been a gesture of solidarity with the Allies. Suggestion of meeting being held by Iraq. Turkey and Afghanistan if Iran declined to attend was, I suspect, merely one of Nurs's bright ideas. have explained to him advice given in paragraphs 2 and 3 of your telegram No. 461, force of which he admitted.

He appreciates that nothing should be done to jeopardise Saadabad Pact or give unnecessary provocation to Russia. He tears that attimately it may prove impossible for His Majesty's Covernment to avoid conflict with Russia.

(Repeated, recypler (figures by post), to Angera, No. 6, Saving; Tehran, No. 21, Saving; Kabul, unnumbered, Saving; and Government of India, No. 9, Saving.)

E 7952 854 981

No. 134.

Viscount Halifax to Sir B. Newton (Bandad).

(No. 477. Secret.)

Foreign Office, December 19, 1939.

(Telegraphic.) YOUR telegram No. 440 of 12th December - Turco-Iraqi relations]. Reply of Turkish Government to General Nuri seems very sensible.

2. I share traqt Prime Minister's anxiety regarding Soviet policy, but his various suggestions (strengthening of Sandaland Pact and alliance between Turkey and Iraq or Turkey, Iraq and Egypt) all suffer from the same faults :--

(a) Over estimate of Iraqi strength.

(b) Reluctance to recognise that resistance to any Soviet expansion in the Middle East must be based on His Majesty's Government and the French Government.

(c) Lack of appreciation of the terribly difficult position in which Persia finds herself.

3. Only way in which Persia could hope ultimately to secure her position against Soviet Union would be by an alliance with Great Britain and France, such as Iraq and Turkey aiready have and Afghanistan knows she could have without

difficulty, even though she may not think it expedient to accept it for the moment. But any suggestion for such an alliance, even if the Shah's pride and prudence allowed him to make or accept it, would be most embarrassing to His Majesty's Government and probably to French Government, seeing that they would have great difficulty in making available the forces which would have to be held ready. to proceed to Persin, if negotiations for an alliance were to be successfully concluded and affiance itself implemented at need.

4. Yet such an alliance, cuther than the various suggestions hitherto made by General Nuri, is logical solution of difficulties for which General Nuri quite legitimately wishes to make provision; and if he pursues his schemes long enough. this elemental fact will sooner or later force itself upon his or some other Government's notice. As already stated, it might be most embarrassing to His Majesty's Government (who, pending further consideration, must inevitably pursue a policy of opportunism where possible Soviet aggression or intrigue against Persia is concerned) if this suggestion were to be made in any quarter.

5. The more, therefore, that General Nuri can be discouraged from pursuing these schemes the better, and if such arguments as it is open to you to use upon the subject fail to convince him, I see no harm in his learning a lesson from the Tarkish Government.

(Addressed to Bagdad, No. 477. Repeated to Angora, No. 691; Cairo. No. 805; and Tehran, No. 147.)

E 8095 554 93]

No. 135

Sir H. Knatchbull Huyessen to Viscount Hulifan .- (Received December 21.)

(No. 845.)

(Telegraphic.) Angora, December 20, 1939. ASKED Minister for Foreign Affairs a few days ago whether there was any question of Nuri Pasha coming here. He said be had no reason to think there was. He had received information from Bagdad that Iraqi Minister for Foreign Affairs is anxious to come, but the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs intends to take no untintive and no invitation will be extended.

(Repeated to Bagdad, Tehran and Cairo.)

[E 8098/554/93]

No. 126.

Sir H. Knatchbull-Hugersen to Viscount Halifas. (Received December 22)

(Telegraphic.)

Angora, December 22, 1939.

MY telegram No. 845. Minister for Foreign Affairs informed me last night that he has now received (roun General Nuri a lengthy communication containing suggestions for an alliance between Iraq. Turkey and Egypt, and, as I could gather, further proposals. His Excellency could only speak in very general outline and somewhat vaguely, but has promised to give me details as soon as possible. In the meantime, I do not guarantee strict accuracy of the above. Nuri also proposed either that he should come to the country, or that the Minister for Fereign Affairs should visit Hagdad The Minister for Foreign Affairs did not seem at all enthusiastic. and I said that you had been aware that suggestion had been noder consideration by Nuri, and that you saw grave objections to it, largely from the point of view

(Repeated to Bagdad, Tehran and Cairo.)

E 8116 544 98]

No. 137.

Sir H. Knatchbull-Hugemen to Viscount Halifax .- (Received December 24.)

(No. 859.)

Angora December 23, 1939.

(Telegraphic.) MY telegram No. 840,

The Minister for Foreign Affairs has now given me details.

2. According to the report of a conversation between General Nuri and the Turkish Minister at Bagdad, General Nuri said that, if a meeting of Saadabad Powers was ruled out, there should be conversations between the Turkish and Iraqi Governments. He would be prepared to come to Angora for the purpose.

3. General Nuri's arguments in support of this suggestion were not very clear. They appear to have been based on the danger to Iran, Iraq and Turkey from Russia. He suggested a closer understanding, to include Turkey, Egypt, Iraq Syrin, Palestine and Saudi Arabia. Subsequently, he dropped the last,

and advocated an agreement between Turkey, Egypt and Iraq.
4. Turkish Minister, speaking personally, argued that this would do great damage to the Saadabad Pact. General Nari disagreed. He said that he did not contemplate immediate result, but be | f group omitted | combination of States might be achieved in ten or lifteen years; economic matters could be dealt with first, as a beginning.

5. Finally, General Nuri dropped Egypt out also, and concentrated on an agreement between Turkey and Iraq. The Turkish Minister, speaking officially.

and that this would be displeasing to Iran.

6. I gave the Minister for Foreign Affairs your views as indicated in your telegram No. 846 to Cairo and No. 401 to Bagdad. The Minister for Foreign Affairs is in agreement with these, and I do not think that his answer to General Nuri will be encouraging.

7. Full report by bug. (Repeated to Bagdad, Tehran, and Carro)